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The Royal Commission

Archaeological Excavations at the

Site of the Temple of Mars

INVENTORIES

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF

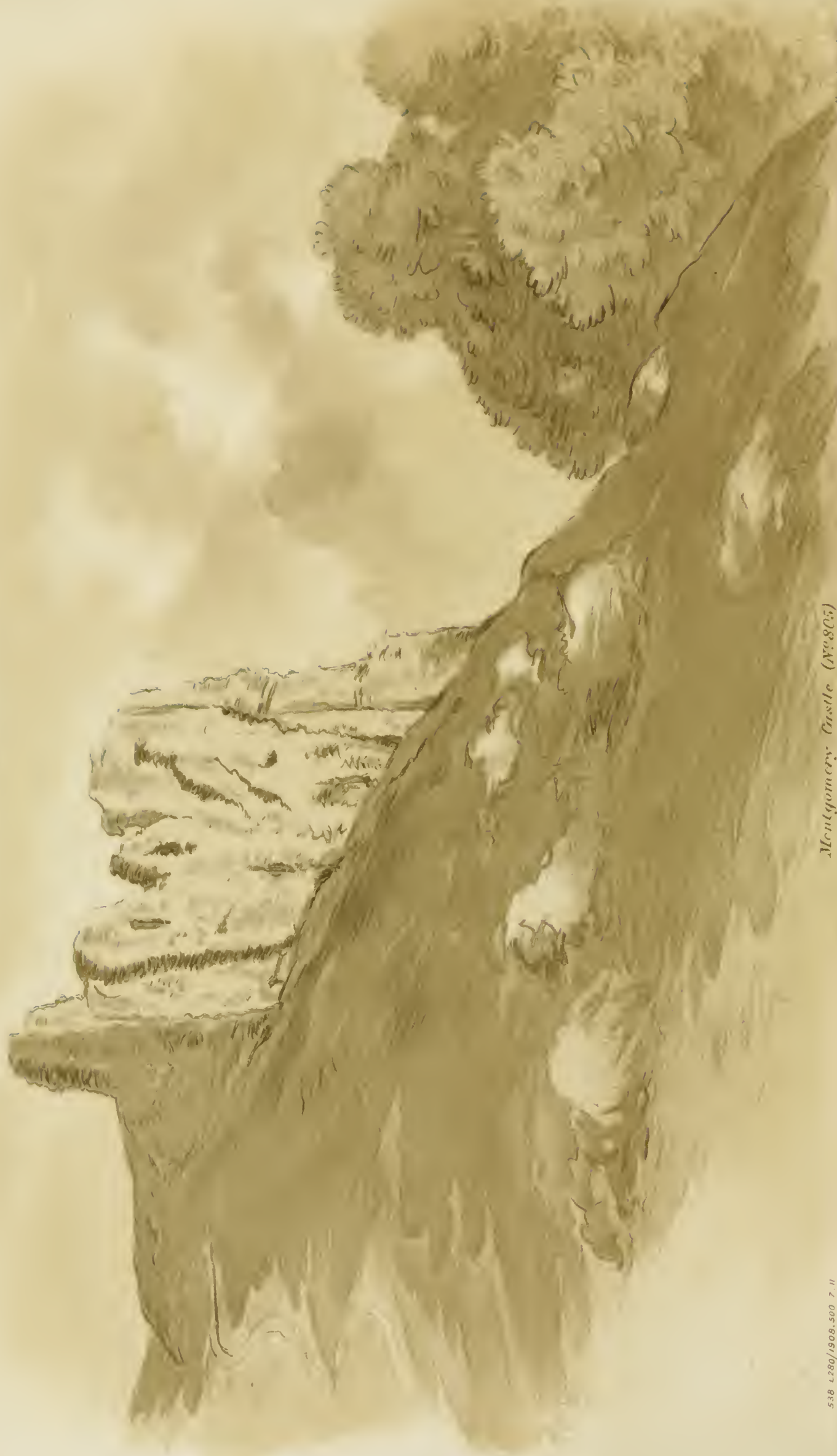
THE TEMPLE OF MARS

OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE





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Montgomery Castle (No. 805)

1911.

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Royal Warrant authorizing and appointing the Commission.

EDWARD, R. & I.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our trusty and well-beloved:—

SIR JOHN RHÛS, Knight, Principal of Jesus College, in Our University of Oxford and Professor of Celtic in Our said University;

EDWARD ANWYL, Esquire, Master of Arts, Professor of Celtic in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth;

ROBERT CARR BOSANQUET, Esquire, Master of Arts, Professor of Classical Archæology in the University of Liverpool;

ROBERT HUGHES, Esquire, Ex-Lord Mayor of the City of Cardiff, President of the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society;

GRIFFITH HARTWELL JONES, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of Nutfield;

WILLIAM EDWIN LLEWELLYN MORGAN, Esquire, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired list of Our Army; and

EVAN VINCENT-EVANS, Esquire, Secretary of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion;

GREETING!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation and conditions of life of the people in Wales and Monmouthshire from the earliest times, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation:

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint you, the said Sir John RhÛs (Chairman); Edward Anwyl; Robert Carr Bosanquet; Robert Hughes; Griffith Hartwell Jones; William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan; and Evan Vincent-Evans, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said inquiry:

And for the better enabling you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of owners of ancient monuments, inviting them to assist you in furthering the objects of the Commission; and to invite the possessors of such papers as you may deem it desirable to inspect to produce them before you:

And we do further give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever:

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment:

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do:

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in your inquiries We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved Edward Owen, Esquire, of the India Office, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and Our trusty and well-beloved Philip Edward Thomas, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, to be Assistant Secretary to the Commission.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the tenth day of *August*, one thousand nine hundred and eight, in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

H. J. GLADSTONE.

Royal Warrant ratifying and confirming the Commission.

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING!

Whereas it pleased His late Majesty from time to time to issue Royal Commissions of Enquiry for various purposes therein specified:

And whereas, in the case of certain of these Commissions, namely, those known as—

.

The Ancient Monuments (Wales and Monmouthshire) Commission,

.

the Commissioners appointed by His Late Majesty, or such of them as were then acting as Commissioners, were at the late Demise of the Crown, still engaged upon the business entrusted to them:

And whereas We deem it expedient that the said Commissioners should continue their labours in connection with the said enquiries notwithstanding the late Demise of the Crown:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in the zeal, discretion and ability of the present members of each of the said Commissions, do by these Presents authorize them to continue their labours, and do hereby in every essential particular ratify and confirm the terms of the said several Commissions.

And We do further ordain that the said Commissioners do report to Us under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of such of their number as may be specified in the said Commissions respectively, their opinion upon the matters presented for their consideration; and that any proceedings which they or any of them may have taken under and in pursuance of the said Commissions since the late Demise of the Crown and before the issue of these Presents shall be deemed and adjudged to have been taken under and in virtue of this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the twenty-sixth day of *May*, one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

R. B. HALDANE.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

MONUMENTS SPECIFIED BY THE COMMISSION AS
ESPECIALLY WORTHY OF PRESERVATION.

No. in Inventory.	Parish.	Monument.	Remarks.
12	Bausley - - - -	Castle Camp - - -	Forms (with Cefn Castell, parish of Middletown) part of the Breiddin scheme of defence.
33	Bettws Cedewen - -	'Cefn Ueheldre' Camp -	
92	Castle Caereinion - -	Pen y foel Camp - -	
100	Castlewright - - -	Caer din - - -	
101	„ - - -	Bishop's Moat - - -	Mound-and-bailey camp.
143	Cletterwood - - -	Buttington Church - -	Font formed of capital of pier from Strata Marcella Abbey.
149	Criggion - - -	Breiddin - - -	
174	Forden - - -	Y Gaer - - -	Roman.
214	Guildsfield - - -	Gaer Fawr - - -	
241	Hirnant - - -	Carnedd Illog - - -	
287	Kerry - - -	Camp - - -	
293	„ - - -	The Double Dyche - -	
295	„ - - -	Parish Church - - -	
302	Leighton - - -	Caer Digoll - - -	
308/10	Llanbrynmair - - -	Cairn and Circles - -	
311	„ - - -	Tafolwern - - -	Owain Cyfeiliog's mound-castle.
312	„ - - -	Parish Church - - -	Arcade of rude oak beams.
334	Llandinam - - -	Cefn Carnedd - - -	Norman arch and font.
364	Llandrinio - - -	Parish Church - - -	
387	Llandyssil - - -	Cefn Bryntalch - - -	
398	Llanerfyl - - -	Parish Church - - -	
419	Llanfair Caereinion - -	Y Gaer - - -	
420	„ „ - - -	Parish Church - - -	
447	Llanfechain - - -	Domen Gastell - - -	
448	„ - - -	Parish Church - - -	
463	Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa	Beddau Cewri - - -	
			Unexplored mounds of peculiar construction.

No. in Inventory.	Parish.	Monument.	Remarks.
467	Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa	Parish Church - - -	Sepulchral slabs in vestry.
488	Llanfyllin - - -	Independent Chapel -	
535	Llangurig - - -	Cae Gaer - - -	Roman.
536	„ - - -	Rhyd yr Onen Earthwork	Mound-and-bailey.
560	Llangynog - - -	Church of Pennant Melan- gell	
583	Llangynyw - - -	Mathrafal - - -	„
584	„ - - -	Parish Church - - -	Screen.
588	Llanidloes - - -	„ „ - - -	Nave arcade from Cwmhir Abbey.
589	„ - - -	Old Market Hall - -	
595	„ - - -	Pen y Clun Camp - -	
606	Llanllugan - - -	Parish Church - - -	Church of Nunnery of Llanllugan, and old glass.
610	Llanllwchaiarn - -	Aberbechan Dykes - -	
631	Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant	Rhos y beddau Circle -	
633	„ „ „	Craig Rhiwarth Hut Circles, and ancient wall	
664	Llansantffraid Pool - -	Plas yn Dinas - - -	Associated with Owen ap Thomas (Froissart's Owen de Galles).
692	Llanwddyn - - -	Quakers' Burial Ground -	
707	Llanwnnog - - -	Caersws - - - -	Roman station.
710	„ - - -	Park House - - - -	Tudor interior.
711	„ - - -	Parish Church - - -	Screen, and figure of St. Gwynnog in 15th-century glass.
769	Meifod - - -	Quakers' Chapel, Dolobran	
770	„ - - -	Parish Church - - -	Norman details.
796	Middletown - - -	Cefn Castell - - -	Outlying defence to Breiddin.
802	Montgomery - - -	Ffridd Camp - - -	
803	„ - - -	Hen Domen - - -	Mound-and-bailey.
805	„ - - -	Medieval Castle - -	
806	„ - - -	Lymore - - -	Half-timbered house.
807	„ - - -	Parish Church - - -	Screen, stallwork, tombs, font.
823	Newtown - - -	„ „ - - -	Portions of ancient screen.
835	Penegoes - - -	Tumuli, Bryn y fedwen -	
873	Trefeglwys - - -	Tumuli - - -	
881	„ - - -	Quakers' Burial Ground, Staylittle	
908	Trelystan - - -	Parish Church - - -	Wooden structure.
922	Uwch y garreg - -	Quakers' Burial Ground, Dolcaradog	
929	Welshpool - - -	Crowther's Camp - - -	Adjacent to site of discovery of bronze implements.
932	„ - - -	Powis Castle - - -	

INVENTORY

OF THE

ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

OF THE

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

INTRODUCTION.

ALMOST every class of objects and type of constructions with which the student of Welsh antiquities becomes acquainted is represented within the county of Montgomery, though in their relative importance the various classes differ widely one from another, and some types are singularly deficient in characteristic examples.

The study of Montgomeryshire antiquities is fraught with considerable difficulty owing to the almost entire absence of any record of what has been already done in the way of practical archæological exploration. Since the year 1867 the county has possessed a society—The Powysland Club—devoted to historical and antiquarian research within the borders of ancient Powys; but admirably as that society has fulfilled its purposes by the production of its excellent series of parochial histories, it has done practically nothing in the sphere of archæology beyond the more or less incomplete enumeration of the local antiquarian remains, and of the finds which have from time to time been made.

An excellent article in Vol. III (1870) of *Montgomeryshire Collections*—the club's publication—by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, F.S.A., and a two-paged note by Prof. Boyd Dawkins and the late General Pitt Rivers on "Offa's Dyke" in Vol. XVI (1883), are the chief contributions of special value to antiquarian students. The only attempt to record the exploration of certain of the mounds of the county with any approach to scientific precision will be mentioned later.

Under these circumstances, and without enlightenment from the use of the spade and the level, implements which this Commission has no power to requisition, the deductions which have been drawn from the study of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions of the county must necessarily be confined to those based upon the personal inspections of the officers of the Commission, and such comparative study as we have been enabled to give to the reports contained in the present volume.

The brief introductory remarks which follow have been arranged under certain titles, the limitations of which are recognised and allowed for by antiquaries.

THE PALÆOLITHIC PERIOD.—So far as is at present known, no trace of palæolithic man has been discovered within the limits of the county.* The geological structure of the district did not lead to the formation of caves or fissures in which early man might have left his bones and his implements, nor was he drawn hither by the presence of flint which would have resulted in the establishment of rude trade centres and routes.

* A pronouncement by one of the ablest living prehistoric archæologists, Mr. Worthington G. Smith, upon the subject should be noticed. In an article in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1895 (Ser. V. vol. xiii, p. 94), on "A Human Frontal Bone from Strata Florida (Cardiganshire)," Mr. Worthington Smith has figured a flint flake found in the surface material during excavations at Strata Marcella Abbey near Welshpool, and now in the Welshpool Museum, which appears to him to be "undoubtedly palæolithic." Mr. Smith further considers the Strata Florida frontal bone to belong "to the same class as the Neanderthal and Spy fossils." Strata Florida is only a few miles from the western border of Montgomeryshire, so that whatever conclusions are based upon the East Cardiganshire discovery would have equal bearing upon the anthropology of West Montgomeryshire. Mr. Smith does not indeed claim "any great antiquity" for the Strata Florida skull, though, as he does not consider it to be pathological, the conclusion in favour of its palæolithic character—assuming the correctness of his observations—would appear to be inevitable. At any rate the Strata Marcella flint, though unquestionably early, is insufficient in itself to bring the county within the palæolithic area.

THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD.—The presence of man in Montgomeryshire becomes apparent in the period known as that of the New Stone Age, though the traces of his activity are so faint as to render speculation upon the time of his appearance within the period hazardous and unconvincing. English archaeologists usually associate the long-skulled man with the Neolithic age, and look upon him as belonging ethnologically to a pre-Celtic non-Aryan race. The typical Neolithic burial mounds are considered to be long or oval, as distinguished from round; the implements of peace and of war were of stone, or of more perishable material: they were, at any rate, not of metal.

Now, the facts disclosed by the study of the earliest remains in Montgomeryshire confront us with difficulties. Stone implements have been discovered with sufficient frequency to afford us ground for considering that the people inhabiting the area of the modern county who used them did so within the Neolithic epoch, though it may be only when that period was passing into a different period. But (with the exception to be noted presently) while round barrows are numerous, we do not find a single unmistakable long barrow. Many of the mounds have been opened, but we have again to deplore that in no single case has the exploration been conducted, or the account been recorded, with sufficient care and precision to admit of useful and accurate deductions.*

The round barrows of Montgomeryshire are most often found placed on the summits or higher slopes of the rolling grass-grown hills. The long line of Kerry Hill is strewn with earthen barrows, and the slopes of the Plynlymon uplands are dotted with stone cairns. Many of these mounds are on the boundaries of parishes, and have doubtless been utilised in all ages for the purposes of delimitation. The very fact that they tend to become features in a boundary line, makes it important to note that some may have been constructed for that purpose, when the limits of parishes were carefully set out. A few of the mounds, of which that in the parish of Aberhafesp (No. 1) may be taken as an example, are of such unusual size that they might well be regarded as intended rather for defensive than for burial uses, but the information received of the presence of bones and objects that appear to partake of the nature of grave furniture in the mound just mentioned seems to place its sepulchral character beyond doubt.

We have said that there is in the county one exception to the otherwise universal type of circular sepulchral mound. This is a group of mounds in the parish of Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa (No. 463). The mounds are at least eleven in number; several of them lie in close contiguity. In size they average a length of forty feet, with a breadth of about fifteen feet, and a maximum height of three feet. They are of an altogether different character from the long mound of established neolithic construction, and are, in fact, very similar in external appearance to the earthen heaps constructed for potato beds in many parts of Wales. So far as could be learnt, not one of the Montgomeryshire examples has been the subject of investigation, and without the direct testimony obtainable from exploration they would probably be considered as having no connection with archaeological remains. Nevertheless, there are one or two points which render the problem by no means so easy of solution, though we have to go outside the county for our evidence.

In the course of the Commissioners' visit to the county of Radnor, which occurred at a date prior to that upon which the Montgomeryshire mounds were inspected for the Commission, their attention was directed to a number of mounds of somewhat similar dimensions to those given above which are scattered over the hill-side above the river Wye in the parish of Llanelwedd. A few years previously one of them was opened transversely, disclosing a trough-like cavity which was believed to run through the mound from end to end. The bottom layer of stones forming the cavity was said to have been covered with a dark greasy deposit which on being subjected to microscopic examination was found to contain minute pieces of bone.† A strong local tradition speaks of them as graves, and with this must be

* Perhaps the least unsatisfactory account of the opening of any of the Montgomeryshire burial mounds is that given of the excavations conducted into one of the Staylittle group of tumuli (No. 8731) in July, 1903 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1904, Ser. VI, vol. iv, p. 285). The diagrams furnished with that account show the tumulus to have been circular, the burial to have been by cremation, and the urn which was disinterred to have been of the cinerary type.

† A record of the excavation and microscopical examination was forwarded to the then editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis* (Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., since deceased), but was never printed, and the account was not found among that gentleman's papers after his death.

coupled the fact that the Montgomeryshire mounds are known as "Beddau'r Cewri" (by an extraordinary blunder made on the Ordnance sheet into "Beddau'r Tewrt"), "the Graves of the Giants," or "Warriors." All this is fairly conclusive evidence of their sepulchral origin. But, on the other hand, there is at Llanelwedd a counter tradition that the mounds are earthen shelters intended to provide cover for rabbits, which were introduced upon many Welsh estates about the commencement of the 19th century. This lame and impotent conclusion has much to recommend it in view of the altogether unusual construction and lack of definite plan or arrangement of the mounds, but it fails to account for the total absence of all signs of use or occupation by the animals mentioned.

The CROMLECH (outside Wales, known as a 'dolmen') as a form of sepulchre erected over the dead, is usually associated with the pre-Aryan inhabitants of Britain who are thought by some scholars to have marked their westward progress by a chain of these structures. Now, there are no cromlechs within the bounds of modern Montgomeryshire, with the exception of a doubtful example in the parish of Llanerfyl (No. 400). Are we, therefore, to assume that a cromlech-raising people did not inhabit this area, or that the race or races which reached this district had already passed out of the cromlech-raising stage?

So few, indeed, are the objects which can be confidently regarded as marking the presence of neolithic man that we might be tempted to doubt his existence in the district. But this would probably be an error, for the discoveries of flint implements of late type in the adjacent district of Clun—geographically one with the southern districts of Montgomeryshire (*Trans. Shropshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1887-8, xi, 211), and the exhumation of dolichocephalic skulls in the not very distant caves of Denbighshire and Flintshire (Boyd Dawkins, *Cave Hunting*, and *Arch. Camb.*, 1902, VI, ii, 177), prove that the district was not entirely avoided by neolithic man. It is, however, equally certain that he must have been thinly scattered over the county, though the widely spread uplands would appear to offer him eminently favourable resorts.

Stone implements have been found in every part of the county, but the forms are of the latest periods, and may very well be survivals into the Bronze Age. (See the example illustrated on p. 164).

THE BRONZE AGE.—The use of bronze is usually associated with the appearance in these islands of a fresh race, and this race is equated with the earlier division of the Celtic family to which the name of Goidel has been given. The general accuracy of the hypothesis being assumed, and the westerly situation of the district being borne in mind, it is probable that the first Goidelic arrivals did not reach the tract of country that is now Montgomeryshire until they had been long on the journey across Britain, and their civilization had attained to a comparatively high level.

The normal method of disposing of the dead during the Bronze Age was by cremation, the burnt remains being sometimes placed in an earthenware urn, and sometimes collected in a heap within the sepulchral mound, and it would appear that both methods were practised in this district, but the accounts are not sufficiently full or explicit to enable us to determine the relative popularity of the two methods. Of the cinerary urns that have been discovered within the limits of the county only two have been preserved and illustrated, the cinerary urn already mentioned as unearthed at Staylittle (No. 873I), and the very fine example of a small vessel of the drinking cup type discovered at Aberbechan in the parish of Llanllwchaiarn. (No. 617.)

Equally meagre are the accounts of the objects accompanying the burnt bodies, usually called 'grave furniture'; and it must be regretfully admitted that Montgomeryshire throws but little additional light upon Bronze Age interments.

CIRCLES.—There are four examples of these structures within the bounds of the modern county: that on Kerry Hill (No. 282), in the neighbourhood of many tumuli; a couple on the high ground above Llanbrynmair (Nos. 308-9)*; the fourth

* There is a third circle at Llanbrynmair (No. 310), but it almost certainly consists of the outer ring of large stones of a destroyed cairn, and is not a true circle.

terminating the stone avenue of Rhos y beddau in the parish of Llanrhaiadr ym Mochmant (No. 631). This latter is a most interesting monument, and one that has been insufficiently studied. A few fragments of what was once a stone circle are pointed out in the detached part of Churchstoke parish upon the borders of Wales and England (No. 116), not more than 500 yards distant from the fine and complete English circle known as Mitchell's Fold.

MEINI HIRION.—Of standing stones the county possesses a few in its south-western area. The two examples in the parish of Darowen (Nos. 158-9) appear to illustrate the Christianising of pagan memorials; that is, if we accept the tradition that the stones marked the limits of certain rights supposed to have been attached to the parish church. The Maen Beuno in Berriew (No. 13) is another instance of the same process. The boulders known as the 'Covenant stones of Owen Glyndwr' in the parish of Uwch y Garreg (No. 921) probably bear witness to some pact between the great Welsh leader and his followers which history has not recorded.

EARTHWORKS.—The earthen camps, of which there are so many, also point to the conclusion that the civilization of the people of early Montgomeryshire belonged for the most part to the Bronze Age, though the criteria that would enable us to assign the different types of camps to their order of development, and to settle their place within the period to which we allot them, are by no means so definite or so varied as we could wish them to be.

It is indeed in connection with those defensive structures which were most probably constructed in pre-historic times, that the greatest difficulties are encountered. They vary from the single small bank of earth, with an entrance consisting only of a break in the bank, to elaborate structures defended by stone or earthen banks and deep ditches, planned with great care so as to derive support each from the other, and provided with entrances that display both tactical ingenuity and constructive skill. We have said that the various classes of Montgomeryshire pre-historic remains point to the domination of a bronze-using people, and the study of the early defensive structures of the county appears to favour that conclusion.

It is probably a safe deduction to regard the camps of perfectly simple detail as being earlier in date than the large works which are frequently found; but this hypothesis requires careful qualification. Man's need of places of shelter or defence in every period may arise so unexpectedly, and his opportunities be so limited, that the utmost efforts of a skilled body of modern engineers may result in nothing more than a bank of earth and a ditch which several centuries of neglect will make undistinguishable from the efforts of their pre-historic predecessors. But, however easily we might be led into error in the classification of the simple examples, it will probably not be wrong to consider the great and complicated constructions which must have called for the resources of a numerous, powerful and organised people as the latest development of the pre-historic defensive structure. There are in Montgomeryshire five or six examples of what we may term pre-historic fortresses of the first order, and there are within the same geographical area, though beyond the limits of the administrative county, several others of the same class. The Ffridd in Montgomery parish, the Gaer in Guilsfield, The Breiddin in Criggion, Cefn Castell in Middletown, Cefn Carnedd in Llandinam and Pen y Clun in Trefeglwys, though differing in detail, were clearly constructed by the same people and probably within the same fairly wide period of time. In not one of these camps have excavations been conducted, so that much is uncertain in connection with them; and it is far too early in the work of the Commission to dogmatise upon the period of the construction of these great earthworks. The examples in Montgomeryshire are matched though not excelled by others in various parts of the Principality, and until all these have been examined and at least one of them has been carefully explored, it is desirable that the problems to which they give rise should be approached with a perfectly open mind.

THE IRON AGE.—It is probable that the period of time distinguished by the general use of iron was, for Montgomeryshire, comparatively brief. English antiquaries are inclined to associate its adoption in this country with the appearance of the second great division of the Celtic race called the Brythonic. At the earliest point of time for which we may consider the geography of Ptolemy to become of prime

authority—perhaps the first century of our era—the area now known as Montgomeryshire, with certain ground in counties surrounding it on every side, was occupied by the Ordovices who “there are reasons to think . . . formed the vanguard of the Brythonic invasion” of the west. (*Celtic Britain*, 3rd ed. 87.) Now, if iron came into use with the Brythons, and if the Brythons entered this island from Gaul, it must have required a considerable passage of time, probably to be measured by centuries, before they could have occupied the central part of the principality of Wales, and extended themselves from beyond its present eastern boundaries to the western sea. The iron age of Montgomeryshire, therefore, if its duration be regarded as closed with the foundation of Viroconium, could not have been long extended; and the archæological remains which we may with probability assign to the latest pre-historic date may retain as much of the Bronze Age as of its successor. If also we consider the perishable nature of iron, it is not surprising that it has left hardly any evidence of its existence in this county. Two objects have survived to which we may apply the term Late Celtic, as marking their place in the development of culture rather than as affording a date for their construction. The first is the interesting Bronze Boar (No. 234) found in the demesne lands of Varchoel township of Guilsfield parish,* an illustration of which is given opposite p. 46. The second is the bronze horse-bit found in the parish of Carreghofa (No. 71) of which an illustration is given opposite p. 15. The latter objects are by no means uncommon, and are frequently elaborately chased and ornamented. The plainness of the present example may point to its early date within the iron age, or may denote a backward state of artistic craftsmanship in its makers.

THE ROMAN PERIOD.—Written history commences for Montgomeryshire, as for almost the whole of the island of Britain, with the appearance and activities of the Romans. Whether the defeat of the British chief Caratacos took place in this district is an opinion upon which scholars may legitimately differ; inasmuch as positive proof is not forthcoming. But it must have taken place somewhere along the border line between England and Wales, and it can at least be confidently asserted that the Montgomeryshire site of the Breiddin presents the largest number of correspondences with the description of the locality of the battle given by the Roman historian. Be this as it may, the already demonstrated fact of the early establishment of a Roman military post at Caersws in the valley of the Severn (No. 707) has been abundantly verified by the explorations of the Liverpool Society for the excavation of historic sites in Wales. A small military station also existed in the district afterwards called Thornbury by its Mercian conquerors, and on the site known to us as ‘The Gaer’ or *Caer Flôs*.† The stock of our knowledge of the Roman domination of the district is increased by the addition to the list of the minor Roman military posts of *Cae Gaer* (No. 535) in the wild country at the head of the Wye, and the *Gaer* near Llanfair (No. 419) where the discovery over half a century ago of a piece of hypocaust tile and fragments of pottery would seem to prove the presence of a small Roman force.

No great light has been thrown upon the actual direction of the roads which must have linked these small posts to similar posts elsewhere, but it may be hoped that the advance which has been made in the general knowledge of the Roman occupation of the district will be succeeded by a systematic tracing out of the intervening lines of communication.

The Commissioners’ survey adds but little to our knowledge of the conditions under which the natives lived during the centuries of Roman sway in Britain. The fact that coins have been discovered, on one occasion in large numbers (No. 445), denotes a settled and prosperous community, but the purely archæological remains have contributed little to our knowledge of the material conditions of life.

The long stretch of time between the departure of the Romans and the appearance of the Normans is not illumined by a single example to which we can positively point. The earlier camps must have sufficed for the rough warfare of tribe against tribe and Briton against Saxon, and as a Welsh coinage did not exist, we are

* See the important extract from an unpublished letter of the Rev. Walter Davies (“Gwallter Mechain”), now in the National Library of Wales, furnished to this Commission by Mr. George Eyre Evans of Aberystwyth.

† There seems to be no authority for *Flôs* as a place-name, but it is a convenient addition to the numerous ‘Gaers,’ and permits of the easy identification of the one so denominated.

deprived of the one source which in skilled scientific hands has been found so fruitful elsewhere.*

DYKES AND DITCHES.—One of the most puzzling divisions of Montgomeryshire antiquities is that which comprises its great dykes and ditches. In various parts of the county are stretches of earthen banks, each bank (locally called a 'dyche') with its corresponding ditch. The best known example is Offa's Dyke which passes through the eastern portions of the county, sometimes forming the line of the boundary with England, and sometimes finding itself altogether in England. It has frequently been dealt with by antiquarian writers, but often from too local a point of view. It is intended to treat it at a later period as a whole, when it may be hoped that its purpose and its period will become more certain than they are at present.

The other dykes of Montgomeryshire bear a general resemblance to the great dyke of Offa, but it cannot be said that their study has done much to unravel the mystery of their construction. It is one of the losses of archaeology that many generations of men have passed away since their construction to whom these dykes must have been common and well-understood objects, without a voice of explanation breaking the silence of the ages. With reference to one of those described in this volume (No. 896) it can indeed be said that a faint whisper of its existence is heard in the public records. The important Welsh monastery of Strata Florida, in Cardiganshire, held property in the parish of Llanwnnog, which on the dissolution of the house passed into private possession. A dispute ensued between neighbouring landholders in reference to the boundaries, and this resulted in judicial proceedings in the year 1638. An incomplete record of the cause is given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1876, ix, 312, and from this source we learn that the property in question was inclosed by a ditch called 'The Abbot's Ditch.' The precise position of the ditch is not specified, and no clear indications of a dyke or a ditch were visible to a careful inspection. However, upon reference to Mr. W. Scott Owen of Cefngwifed, the chief agent of Lord Joicey, the present owner of the farm of Celynog, that gentleman caused search to be made amongst the early estate maps, and happily upon one of the end of the 18th century 'the Abbot's Ditch' was found marked. The direction was plotted on the modern Ordnance map, and a second visit was made to the farm, with the result that traces of the ditch could be picked up and followed, though in places it was completely obliterated. In this instance, whatever may have been the period of its construction, it was evident that the work had not been constructed primarily for defence, and it may be inferred that other dykes and ditches described in this volume were intended to serve equally peaceful purposes. On the other hand, the interesting double dyke and ditch at Aberbechan (No. 61) is difficult of explanation upon any other than a defensive hypothesis.

THE MODERN PERIOD.—The coming of the Normans into England was speedily followed by their interference in the affairs of Wales, and it will probably be found that no period of Welsh history receives so much elucidation from the present survey as that which is concerned with the settlement of the Norman barons.

Much of the modern life of Powysland—the life of landlord and tenant—commences with the advent of the Norman, and although the organisation of Welsh society was based on the very different principles of tribalism, the immense advantage of strong centres of local administration must have soon impressed the Welsh princes. Whether the type of stronghold known as the mound-and-bailey castle, which consisted of a wooden structure placed upon a mound of earth, surrounded by a deep moat, and placed at one end of an enclosure which was also defended by a ditch: whether this type of structure was developed by the English or by the Normans need not concern the Welsh antiquary; certain is it that it was not adopted by the Welsh until after the Normans had established a number of such structures.

Prior to the present survey the literature of the subject, as confined to Montgomeryshire, practically consisted of an article by the late Mr. G. T. Clark on the "Moated Mounds of the Upper Severn" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1878, x, 329-345) in which only six or seven of these structures in Montgomeryshire are described or mentioned.†

* The ascription of a coin to Hywel ap Cadell, 'Hywel dda,' A.D. 913-948 (Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in the *Transactions of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion*, Session 1905-6, pp. 1-30), even if it be unreservedly accepted, only accentuates the general bareness of this field of knowledge.

† An article in the *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1906, n.s. XII, 231, by Dr. Davies Pryce, written in criticism of the generally accepted Norman origin of these moated mounds, mentions several other Montgomeryshire examples.

The map prepared for this volume shows 24 undoubted examples to exist in the county, and there are traces of a few more which have so far lost their main features as to have become of doubtful classification. Many of them had been previously known and figured, but their proper significance had not been recognised. Some of these mound castles are of great interest as constructions of Welsh princes, and the mound of Tafolwern (No. 311)—by no means one of the best examples of the type—is especially interesting in that from it was issued the foundation charter of the Abbey of Valle Crucis in the year 1185. The mound of Mathrafal (No. 583), the seat of the most powerful line of Powysian chieftains, also probably dates from about that period. Tafolwern is the westernmost of these mound-and-bailey castles, and probably marks the limits of Norman influence in mound-building in this direction; the examples still further to the west were probably derived from the Norman settlements on the western seaboard. The fine mound on Rhyd yr Onen in the parish of Llangurig (No. 536) is doubtless the work of Earl Hugh of Chester, and was established for the purpose of securing the territory of Arwystli which Domesday shows us he had contrived to obtain at the date of that survey. The position of some of the mounds which are almost certainly the construction of Norman barons, and intended to be as much the heads of estates as simple defensive structures, is noticeable, placed as they are at the extreme end of the parish (or township) in which they are situated. The fine mound at Bishop's Moat (No. 101) in the parish of Castlewright, and the Gro Tump (No. 817) in the parish of Newtown, are specially worthy of attention. It may be remarked here that the name by which these structures are usually rendered upon the Ordnance maps, or in the ordinary business of life, namely "Moat," is almost certainly a mis-spelling for "Mote." The fact that every mote possessed a moat, which latter was a most evident and important part of the entire construction, would inevitably produce confusion between the terms, but the form 'Moat' is in use where the moat has long disappeared, and only the 'Mote' survives. The practical result is this, that in Montgomeryshire at any rate, whenever a 'Moat' is shown upon the map it is not certain whether the feature represented by that spelling will be found to exist; but a mound should always be looked for.

The governing chieftains of Powys were clearly more amenable to Norman influences than those of the other divisions of Wales, and the study of the mound castles corroborates the conclusions of history.

STONE CASTLES.—The county possessed no military structure of the first order dating from the medieval period, to vie with the great Edwardian fortresses of Rhuddlan, Conway, Carnarvon or Harlech. Powis Castle has retained some features of its 13th century construction. Montgomery and Dolforwyn Castles have almost entirely disappeared, though a happy discovery amongst the public records shows the latter to have been inhabited so recently as the commencement of the 17th century.

ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES.—The parish churches of the county have, without a single exception, been more or less restored, some several times, within the last half century. In too many cases the restoration consisted of the total demolition of the earlier edifice, and the erection of a new church, sometimes on a different site, as at Llandyssil (No. 388). In the greater number of cases the new building is placed on the old foundations, but the architectural features have given way to others that were deemed of better taste. The church of Llanidloes, architecturally one of the finest structures in the county, is doubly interesting from the almost certain fact that its fine arcade and roof are those of the dissolved Abbey of Cwm Hir in Radnorshire. Montgomery possesses the only church constructed upon the scale of nave, chancel and transepts. The Norman work in Kerry assumes importance because its date is fixed by the lively account of Giraldus Cambrensis of the consecration of the church in the year 1176. Almost every church must have possessed a fine oak screen, of which that at Llanwnog is the best surviving example.

Of monastic establishments which were suppressed at the Dissolution the county contained but two. One was the small Cistercian house of Strata Marcella, near Welshpool, whose inmates not merely shared the common fate of dissolution in the year 1529, but whose buildings practically disappeared off the face of the earth. It is one of the actions which stand to the credit of the Powysland Club that by its exertions the site of the monastic church has been carefully excavated,

and its ground plan recovered. The other conventual house was the establishment of the Nuns of St. Mary of Llanllugan, the only house of female religious in North Wales, and celebrated in the verse of Dafydd ab Gwilym.

The churches are for the most part destitute of medieval sepulchral effigies, the churches of Montgomery, Llanfair Caereinion and Pennant Melangell containing the only examples. The beautiful floriated slabs in the church of Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa are worthy of the notice of ecclesiastical antiquaries; and one of the slabs bears an inscription (unfortunately incomplete) that is of considerable importance to local genealogists.

Nonconformity has necessarily few remains that come within the purview of this Commission, but Montgomeryshire is especially interesting to the student of religious movements as affording numerous relics of the Quakers. What is said with reasonable probability to be the communion table of Vavasour Powell is in the little Congregational Chapel of Sarn.

FINDS.—In incorporating into the inventory of the existing monuments and constructions of the county as complete a list of the finds that have been made within it as personal enquiries and researches into books could accomplish, the Commissioners have taken what may be considered by some to be an unduly wide view of their instructions, and to have passed beyond the limits within which the Royal Commissions for England and for Scotland have thought proper to confine their operations.

An inventory of monuments that ignores all objects of antiquity that are not plainly visible upon the surface of the ground, is obviously of little good as an indication of where fresh work may be usefully undertaken. It is equally obvious that the accidental and unpremeditated discovery of an object, otherwise of no interest or value, might provide a clue to the unearthing of a site that, when once uncovered, would naturally fall within the narrowest inventory. There is, again, the fact that in any scheme for the enumeration of monuments in which their classification is an essential feature, the careful consideration and record of all finds are necessary elements towards obtaining accuracy in such classification. The Commissioners therefore have endeavoured to make this portion of their inventory as complete as possible, and they have found it not the least troublesome part of their work. It has involved considerable research in out-of-the-way quarters, as the notes appended to many of the entries make apparent; it has meant the persistent pursuit of clues, and has induced much correspondence, as in the case of the Roman coins of which a full list is published for the first time on p. 87: the most important recorded discovery of coins ever made in the county; and as in the case of the Roman objects dug up near sixty years since at the Gaer on Gibbet Hill (No. 419), and happily preserved to demonstrate the true character of that construction of antiquity. It has also called for the exercise of patience and perseverance in the bringing together for the first time of the pictorial representation of the complete Guilsfield (correctly Welshpool) hoard of bronze implements. This was accomplished in the face of considerable discouragement, and the initial refusal of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury to permit of the illustration of any "Finds," as not being strictly "Ancient Monuments." There are, however, few branches of their labour which the Commissioners regard with more pride, and for which they can confidently hope to receive the gratitude of antiquaries, than this division of "Finds," with its illustrations.

SITES.—The division which we have entitled "Sites of historic or antiquarian interest" may, in a sense, be regarded as the complement of that of "Finds" with which we have just dealt. The latter relates to things that have been found, and notes as accurately as may be, the places where they have been found. The former in a measure inventories places which may be expected—so far as the place-name is an indication—to produce "Finds" when accident or design leads to the investigation of the site that is inventoried. The division does, of course, much more than that. One of the most regrettable features that this volume makes plain is the rapid disappearance in Montgomeryshire of the beautiful and appropriate Welsh names of ancient sites. How many times has not the inspector to record that the old name of a field is known no more? It is useless to repine. The Commissioners have thought it their duty to record; and as the "Finds" exhibit in many instances the successes of past generations of antiquaries, so we hope the "Sites" may prove finger posts to guide the antiquaries of the future to equally important issues.

In concluding these general remarks upon the antiquities of Montgomeryshire the Commissioners are specially desirous of making it clear that the descriptions of the monuments here given are in no way to be regarded as embodying the final verdict upon any one of them. We hope that our list is practically if not altogether exhaustive, though we are conscious that we cannot expect to have effected a clean and comprehensive sweep into our net; but we have no wish to have it supposed that our labours are final. We have on the contrary, endeavoured to bear constantly in mind the desirability of arousing the interest of local antiquaries, and of stimulating their energies to fresh or renewed studies of the memorials and constructions of the past. In some of the remarks we have made it might appear as though we were expressing our surprise at the little that has been effected in the study and description of Montgomeryshire antiquaries, whereas in truth we are fully alive to the zeal and steady purpose that has accompanied the work of the Powysland Club. The defect is one that is inherent to county societies where there is no strong directing organisation, and where each contributing member takes up his plot and ploughs his lonely furrow regardless of the researches or labours of his fellow members. We venture to think that this volume, while it brings into clear perspective the immense field of delightful exercise for both brain and muscle lying at the doors of the leisured folk of Montgomeryshire, provides also the basis for the organisation and systematisation of the study of Montgomeryshire antiquities. Our business has been to inventory the monuments of the county. In performing this duty we have endeavoured to give just so much information as will enable the local antiquaries interested each in his own branch of archæology to know the objects in the county which have an attraction for him, and which call for his attention. It has been no purpose of ours to provide him with a complete account of any single monument. We have tried in each case to tell him the kind of monument he will find in each place. We may occasionally have been more dogmatic than the facts actually warrant, but that amiable and not uncommon weakness has been indulged in with the express purpose either of stimulating his curiosity or of saving him the time and trouble lost in visiting a monument that may be to him of minor interest. In no case have we essayed to tell him so much about a monument as to stifle his desire to pay it a personal visit. If we have in any measure succeeded in our purpose of exciting within his breast the determination to know more of the past of our forefathers, we venture to think that its gratification should be easy.

The latitude and longitude of all the objects have been shown. The letters N. and W. (for 'north' of the equator, and 'west' of Greenwich, respectively), are omitted. In the VIth Division, 'Sites of Historic or Antiquarian Interest,' all place-names that appear to possess special significance are recorded. The fields bearing such names as 'Maes y Groes' (the field of the cross), 'Cae'r Domen' (tumulus field), or 'Cae'r hen eglwys' (the old church field) should be noted by their owners as possible places where the base of a cross or the lowest stratum of a long dismantled tumulus may still be concealed. All the sites can be identified by simply measuring out on the 6in. ordnance map the latitude and longitude given, the point taken being generally the centre of the enclosure—in case of a mound-and-bailey castle, the mound.

The names of the townships have been added to the accounts of the different parish churches, though the township as a division of the parish possessed no ecclesiastical significance. These names are very ancient, and though they are now usually borne only by two or three large farms, it may be taken for granted that those farms were the earliest dwellings within the parishes. They have been taken for the most part from the tithe maps, corrected and supplemented by the Ven. Archdeacon D. R. Thomas' 'History of the Diocese of St. Asaph.'

The inspection of the monuments of Montgomeryshire has been in the main done by the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Edward Owen, F.S.A., whose knowledge of Welsh antiquities is well known; he has been assisted by Mr. George Eyre Evans, so far as the western portion of the county is concerned. The whole of the entries have been written or edited by Mr. Owen. The Commissioners have paid several visits to the county during the progress of the inspections and have themselves inspected the most characteristic and important monuments. They desire to acknowledge the attention and courtesy with which they were received by all classes, and the assistance which has always been cordially given to their Inspecting Officers. The interest evinced in their work they trust will be transferred to the monuments, and they are hopeful that the already existing Antiquarian Society of the county, or a society that may be formed for the express purpose, will engage in

those further researches into the archaeological remains of the county that the narrower functions of the Commissioners prevent them from undertaking.

We desire to formally acknowledge our indebtedness to the following :—

The Editor of "*Montgomery Collections*" (the journal of the Powysland Club), the Ven. Archdeacon D. R. Thomas, F.S.A., for his willing assent to our use of the following illustrations from that journal : Figs. 3, 4, 13, 15, 21, 42, 43.

The Secretary of the Powysland Club, Mr. T. Simpson Jones, for the trouble he has taken upon several occasions to obtain for us photographs of some of the objects in the Welshpool Museum, of which he is honorary curator.

The Editor of "*Archæologia Cambrensis*," the Rev. Canon Rupert H. Morris, D.D., for permission to reproduce Figs. 46, 47.

The Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion for the plan of the Roman camp at Caersws (Fig. 35) illustrating an article by Professor Haverfield in the Society's Transactions for 1908-9.

Mr. W. H. Bickerton, of Mickleover, near Derby, who kindly furnished us with the photograph of Figs. 8 and 9.

We desire to thank the Shrewsbury Public Library Committee (Mr. H. T. Beddows, chief librarian and curator), and the Ludlow Natural History Society (the Rev. W. D. la Touche, Hon. Secretary) together with Mr. J. H. Williams, Town Clerk of Ludlow, for the trouble they respectively took in obtaining for us photographs of those articles, parts of what are known as the Guilsfield find of bronze implements (Figs. 56 and 57), which have enabled us to bring together illustratively all the scattered objects of that celebrated discovery—the most important of its kind ever made on Welsh ground—that are known to have been saved.

The Shrewsbury Public Library and Museum is the fortunate possessor of six volumes of antiquarian drawings and sketches by the veteran archæologist, Mr. Worthington G. Smith. Several of those devoted to Montgomeryshire monuments have been photographed for the Commission, and are Figs. 1, 2, 24, 25, 40.

Mr. G. H. Eldred, of Shrewsbury, was so good as to offer to copy such of the Worthington Smith drawings as the Commission desired to reproduce, but we felt it impossible to take further advantage of such a generous offer than to accept the beautiful reproduction in sepia of Montgomery Castle which appropriately furnishes the frontispiece to our volume.

The Earl of Powis was so good as to furnish us with the plans of Powis Castle (fig. 53) and the camp called "the fairy mount" (fig. 52).

To Mr. David Davies, M.P. for the county, we are indebted for the photographs (reproduced opposite p. 145) of the old house at Machynlleth associated with the name of Owain Glyndwr, which Mr. Davies is with great munificence and public spirit converting into an institute.

To all those in the county whose assistance has been so generously given to our inspectors in their visits to the monuments, and to those who have been so good as to read over the rough proofs of the inventories and to furnish us with their corrections, we offer our sincere thanks. We hope they will find that the entries have benefited by their additions and emendations. It is possible that the volume will be so favourably received as to necessitate the preparation of a second edition, and in hopes of such a consummation we shall be glad to receive any further communications that will tend to render it more perfect and more complete.

JOHN RHÏS, *Chairman.*

E. VINCENT EVANS.

EDWARD ANWYL.

R. C. BOSANQUET.

ROBERT HUGHES.

G. HARTWELL JONES

W. E. LLEWELLYN MORGAN.

EDWARD OWEN,

Secretary.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Parish of ABERHAFESP.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

1. *Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 58''$).
Owner, Mr. E. B. Proctor, Brynderw, Aberdovey; occupier, Mr. John Williams, Red House Farm, Aberhafesp.

A mound, probably sepulchral, about 300 yards south of the parish church, and within 200 yards of the river Severn. It measures 18 feet in height taken perpendicularly, and about 130 yards in circumference. The summit shows signs of having been disturbed, and there are faint indications of a shallow depression round its base.*—Visited, 14th July, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

2. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.). Dedicated to St. Gwynnog. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen; townships, Upper and Lower.

Has been so thoroughly restored as to have preserved few of its original features. It now "consists of the original nave, of which the south wall was cased externally, and to which a chancel, western tower, buttressed and battlemented, south porch and north vestry, were added in 1857" (Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 507). Further alterations were made in 1866, and again in 1877. The roof, of the 15th century, is the open church roof with cusped panels, typical of the county. The east window, originally a plain lancet, was filled with stained glass, representing the patron saint, and bore the inscription: 'Sanctus Guinocus cujus anime propicietur Deus.' A new window has replaced the old, and some remains of the original glass have been inserted into one of the lights on the north side. A good example of the royal arms is fixed to the north wall. The bier is dated 1759.—Visited 6th September, 1909.

An inventory of the registers, plate, and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 237. For the unrestored church, see Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, V, i, 90.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

3. *Roman Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 N.E.).

A line of nearly a mile in length, drawn from Nant yr Ych northward to a field upon Llwydcoed Farm, where it dies away, is shown upon the Ord. Survey map as the course of a Roman road. It is the continuation of a road said to have been at one time distinctly traceable from the Roman station of Caersws (parish of Llanwnnog), running a N.N.W. course through that parish, passing a few yards to the west of the camp of Gwyn fynydd, entering the parish of Aberhafesp at Nant yr Ych, and leaving it for the parish of Tregynon a few yards to the west of Tyn y graig Farm.† There are no present indications of the road in the parish of Aberhafesp, nor is support to the belief obtained from place names along the above route.

* Information has since been received from Mr. Proctor that as a boy, about fifty-five years ago, he remembers his grandfather digging into the mound from the summit. Human bones and a few bronze implements were discovered, but the location of the finds is not now known. In *Arch. Camb.*, 1856, III, ii, 89, it is stated that the then rector of the parish "had proved this to be a natural formation." It is, however, most improbable that the mound is of anything but artificial formation throughout.

† For indications of its course through Tregynon parish, see *Mont. Coll.*, 1897, xxx, 65.

Parish of ABERHAFESP.

4. *Bryn y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.).

About a mile-and-a-half N.N.W. of the parish church is a farm so called, but there is no present evidence of the wayside cross from which the name was derived.

5. *Cae Carn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 10''$).

A field upon the farm of Glascoed (Tithe Schedule, No. 121). There are no present remains of a cairn or tumulus.

6. *Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 13''$).

A field upon the farm of New House (Tithe Schedule, No. 613).

7. *Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 51''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 25''$). Owner, Lord Joicey, Gregynog Hall, Tregynon; occupier, Mr. Evan Andrew.

A stone upon the farm of Garreglwyd (formerly Tyn yr wtra), standing at the point of junction of the parishes of Aberhafesp, Tregynon and Bettws Cedewen. It bears an inscription which has been supposed to be of early date, but the letters are modern, and doubtless stand for the initials of the churchwardens of the three parishes which have been inscribed upon what is probably an ancient boundary stone, in commemoration of an otherwise unrecorded perambulation of parochial bounds. *Mont. Coll.*, 1884, xvii, 371 (with illustration); 1891, xxiv, 317 (with illustration); and 1897, xxx, 68.

8. *Maes y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 10''$). Owner, Mr. E. B. Proctor, Aberdovey; occupier, Mr. E. Bowen.

A field on Cefn Farm, about half-a-mile east of the parish church (Tithe Schedule, No. 509).

9. *Black Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 40''$). Owner, Mr. E. B. Proctor.

A chalybeate spring, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of the parish church, much frequented in former times for its healing properties. It does not appear to have been under saintly invocation.

Parish of ASTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

10. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 3' 33''$). Owner, Mr. G. Mountford, Belle vue, Churchstoke; occupier, Mr. P. Morris Matthews, Pentre, Churchstoke.

A small earth camp situated about half-a-mile S. of the village of Pentre.* It occupies the summit of a hill of about 700 feet altitude, having an abrupt descent on the northern side, and commands an extensive prospect to the north and west over the plain of Churchstoke and Chirbury. It is of simple type, and much denuded.

* The highway from Montgomery to Bishop's Castle through Pentre is of great antiquity. In a plea of the reign of Queen Elizabeth it is called 'Prince Llewelyn's Way,' doubtless marking the route taken by the Welsh prince to his Shropshire lands (Pub. Rec. Office, *Chancery Proceedings*, Series II, Bundle 7, No. 42.) Aston township (in Wales) and Lydlam township (in England) formerly constituted the parish of Lydlam; but Aston has recently been created a civil parish by Local Government Board Order. It is one of the members of the manor of Teirtrev, the others being the townships of Castlewright and Mellington.

Parish of ASTON.

The interior covers a space of about an acre, and in form is almost circular. The ground falls away to the west, and the defences upon this side have disappeared under cultivation. The camp had no interior vallum, and was surrounded by two ditches separated only by an intervening bank. These ditches were not co-terminous throughout, but at the south-western angle formed one ditch, which was considerably deepened and continued around the eastern and northern faces. For the most part the only earthwork thrown up was the bank between the two ditches, but there are clear indications of an outer rampart on the exposed southern slope, with an outer ditch, and even faint traces of a third rampart. The denudation of the camp upon this side has been so considerable that measurements are impossible. The entrance was at the south-west corner, where the inner rampart appears to have been slightly incurved.—Visited, 20th August, 1909.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

11. *Roman*.—A pig of lead inscribed with the name of the emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117-138) was found about the year 1775 near Aston Farmhouse, and, according to a letter of the year 1827 quoted in the *Archæological Journal*, 1859, xvi, 33 (with illustration), “on the ancient line of road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery by Westbury.” It is clear, however, from the particulars which follow that the Aston intended is in the present parish, and the farm of Aston Hall is within the Welsh border. The writer of the notice (Mr. Albert Way) continues, “I have been unable to trace where this pig is now to be found.”

Parish of BAUSLEY.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

12. *Castle Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 0' 13''$). Owner, Mrs. Jebb, Llanymynech; occupier, Mr. William Craig, Hill Farm, Bausley, Ford, Shrewsbury.

A camp placed upon the summit of the easternmost spur of the high ground which constitutes one of the gates of the Severn valley—that on the southern bank of the river, at its entrance upon English soil—the culminating point of which is the Breiddin hill. This spur has a north-easterly trend, and commands a wide prospect over the plain of north Shropshire. On its south-western side Bausley hill is connected with that portion of the main mass known as Middletown hill (on which is placed the camp called Cefn Castell) by uneven ground of but slightly lower elevation. North-west from Cefn Castell is the Breiddin hill, and beyond runs the river Severn in an extremely sinuous course.

The summit of the hill is tolerably even and plateau-like, giving the camp an interior area of about two acres. The defences are formed of lines of entrenchments which follow the more easily attackable slopes. To the north and west they consist of two trenches of an average depth of about three feet, with a third trench on the fairly level ground at the south-western end of the camp. The eastern side of the hill drops sharply, and does not seem to have been defended except at its northern termination. The position broadens out at the southern end of the plateau, but this face, though the most easily approached, was only protected by a dwarf bank of earth which joined one of the western ramparts, or it may be that the camp has suffered destruction upon this side. The strength of the defence was concentrated upon the north-eastern point of the hill. Here was the entrance, at the top of a steep slope. The ditches at this point are six feet in depth, and the intervening ground on both sides is elevated into platforms: upon the right (or eastern) side of the entrance these defences are mere mounds, as, owing to the steepness of the slope, the lines of ditches and ramparts are not continued upon this side. The inner rampart is curved inwards at the entrance, and shallow depressions are formed within the loops. This camp has an appearance of hurried construction—as, indeed, has that of Cefn Castell, of which it is an outpost—and was probably never fully completed—Visited, 10th August, 1909.

Parish of BERRIEW.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

13. *Maen Beuno* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 12''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 37''$).

An uninscribed monolith 6 feet in height (7 ft. 6 in. on the slope), standing on the south side of an ancient road called Dyfryn Lane, which runs from the main road between Welshpool and Newtown to a ford upon the Severn, from which river it is a little over half-a-mile distant. The stone is traditionally associated with St. Beuno, who is said to be the patron saint of the churches of Berriew and the neighbouring parish of Bettws Cedewen (Baring-Gould and Fisher, *Lives of the British Saints*, i, 218*). The accompanying illustrations represent its features and its present position. — Visited, 1st July, 1909.

Illustrated, figures 1 and 2.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

14. *Cae Thygle* or *Caer Thygle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 53''$). Owner, Mr. A. E. O. Humphreys Owen, Glan Severn, Berriew; occupier, Mrs. Davies, Caer Thygle Farm.

An earthen camp on the S.W. slope of Caer Thygle wood. In shape it is an irregular oval, the longer axis running east and west, and measuring 65 feet. There are now no signs of a vallum, nor any traces that one ever existed. The ground drops directly into the ditch, the depth of which, taken perpendicularly, is from seven to eight feet; the rise on the outward side is only from three to four feet. The outer rampart, which is formed of stones and earth, is very low, and does not show on the south side of the camp. The north-eastern slope is naturally weak, and on this side the defences are well marked. There is no clear indication of an entrance, but one was almost certainly placed at the western end, where there is a second shallow ditch but no exterior rampart. The camp enjoys a pleasing prospect of the Rhiw valley, but it could never have been constructed for a defensive post, being commanded by higher positions all round. — Visited, 9th August, 1909.

15. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 35''$). Owner, Mr. A. E. O. Humphreys Owen, Glan Severn, Berriew; occupier, Mr. John Roberts.

The camp is on Lower House farm, on the road from Berriew to Castle Caereinion. It is stationed at an altitude of 700 feet, on ground that has a gentle slope towards the north and north-east, overlooking the shallow valley of Upper Trefnant and the wooded slopes of the western side of Powis Castle park; but it is shut out of direct observation from the great camp of Pen y foel (parish of Castle Caereinion Urban) by a spur of high land on the other side of the valley. It consists of an enclosure, surrounded by two low earthen banks. The enclosed area is almost circular, with a diameter from north to south of 90 feet. The interior bank does not rise more than from two to three feet, and on the outer side it drops into a ditch by a gradual fall of about six feet. The second bank is in places barely perceptible, but on the north-eastern side it is very pronounced. Like the inner bank, this second rampart falls gently into a shallow trench, though at the north-eastern corner the drop is from ten to twelve feet, dying away almost to nothing in a southerly direction. This camp could never have been intended for a defensive post, but it is admirably suited for a cattle enclosure by reason of the gentle gradients by which it is approached from almost all sides. — Visited, 1st July, 1909.

* The same authorities say that Beuno on the death of his father "made a foundation in the township of his father (near the Severn) and set an acorn by the side of his grave, that grew in time to be a mighty oak of which one branch curved down to the ground and then rose again, 'and there was a part of this branch in the soil, as at present.'" It may be added that about two miles westward of Maen Beuno is the farm of Bryn Derwen, and that the neighbouring homestead is called Croes y Garreg (see Division VI—Sites). The field on the other side of the road, directly opposite to the Maen Benno, is called Maes y maen llwyd in the Tithe Schedule (No. 127).



FIG. 1.—BERRIEW: MAEN BEUNO (No. 13).



FIG. 2.—BERRIEW: MAEN BEUNO (No. 13);
Side A, showing glacial markings.

Parish of **BERRIEW.**

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

16. *Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 34''$). Owner, Mrs. A. C. Humphreys Owen, Glentworth, Oswestry; occupier, Mr. Maurice Bebb, the Bank Farm.

A mound on the Bank Farm, about three-quarters of a mile westward of the preceding camp, No. 15; constructed upon a natural outcrop of rock, and having an average elevation of 60 feet; now thickly planted with trees. The summit is an almost complete circle, with a diameter of about 150 feet. There are no traces of an encircling ditch, but upon the southern and western sides is a heavy bank of earth, which is divided from the mound by a shallow depression. These die away towards the north, where the slopes of the mound are so sharp as to make other defences unnecessary. The heavy earthen bank may have been continued towards the east, and have been utilised for the levelling of the ditch, for upon this side the mound is not divided by a hedge from the field which abuts upon it.—Visited 1st July, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

17. *The Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 39''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 0''$). Owner, Mr. A. E. O. Humphreys Owen, Glansevern; occupier, Mr. Thomas Bebb, Upper Luggy Farm, Berriew.

A mound-and-bailey castle, which has at present only the faintest traces of the moat that once surrounded it, or of the enclosure that was attached to it. It is shown upon the Ordnance maps as a Tumulus, and might very well pass for one; but it differs from the regular type of sepulchral mound of this county in being more abrupt in slope and less rounded in form, and there can be little doubt of its true character, though it has lost the features that are specially distinctive of the class of monuments to which it belongs.

It stands on the farm of Upper Luggy, on the right bank of the tiny stream called the Luggy, a tributary of the Severn, and a few yards off the main road between Welshpool and Newtown. The mound is 45 feet in height, and when uninjured its summit had a diameter of about the same measurement. Originally the stream ran past its northern side, and was doubtless intended to serve as an additional defence. But it is quite apparent that the brook has altered its course, taking the bed of the moat for its new channel, and thus bringing it into direct contact with the mound itself. The result has been the gradual undermining of the structure, and the disappearance of a large part of its northern side. The irregularities of the summit may have been caused by the fall of trees owing to the undermining of the stream below, or by the digging of treasure seekers. The breach made by the stream discloses the construction of the mound, which consists of a uniform mass of earth, without any appearance of layers. The bailey probably lay to the east of the mound, where are faint signs of the enclosing vallum.—Visited, 1st July, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

18. *Trwst Llewelyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 30''$). Owner, Captain C. M. S. Humphreys, Garthmyl Hall, Berriew; occupier, Mr. Richard Jones.

At the northern corner of a field called Pen bryn, on the farm of Trwst Llewelyn, is a low bank of earth of not more than one or two feet in height, styled "Earthwork" upon the Ordnance map. It has no corresponding ditch, and, indeed, possesses no resemblance to a bank thrown up for defensive purposes. Its contiguity to the historic ford of the Severn called Rhyd Whimma, and the farm (and township) name, which is unquestionably ancient,* has probably led to the naturally broken ground in Pen bryn field being taken for artificial defences.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

* Trwst Llewelyn is named in a Fine of the year 1592-3 (*Mont. Records*, 429), and also in an Exchequer suit of the 5th Anne (*Mont. Coll.*, 1895, xxix, 28).

Parish of **BERRIEW**.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

19. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W. Ded : St. Beuno. Diocese of St. Asaph; rural-deanery of Pool; townships of Berriew, Allt Ucha, Allt Issa, Bryn cae meisir, Cil,* Cil cochwyn, Faenor Ucha, Faenor Issa, Ffridd Penywern, Garthmil, Llandinier, Llifior, Penthryn, Trwst Llewelyn. Brithdir has been formed into an independent civil parish.

The present edifice is altogether new, both as regards structure and appointments.† An inventory of the registers, communion plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 60. In the churchyard is a huge boulder marking the junction of three townships.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

20. *Croes y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 31''$). Owner, Mr. A. E. O. Humphreys Owen; occupier, Mr. David Jones.

A field so called, on the farm of the same name (Tithe Schedule, No. 2213). For its possible association with the early incidents in the life of St. Beuno see Division I *ante*, but the ground, which is now arable, bears no trace of either cross or stone.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

21. *Beddau Wood* and *Wern y beddau farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 18''$ and $52^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 7''$). Owner, Captain W. J. Corbett Winder, Glanrhiew, Berriew; occupier, Mr. Richard Clayton.

No present evidences of tumuli or interments.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

22. *Pen y Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W.). Owner, Mr. A. E. O. Humphreys Owen; occupier, Mr. John Griffiths.

A farm half-a-mile west of Berriew village.

23. *Lady Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 40''$). Owner, Captain W. J. Corbett Winder, Glanrhiew, Berriew.

A well dedicated to Our Lady, formerly provided with a can attached to a chain; now disused and filled up, but the spring flows all the year round.

24. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 39''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 30''$). Occupier, Mr. John Andrew.

The field within which stands the farmstead of the same name is so entitled in the Tithe Schedule (No. 605). There are at present no signs of an early enclosure, but it was stated that tradition existed of some form of defensive structure on the heathy ground above the present farmhouse.—Visited, 4th November, 1909.

25. *Moat Field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 22''$).

A field on the farm of Llifior Coch, so called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 1349). There is now no trace of a moated mound or moated dwelling.—Visited, 4th November, 1909.

* This name has been anglicised as Keel, and thus appears on the modern Ordnance maps.

† A former edifice, having one of the square wooden belfries so common to Montgomeryshire churches, is figured in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1800. It was taken down in 1802, and the building which succeeded it gave place in 1874 to the present church. Some Jacobean recumbent life-sized effigies of members of the Devereux family, removed during the reconstruction, are now in the Welshpool Museum (Thomas, *List. Dioc. St. Asaph* (1874), 313).

Parish of **BERRIEW**.

26. *Pen y Gaer** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 6''$).

A field on Tyn y coed farm, numbered 1700 in the Tithe Schedule. Two iron swords were found in Tyn y coed quarry "some years ago," and are now in the Welshpool Museum.

27. "On the top of Cefn yr Allt (Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 24''$) are the remains of a British encampment" (Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.n. 'Berriew'). There are slight traces of earthworks, but it is doubtful if they were intended for defence.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

28. The following account has reference to a mound of which no further information is now procurable. "During the autumn of this year (1856) the farmer in occupation of some land belonging to an estate in this neighbourhood (near Berriew, Welshpool) has ploughed into a tumulus standing on his field; and finding some upright slabs of stone standing within it, has decided on removing the tumulus altogether. He has, however, had the kindness to accede to his landlord's request that the tumulus may remain intact for a short time longer" (*Arch. Camb.*, 1857, III, iii, 70). The absence of all names of persons or localities (except that the mound is said to stand "on the Severn side") is exasperating, but typical. At p. 296 of the same volume is an account of the excavation, with a plan of the mound, which is here said to have stood "in a field very near the large upright stone called Maen Beuno." The only discoveries were three large pieces of trap rock placed in an upright position, a small quantity of charcoal, and a slight trace of cinders.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

29. *Stone pounder* or *hammer-stone*; spherical, with a diameter of $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.; its surface much battered. It was found in the village of Berriew, at the foot of an oak tree, two to three feet below the surface. In the Welshpool Museum.
30. *Two iron swords*; medieval; found in Tyn y coed quarry, "some years ago." In the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of **BETTWS CEDEWEN**.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

31. *Pen y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 29 S.E. and 36 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 9''$). Owner, Lord Joicey, Gregynog Hall, Tregynon, Newtown; occupier, Mr. Richard Reese.

A camp, locally known as 'Y Pegwn,' 'the Beacon,' on the farm of Pen y Gaer.† On all sides cultivation has reached the knoll upon which the structure is placed, with the result that the earthen banks have been almost entirely obliterated. The enclosure is in shape a long oval, its axis running E.N.E. and W.S.W., and measuring about 500 feet, with an average breadth of 240 feet. Entrances were placed at both eastern and western ends, and owing to the cause aforementioned the defences are now perceptible only at those points. They consist of an internal earthen bank, a ditch, and an external bank also of earth. At the east end the inner bank rises about two or three feet from the level of the camp; externally it falls from 12 to 15 feet to the bottom of the ditch, and the counterscarp has a height of about four feet, with, at the present time, only a foot or two of outer rampart. The details are practically repeated at the western end, and are seen at their best at the south-western angle. The interior surface of the camp rises to a narrow ridge, and is altogether too irregular to have constituted this a permanent dwelling-place. There are no signs of hut circles.—Visited, 4th November, 1909.

* *Dol y gaer* (Dolegayer) was expressly excluded from the grant of Kerry and Cedewen to Roger Mortimer in the year 1291 (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 19 Ed. 1). It is mentioned in a document of the year 1599 relating to this parish (British Museum *Additional Charter* No. 41872).

† "Y tythyn ar ben y gaer" in Ucheldre township is mentioned in an Exchequer Commission c. 21 Jas. I. a.d. 1623 (*Mont. Records*, 59).

Parish of **BETTWS CEDEWEN.**

32. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 42''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 6''$). Owner, Mrs. E. M. Lewis-Andrew, Glan Hafren, Abermule; occupier, Mr. Evan Jones, Lower Ucheldre farm, Bettws Cedewen.

A small camp following the irregular outline of a low hill on the farm of Lower Ucheldre, measuring 102 yards from east to west, and 45 yards from north to south. The ground rises to the eastern end, whence a fine prospect over the valley of the Llifor is obtained. This side is carefully defended, and may have contained the entrance. The defences consist of a deep ditch, with interior and exterior earthen ramparts, now obliterated in places. The northern side descends abruptly to a little ravine, which was considered to afford sufficient defence. But on the eastern and southern sides the ditch and ramparts are perceptible, and on the west the interior rampart is about three feet in height, with a drop of about 12 feet from its summit to the bottom of the fosse. Half-a-mile to the southward is the strong post of Pen y Gaer (No. 31), of which this camp may have been an out-post. The field about 300 yards to the south-west is called "Castle Top" in the Tithe Survey (No. 311).—Visited, 9th August, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS,
WITH ENCLOSURES).

33. *Camp on Cefn Ucheldre* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 6''$). Owner, Lord Joicey, Gregynog Hall, Tregynon, Newtown; occupier, Mr. Thomas Arthur Pryce.

A small mound-and-bailey castle on the farm of Bettws Hall, occupying the crest of a small hill. The position is not well chosen, as it is much exposed to the prevailing westerly winds, while the saddle upon which it is placed is so narrow that the mound, although of insignificant size, occupies the entire width of the ridge, and cuts off internal communication between its upper and lower baileys. The mound is placed near the northern end of the long and narrow enclosure; its height is from 20 to 25 feet. The summit is flat, with a diameter from N.E. to S.W. (that is, along the line of the ridge) of 25 feet, and from S.E. to N.W. (across the ridge) of 30 feet. So restricted is the space upon the saddle that the moat could not be carried completely round the mound, and is practically nothing more than a deep cut on either side of it. The ditches have an average depth of four feet from the ground level, the counterscarp in each case rising at a very acute angle; they have no protection along their outer margins. The enclosure to the south-west takes in the ridge for a distance of 30 yards, but that at the north-eastern end extends only for about the same number of feet. It is evident that the strength of the position was considered to lie in the steepness of the approaches, and the restricted area at the summit. The physical conditions are similar to those found at Dolforwyn, and it is probable that either this, or the original stronghold there, was the seat of the Welsh chieftains of Cedewen. The present camp is called 'Caer Siac' upon the Ordnance sheet, but that name has apparently been evolved from that of a field at the foot of the hill behind the vicarage, which is well known as 'Cae Siac.'—Visited, 28th October, 1909.

DIVISION III (STONE CASTLES—MEDIEVAL).

34. *Dolforwyn Castle** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 46''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 2''$). Owner, Mr. W. Ll. Lloyd, Castell Forwyn, Bettws Cedewen; occupier, Mr. Joseph Lewis, New House, Llanllwchaiarn.

The ruins of a small stone castle of the period of Henry III., built upon a sharp ridge overlooking the valley of the Severn, and probably the successor to an earlier mound-and-bailey structure, whose defences were utilised. The ground was levelled into a platform extending for about 200 yards by 100 yards in breadth, and upon

* The early name of this castle would appear to have been Dol Verein or Vorein (V's meadow); certainly not Dol vorwyn (the maiden's meadow). The form in *Cardiff MS.* 14 (written in the year 1606) is Dol y voryn, which appears to represent an intermediate stage. It has been usual to consider this castle as destroyed early, but it was tenanted in the 7th year of Ric. II, when Roger Wigmore was granted the custody of the castle of Dolvaryn in Wales during the minority of the heir of Edmund de Mortimer, 11th Oct. 1383. (*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*).

Parish of BETTWS CEDEWEN.

this platform was erected a simple parallelogram, of which there remain but a few vestiges of the curtain walls on the northern and eastern sides. At the eastern end was placed a small circular tower of about 30 feet diameter, probably communicating directly with the curtain which abutted upon it on either hand. Mr. G. T. Clark considered the curtain to have been otherwise quite plain, "without either buttress or pilaster or flanking tower"; but this is an error. A careful examination of the remains show that the north curtain was divided midway by a three-quarter-engaged tower, and that there was a tower at the north-western angle. These towers were without doubt matched by similar towers at the opposite angles and in the centre of the south curtain. The entrance was at the western end, and buildings probably occupied this portion of the interior to a distance of about 30 feet, where are remains of a strong dividing wall. The structure was defended at its eastern and western ends by deep ditches excavated across the ridge; the line of rock is so narrow as not to have admitted of a ditch upon the longer sides of the parallelogram, but the ground was sharply scarped on either side. No indications exist of any external defences. *Mont. Coll.*, 1877, x, 326, with plan.—Visited, 23rd January, 1909.

Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.n. 'Bettws,' says that "a brass pot, an earthen jug, and some other ancient relics were dug out of the ruins, some years since, and are at present preserved at Gregynog." Gregynog has changed owners since the above was written, and nothing is now known there of the articles.*

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

35. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.). Ded : St. Beuno. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen, townships of Dolforwyn, Garthgelyn, Llaneithion, Ucheldre.

The edifice was well restored in the year 1868. It has no structural division between nave and chancel, but at the restoration the latter was raised four steps above the nave. The tower is now the most ancient part of the structure; the lower portion is of the Early English period, with a doorway of the same date and an Early English triplet above. It is crowned with the usual Montgomeryshire squat oaken belfry. Internally the tower opens directly into the church by a tall pointed arch, which may be original. The roof is for the greater part original, and of the late fourteenth century; it is of the plain open type usual throughout the county. A small brass commemorative of a former incumbent, John ap Meredyth, in priestly vestments, and recording his erection of the bell-chamber, is now fixed into the western wall. It is dated 1531. The two south windows contain fragments of medieval glass, said to have been brought from Glastonbury abbey, and other Somersetshire churches.—Visited, 28th October, 1909.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 510. An Inventory of the registers, communion plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 240.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

36. *Holy Well*.—A well is mentioned in *Mont. Coll.*, 1891, xxiv, 178, as existing in the parish, but the situation is not specified, and no indication of its site is given in the Ordnance maps. A holy well, now disused, is situated near New Wells chapel in the township of Dolforwyn. A well called Pistyll canpwll, formerly much frequented on Trinity Sunday, is situate close to the village of Bettws, but in the parish of Tregynon (No. 898). It is now covered in, and utilised for the village water supply.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

37. *Pen y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.W.; lat. 52° 33' 20", long. 3° 14' 10").

A field, now a plantation, upon the farm of Bryn, marked in the Tithe Schedule, No. 291.

* In the Walter Davies correspondence, now in the National Library at Aberystwyth, is a letter of the 22nd Feb., 1814, from Miss Eliza Colby to the Rev. Walter Davies which evidently refers to the same find. The writer states that "some years ago coins were found on or near to the ancient site of Dolforwyn Castle, in a rude stone vase, resembling in shape a common jug; . . . the largest copper one of Charles II. . . also Philip the Fourth of Spain."

Parish of BETTWS CEDEWEN.

38. *Caer Dial* or *Cae'r Dial* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 16''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 25''$).

A field appearing in the Tithe Schedule (No. 343); now known as Cae Coch.

39. *Cefn Dinas* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 2''$).

A field on Bettws Hall Farm, so styled in the Tithe Schedule (No. 218), but having no appearances of an artificial dinas.—Visited, 28th October, 1909.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

40. *Medieval*.—A signet ring of the 14th century, bearing the monogram R; found in the churchyard. Now in the Welshpool Museum. Illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 431.
41. A rapier, found at Dolforwyn Castle; now in the Welshpool Museum.
42. A quern, found at the Almshouse; now in the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of CARNO.

DIVISION Ia (CARNEDDAU).

43. *Twr Gwyn Mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 34 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 45''$). Owner, Mr. Evan Morgan, Ty Brith, Carno; occupier, Mr. Edward Reese, Blaen y Cwm, Carno.

A large cairn, placed at an altitude of about 1,560 feet above Ordnance datum; it has been opened and very completely destroyed in the process. Welsh historians and antiquaries of two or three generations ago were wont to associate the earneddau on the high land between the parishes of Carno and Llanbryn-mair, and especially the earnedd known as Twr Gwyn Mawr, with the conflicts mentioned in the Welsh chronicle called *Brut y Tywysogion* under the years 948 and 1080 A.D. In *Arch. Cambrensis*, 1853, II, iv, 8, the conjectures relative to the battle between Gruffudd ap Cynan (and Rhys ap Tewdwr) and Trahaiarn ap Caradog in the year 1080 are said to have been strengthened by the discovery of "javelin heads, battle-axes, and the infantry bills of that period" near the site of Twr Gwyn Mawr. In 1855 the cairn was opened by the Rev. David Davies, then vicar of Dylife, and an account of the excavation is given by him in *Arch. Camb.*, 1857, III, iii, 301. The remains of what appear to have been two separate interments were met with. In one, which was beneath three flagstones laid "on a level with the soil, a small leaf of bronze, about the size of a crown piece, but much thinner," was found. In another part of the cairn a cist 6 feet by 2 feet was unearthed, the floor "covered with black charcoal and ashes, intermixed with a profusion of small stones"; two flint arrow heads and a flint knife, having clear connection with this interment, were also discovered.* The cairn is said to have measured 60 feet in diameter before the excavation. During that undertaking the interior was practically wholly removed, the stones being carelessly thrown out all round.†—Visited, 12th July, 1910.

44. *Twr Gwyn Bach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 34 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 39''$).

The ruins of a cairn which, according to a writer in *Mont. Coll.*, 1868, i, 226, had been opened "before the memory of the oldest frequenter of the mountain."

* Illustrations of these flint arrow heads and knife accompany the paper, as also drawings of a flint spear head and a spindle whorl "found near Carno," but no reference is made to the two latter articles in the letterpress; nor is anything said of what had been done with the finds.

† A wire fence, considered to form the boundary line between the parishes of Carno and Llanbryn-mair, passes through the centre of the levelled cairn. The words 'Twr Gwyn (Cairn)' have been printed on the Ordnance sheet rather far from the actual site of the cairn, and close to the bench-mark sign, so that confusion is liable to arise. A word of warning may be permitted against visiting this desolate upland without a guide.

Parish of CARNO.

This lies about half a mile direct south from Twr Gwyn Mawr, and is a few yards within the Carno boundary. The stones of which it was composed have been so scattered that it is impossible to give satisfactory measurements.—Visited, 12th July, 1910.

45. *Hut Circles*.—About 150 yards south-east of the first cairn are two stone circles, almost certainly the foundation stones of two hut dwellings. The external diameter of both is the same, namely 12 feet. The entrance would appear to have faced the south, but the remains have been too much broken down to render this certain. Each circle has a stone near the centre, which might denote the hearth-place, but they bear no signs of fire. These circles are not shown upon the Ordnance sheet.—Visited, 12th July, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

46. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 34 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 8''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 4''$). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. L. D. Humphreys.

A much worn camp placed upon a rocky eminence, giving a fine prospect over the valley of the Carno. It is by no means clear if the hill was fortified all round: at present the bank is seen only upon the west and north-west sides. The entrance faces directly west, and is 9 feet in width. The bank to the left of this entrance is only 10 yards in length, but on the right it extends for 45 yards, decreasing in height and strength as it proceeds northward, and terminating at a small outcrop of rock at the north-east angle of the hill. The ditch is apparent for almost the entire length of the bank, and an outer defence covers the whole of the short length west of the entrance, but extends to only about half the distance of the length to the north. The banks are strongest at the entrance, but show no signs of being curved.—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (ROMAN).

47. *Y Gaer* or *Y Gaer Noddfa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 24''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 49''$). Owner, Mr. A. W. Davies, The Goodwyn, East Coshani, Hants; occupier, Mr. David Hamer, Ty Mawr, Carno.

A rectangular camp measuring about 300 feet by 200 feet, on the banks of the river Carno, immediately to the north of and adjoining the present churchyard. The line of the valla has been considerably altered, and has altogether disappeared on the site of the church. "Within its centre was a huge cairn, whence my informant told me he remembered more than 1,000 loads of stone having been removed for fencing and road purposes" (Mr. T. O. Morgan in *Arch. Camb.*, 1856, III, ii, 198). The recorded finds have been inconsiderable, but a few trial holes made in the autumn of 1909 under the auspices of the Liverpool Committee for Antiquarian Excavation and Research in Wales demonstrated the Roman origin of the camp. It is distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Roman military station of Caersws, and upon the line of Roman road which unquestionably ran up the valley westwards. This road passed through the village of Carno, and is visible at the side of the modern high road a few yards above the Aleppo Merchant Hotel; and the word 'Sarn' is frequently found in the place-names of the district.—Visited, 12th July, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

48. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 N.W.). Ded: St. John. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Arwystli; townships of Llyssin, Trawscoed, Derlwyn.

A church formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The present building, and everything within it, is modern.—Visited, 12th July, 1910.

Parish of **CARNO**.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

49. *Carneddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 11''$).

A farmstead so called; Tithe Schedule, No. 1465. There are at present no indications of cairns.

50. *Dol y maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 34 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 38''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 15''$).

51. *Cae Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 59''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1345.

52. *Cae Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 27''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1559. A field on the boundary of Carno and Llanwnnog parishes. The monolith which gave its name to the enclosure was probably a boundary stone.

53. *Twyn Gosod*.—A short distance from Twr gwyn haeh (No. 44) is said to have been a cairn bearing the above name, but the stones which formerly composed it have been entirely removed (*Mont. Coll.*, 1868, i, 227).

54. *Old Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 12''$ and $3^{\circ} 31' 6''$).

Nos. 1502 and 1524 on the Tithe Map of 1848, under the style 'Old Road,' denote the lower part of the two enclosures at the spots indicated. They form narrow strips on the north side of the old road from Frankwell, are in direct line with the known course of the Roman road between Carno and Caersws, and doubtless mark the points at which the road was visible some years ago.

55. *Old Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 50''$).

At the spot indicated, and for a distance of about 100 yards to north-west and south-east of it, the Tithe Survey map shows an 'Old Road' (Schedule, No. 451). The direction is parallel to the modern high road, from which it is distant about 180 yards, and is a continuation of the probable course of the Roman road from Carno.

56. *Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 55''$).

At or very near the spot indicated, the old 1 in. Ord. sheet shows a 'Tumulus,' but there is now no sign of any antiquity. The site is near the point of junction of the three parishes of Carno, Llanerfyl, and Llanbryn-mair, and on the upland called Twmpath Melyn.

57. *Wtra'r Abbot* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 N.W.). North-east of Dolwen (lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 26''$).

58. *Gwaun yr huale*.—"Eastward from Carno is . . . gwayn yr huale, and three heaps of stones thereon" (Peniarth MS. 120, fo. 396, partly a copy of a notebook of Robert Vaughan. *Hist. MSS. Com. Report on MSS. in the Welsh Language*, i, 732).

59. "At Carno, near the church westward there is a round plot of ground environed with a very deep ditch where they say the church was seated" (Peniarth MS. 120, fo. 396, as above). This may have reference to the Gaer (No. 47), where the fosse of the Roman station may have been very apparent a couple of centuries ago, but the shape of that site can hardly be described as round.

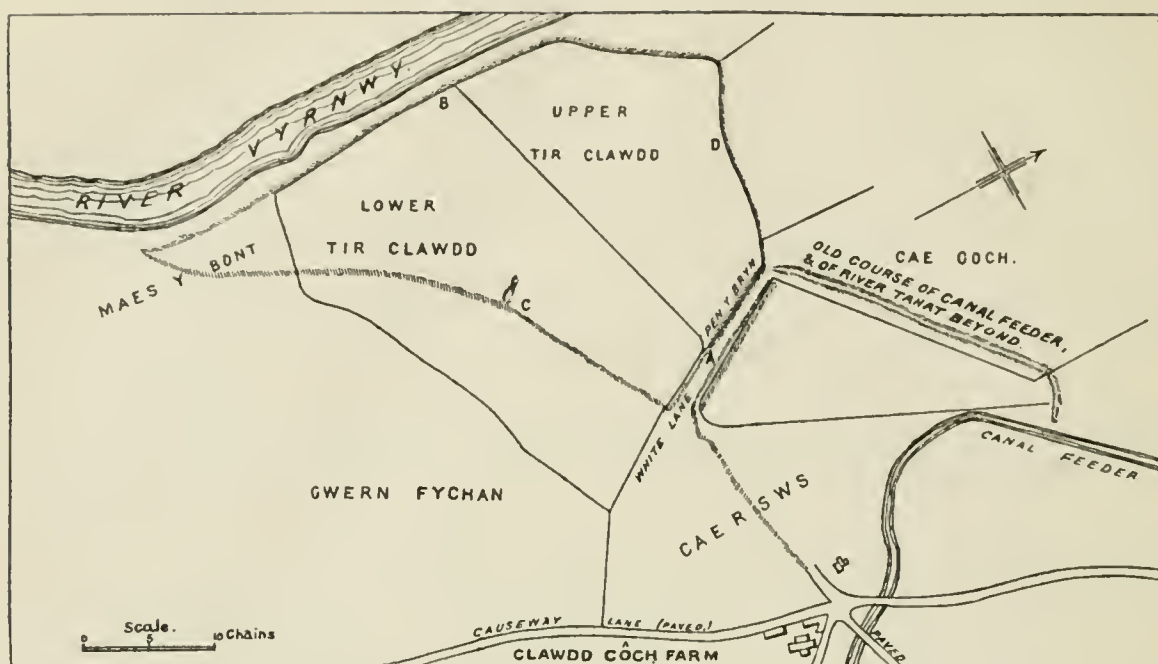


FIG. 3.—CARREGHOFA: CLAWDD COCH (No. 63); plan.

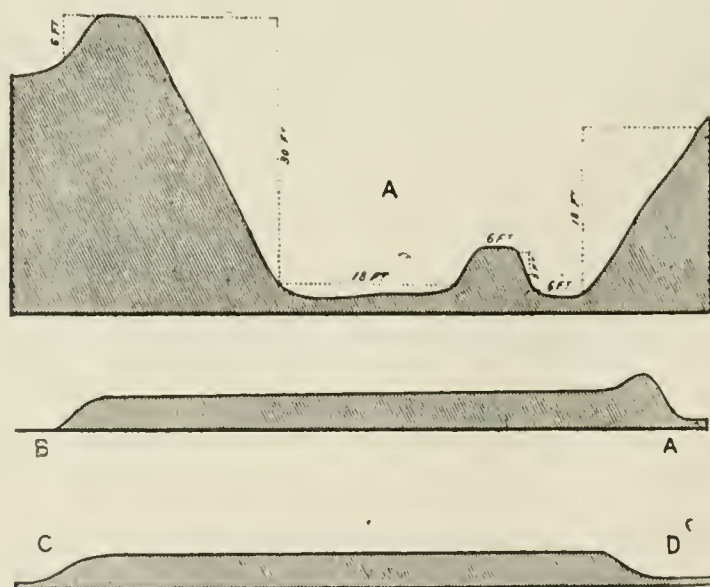


FIG. 4.—CARREGHOFA: CLAWDD COCH (No. 63); sections.

Parish of CARNO.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

60. Two large stone celts (10 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches), found at Tyn yr wtra. Now in the Welshpool Museum.
61. *Bronze lance head*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and composed of a pale yellow metal; much corroded. Found near Carno. In the possession of Mr. T. O. Morgan, Aberystwyth (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 434). Mr. Morgan died in 1878.

Parish of CARREGHOFA.*

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

62. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 21''$). Owner, Sir R. T. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Stanley Park, Bridgnorth; occupier, Mr. Richard Lloyd, Carreghofa Hall, Llanymynech.

A moated structure placed upon the left bank of the river Tanat, and on the farm of Carreghova Hall, that was more probably defensive than sepulchral. There was most likely a mound, which has been so effectually removed as to now show a depression. A shallow ditch makes a rough semicircle round the east side of the position; the remaining side drops perpendicularly to the low-lying meadow that at one time must have been subject to frequent overflowings of the Tanat. *Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 180 (as then part of the parish of Llanymynech), where this camp is styled 'Tanat Camp'; but the plan on p. 215 describes it as 'Carreghova Encampment.'—Visited, 21st April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

63. *Clawdd Coch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 52''$). Owner, Sir R. T. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Stanley Park, Bridgnorth; occupier, Mr. William Morris, Pentref, Llanymynech.

A position regarded by some antiquaries as the site of the Roman station of Mediolanum. There is, however, nothing in the physical configuration of the site, the existing remains, or recorded finds, to warrant the idea of Roman occupation. The by-road leading from the hamlet of Llanymynech to the farm of Clawdd coch, in that portion beyond the railway bridge bears, indeed, the name of Causeway lane, and it is undoubtedly an ancient road; but the portion of its surface that is cobbled has the appearance of medieval rather than of Roman work. The lane leads to the fields which is supposed to be the site of the camp, but the indications, if they exist at all, are of too faint a character to allow even of description.† The field has been arable probably for centuries.—Visited, 19th October, 1909.

[Illustrated, figures 3 and 4.]

* Carreghofa is that portion of the ancient parish of Llanymynech that was situated on the Welsh side of the border. It was a detached part of Denbighshire, and has only recently been constituted an independent civil parish attached to the county of Montgomery. The meaning of the modern name is Carreg Hwfa, Hwfa's monolith or stone. Its early form, however, is Carrecoel (Howel's stone), which is the rendering of it in the Pipe Roll of 6 Hen. II. Mention is made in that and some subsequent years of the Castle of Carrecoel, and the Howel is probably the son of Owen Brogyntyn [which Owen is most likely the Owen ap Madoe, said by Giraldus Cambrensis (*Itin. Camb.*, cap. xii; Rolls ed. of *Giraldus*, vi, 142) to have been killed by Owain Cyfeiliog (in A.D. 1186, and not by Owain but by his sons, according to the *Brut y Tywysogion*, Rolls ed., 232)]. Carrecoel has become Karakawain (Carreg Owen) in 1194, and Korraecovan in 1195. In 1212 it is Karracove, which is certainly intended to represent Carreg Hwfa. The "castle" of Hoel or of Hwfa is not likely to have been the small earthwork, but may be looked for at Clawdd Coch, where was once a mound and ditches on the banks of the Tanat (*Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 193), or at the strong position on the northern side of Llanymynech hill, just within the county of Salop. The last-mentioned earthwork has a wide outlook over the plain of North Shropshire and Cheshire.

† The field marked in Roman capitals "Clawdd Coch" upon the present 6-in. Ordnance sheet is not that specified by the Tithe Map of 1837 as "Clawdd Coch." The latter is the field numbered 340 in the Schedule, and is of the area of 5a. 1r.; it is immediately north of the enclosure upon which the words appear in the modern 6-inch map.

In connection with the oft-debated subject of the site of the defeat of Caratacos, and in the course of an argument in favour of the Breiddin, Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes observes (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 143, note; copied into *Mont. Coll.*, 1875, viii, 290, note) that "Clawdd Coch—an ancient camp of pentagonal form—belongs to a Mr. Asterley, who lives near to it, and farms the land there himself.

Parish of CARREGHOFA.

64. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 N.W.).

This dyke makes its appearance in this parish from the south at Llanymynech church, the western wall of the churchyard being said to be built upon it. It runs through the village of Llanymynech, forming the boundary between England and Wales. "The Lion Hotel is built upon it, and also the smithy [now a dwelling house], the Bradford Arms Inn, the Bradford Cottages, the Cross Keys Hotel, and the shop and cottages to the north. The bank can be seen between the Lion Hotel and the smithy, and also where the roads cross. Its course is again lost from the Canal Bridge to the County Stone (where the counties of Montgomery, Denbigh, and Salop meet), on account of the road being raised. From the County Stone it runs along the side of Pen-y-voel Lane, and after a short distance across the fields to the cottages, known as the Castle. . . . It then extends to the foot of the cliff, and reappears on the brow, skirting the western edge of the Blodwell Rock" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 212). The Blodwell Rock lies partly in Shropshire.

The Dyke will be described as a whole at a later stage.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS, ETC.).

65. *St. Bennion's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 N.W.; lat. 52° 46' 38", long. 3° 5' 15").

A well in sadly neglected condition, but in present use; it is still known by the above name.—Visited, 25th April, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

66. *Llanymynech Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 N.W.).

On the eastern brow of Llanymynech hill "once stood a cromlech measuring 7 feet by 6, and about 18 inches thick," styled *Bedd y Cawr*. No trace of it is said to have been discoverable at a later period. *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 205, note, quoting *Camb. Register*, 1796, i, 275.

"On the south-western part of the hill stood two rows of flat stones, parallel, 6 feet asunder, and 36 in length. A tradition exists which states that in digging near this place a Druid's cell was discovered, but of what shape or size it does not relate. There were a number of human bones and teeth in a state of good preservation also discovered. In digging between the parallel rows a stratum of red earth was found, about an inch thick" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 182).

67. *Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.E. or 11 N.W.; lat. 52° 47' 17", long. 3° 6' 23"). Owner, Sir R. T. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Stanley Park, Bridgnorth; occupier, Mr. Richard Lloyd, Carreghofa Hall, Llanymynech.

There seems to have existed some sort of medieval dwelling, probably of a military type, on the farm of Carreghofa Hall, of which not a trace now remains. In November 1871 "Mr. Richard Lloyd, of Carreghofa hall, being engaged in the formation of a drain through his premises, discovered a large square room with bones in it, ten or twelve feet below the surface. The stones were found to be enormous in size and weight, and the mortar seemed as hard as the stones themselves. The plastering on the walls was admirable, but marked by no device. The drain could not be carried out according to the original design, but had to be diverted a few yards. The soil however fell in, and nearly killed one of the workmen, whereupon Mr. Lloyd covered up the room, leaving its contents undisturbed. Some of the stone walls of this chamber run under the present Carreghofa hall" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1874, vii, 386, and 1878, xi, 226).—Visited, 21st April, 1910.

A paper on the castle, giving a number of record references, is in *Mont. Coll.*, 1874, vii, 377; the references are repeated in *ib.*, 1878, xi, 215. The cottages in Pen y Foel lane are still called "the Castle" (*ib.*, 212).

He told me (and I took it down in my note-book at the time) that in his grandfather's time, a piece of silver with a device upon it, round, like a five-shilling piece, and as large as the palm of my hand, and some pieces of metal like the tops of spoons, but very small, were found there by a workman. His mother confirmed this statement, and said she remembered seeing them. The piece of silver was by them given to a clergyman." The testimony of the Rev. Walter Davies (Gwallter Mechain) may also be quoted. In an article on the parish of Llansilin (co. Denbigh) in *The Cambro-Briton*, 1820, i, 339, he says: "I found a team in the field ploughing; and the farmer declared that he had seen the place ploughed and harrowed occasionally for upwards of forty years past, but had never seen nor heard of any Roman relics, coins, brick or utensils, the indispensable accompaniments of Roman stations." The farmer was in all probability Mr. Asterley's grandfather, already referred to.

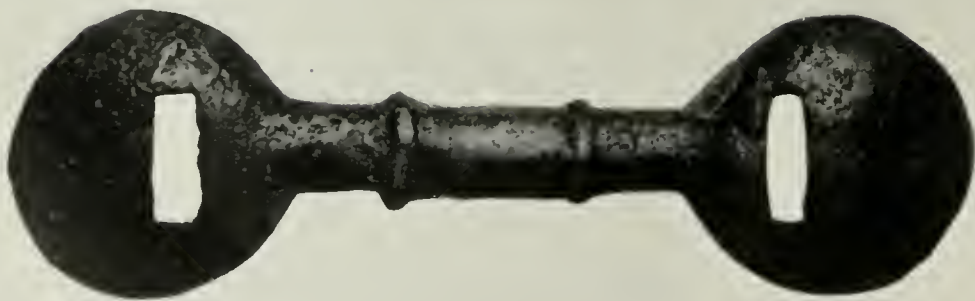


FIG. 5.—CARREGHOFA: BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD (No. 70); scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

FIGS. 6-7.—CARREGHOFA: BRONZE FIBULA (No. 72); scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

FIGS. 8-9.—CARREGHOFA: LATE-CELTIC HORSE-BIT (No. 71); scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Parish of CARREGHOFA.

68. *Gwern y Vigin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.E. or 11 N.W.).

"Within half a mile of the castle lies a memorable spot, Gwern y Vigin, where a battle was fought about the year 1292, and probably terminated in favour of the English, and [the writer conjectures] that the castle of Carreghova was the fruit of their victory" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1874, vii, 383).

"Near to this site, and alongside of Offa's Dyke, is a field called 'Ero Brock Penn' [correctly, 'Erw'r Grogbren'], or the Gallows Field" (*Mont. Coll.*, *ib*, 386). 'Erw y Crog pren,' according to the Tithe Schedule (No. 239) was a small rectangular piece of ground of 3 a. 0 r. 30 p. lying between the railway and Causeway Lane at lat. 52° 46' 40", long. 3° 6' 24". This is, however, about three-quarters of a mile distant from what is generally regarded as being the line of Offa's Dyke, which, south of the village of Llanymynech, is practically the high road to Welshpool.

The field immediately south of Carreghofa Hall (lat. 52° 47' 7", long. 3° 6' 0") is, in the Tithe Schedule (No. 133), called "Paddock" and "Cae pen y Rhythur" (? rhuthr). Gwern y Vigin does not appear in the Tithe Schedule.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

69. *Stone Celt*; found at Clawdd Coch, 13th May, 1875. Now in the Welshpool Museum. (See *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, II, iv, 171.)

70. *Bronze Spear-head*—found on Llanymynech Hill. Now in the Welshpool Museum. (Illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 433, and 1878, xi, 205.)

[Illustrated, figure 5.]

71. Two portions of a *bronze horse-bit* of late Celtic character, found during the making of the railway. "The exact spot where they were found is near the spot where the railway crosses the canal" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 445, with illustration of one to half-size, repeated *ib*, 1878, xi, 206). They had been previously (3rd December, 1868) exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by their possessor, Mr. W. H. Bickerton, Maesmynan Hall, Caerwys (later of Newton-on-the-hill, Shropshire), and are described in the *Proceedings* II, iv, 171, as "a pair of remarkable objects of a yellow mixed metal discovered in 1866, at Carrickoffia, near Llanymynech, four feet below the surface, in ground between two dykes." It is added that "in the immediate neighbourhood of the spot where these objects were found, a discovery was made, a few years back, of a large number of bronze weapons of the ordinary types"—a find of which no other mention can be discovered; and the allusion is probably to the discovery of the hoard of bronze implements near Crowther's Camp (No. 949), which took place in 1862. The Carreghofa objects were again exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., on the 13th April, 1893, when they were described as "two curious bronze articles of unknown use," and the following additional particulars of their discovery are given. Mr. Bickerton "was superintending the removal of a bed of clay in a wood for the purpose of puddling an aqueduct then in course of construction. They were found by the workmen in the clay about 18 inches from the surface. Nothing else was found at the same time, and time did not permit of any further searches being made" (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, II, xiv, 317, with illustration). One of the objects is said (in *Mont. Coll.*) to be 5 inches in length, and the other a quarter of an inch less; but the *Proc. Soc. Ant.* just quoted states that they "are exactly the same shape and size."

[Illustrated, figures 8 and 9.]

72. *Bronze fibula*—found at Pant, at the foot of a tree, 4 feet below the surface. Now in the Welshpool Museum.

[Illustrated, figures 6 and 7.]

73. *Coins*—"Some years ago an urn was discovered by an old man, while removing some of the 'raffle,' or refuse stone, etc., from the quarry. It contained a large number of gold and silver coins, as well as bronze, many of which were identified as Roman. These were all disposed of to visitors for a trifle, and doubtless the urn has found a resting place in the cabinet of some antiquarian visitor. Another urn was also discovered, but this one shared a curious fate. The person who found it had some misgivings as to whether he would be deemed the lawful owner, and

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consequently allowed his treasure to remain, it is supposed, where he discovered it, but, as may be expected, carried off many of the coins at intervals. Returning one day to again open the urn, he found a large quantity of raffle had been carried to the place and completely buried it. The heap of *débris* is still pointed out where the relic is entombed. . . . Another large find took place within the present (the 19th) century, and, like the above, has been a family secret. The parties forwarded the coins to the authorities of the British Museum, and were amply repaid in current coin, which was apparently of more value to them. They are there to be seen in a cabinet, simply labelled 'Shropshire' * (*Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 205).

MEDIEVAL.

74. A portion of carved oak, from the old church of Llanymynech. Now in the Welshpool Museum.
75. An ancient ring found at Llanymynech. Now in the Welshpool Museum.
76. "In making an excavation upon the summit of the hill, the miners discovered beneath a large mound the remains of a horse and a man. Among these were a spur and a bit, in a good state of preservation. They were assigned to the time of Charles I." (*Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 228.)
77. "Not far from the same spot a small field-gun was discovered in a garden, and near it a cannon ball. The gun, for some time, was left in the garden as an ornament, and eventually was purloined. It is not known what became of the shot" (*ib.*, p. 228).
78. "In 1876 a silver shilling of the reign of Charles I was found by a person while digging in his garden. It was in a good state of preservation" (*ib.*, p. 229).

Parish of CASTLE CAEREINION RURAL.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

79. *Dolarddun Hall* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. 52° 38' 51", long. 3° 14' 48").

The present residence is built on the site of an earlier house. Here Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, is said to have stayed on his way to Bosworth field.

80. *Pen llwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. 52° 38' 12", long. 3° 14' 30").

A farmstead in Cwmgoran township, of late 16th or early 17th construction. Formerly a grange of Strata Marcella Abbey.

81. *Moydog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.W.; lat. 52° 39' 46", long. 3° 13' 47").

A modern farmhouse that has succeeded a grange of Strata Marcella Abbey. A wing of the old house left standing is now known as "The Dryll."

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

82. *Cae maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. 52° 38' 28", long. 3° 14' 47" and 59").

Field on Henthryd (? Henrhyd) farm, so called in the Tithe Schedule, Nos. 574 and 575.

83. *Cae maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. 52° 38' 41", long. 3° 14' 59").

Tithe Schedule, No. 580.

* Enquiries at the British Museum show this statement to have been inaccurate.

Parish of CASTLE CAEREINION RURAL.

84. *Waun y castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 22''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 31''$).
Tithe Schedule, No. 261.
85. *Cae garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 3''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 28''$).
Tithe Schedule, No. 914.
86. *Cae y garreg** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 40''$).
Tithe Schedule, No. 818.
87. *Maen Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 13''$).
Tithe Schedule, No. 113 (parish of Welshpool).
88. *Cae garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 38''$).
Tithe Schedule, No. 148 (Welshpool).
89. It may be as well to state that the two sites shown on the original 1 inch Ordnance Map to the north and east of Cyfronydd Hall, and respectively marked 'Camp,' are, in each case, either of natural formation, or have had all signs of artificial constructions entirely removed.—Visited, 7th April, 1909.

Parish of CASTLE CAEREINION URBAN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

90. *Tan y clawdd Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 54''$). Owner, Mr. J. Pugh, Llannerch hudol; occupier, Mrs. Best.

A strongly defended position on the farm of Tan y clawdd, much obliterated by the construction of the farmstead and adjacent buildings. It consisted of an inner enclosure protected by a slight rampart, a first ditch the bottom of which is 7 feet from the present inner rampart, a second rampart of weak construction, falling a depth of about 3 feet to the bottom of a second ditch, and a strong outer rampart 5 feet high from the ground level of the ditch. At the south-west angle the second bank and ditch disappear, and the space between the inner and outer banks becomes a mere platform. The outer ditch on the south is now a cart track, but proceeding eastwards the triple ramparts are again met with before they become altogether lost beneath the modern farmstead. There are sufficient indications here and there to make clear the essential unity of the camp. The district is called Y Gaer (No. 940).—Visited, 27th June, 1910.

91. *Y Golfa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 11''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 53''$).

That portion of the western end of the hill called Y Golfa, immediately above the farm of Sylfaen, was defended by earthworks, but fern grows so luxuriantly upon the hill that careful exploration is difficult. An area of 65 yards in one direction, by 35 yards in another, is enclosed by a low wall and ditch. The position is com-

* This is about 600 yards from a bridge over a nameless streamlet, called upon the Ordnance sheet 'Pont pren dano.' Such a name is not known in the neighbourhood, the bridge being usually styled 'Pont Cwm baw.'

Parish of CASTLE CAEREINION URBAN.

manded by higher ground in the rear, but is impregnable on all other sides owing to the precipitous slopes of the hill.—Visited, 27th June, 1910.

92. *Pen y Foel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 52''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. David Edwards.

A fine camp, on an eminence of 900 feet, with an extensive outlook over the valley lying between Llanfair Caereinion and Welshpool. The summit of the hill is roughly square in shape, and the defensive lines of the camp follow the conformation of the ground. The sides facing the north, east, and south are very steep; the vulnerable point of attack was upon the west, which is the direction from which the camp is at present approached. Its main features are an inner enclosure of about 5 acres, a deep fosse on all sides except the south, and an outer enclosure with exterior fosse on the west. The eastern slope measures 90 yards, and has been made impregnable against a rush by careful straightening and scarping, the ground falling almost sheer for over 30 feet into a wide and shallow ditch. The ditch has an external bank of no more than 3 or 4 feet high. Proceeding northwards, at the north-east angle this external bank is increased in height, and becomes a small mound, but it is again decreased along the northern face of the camp. The inner enclosure extends on this side for 150 yards, the ditch being carried round it at about the same distance from the summit as before. The western face is 120 yards long, the ditch being again continued at a slightly decreased height, but apparently without a break in its course. The arrangements at the south-western angle have been slightly disturbed by the erection of the farmstead at this point. The southern face is 135 feet in length. The sole entrance to the main, or inner, enclosure is near the south-eastern angle; the path was carried across the entire face of the hill, the precipitousness of which, while rendering impracticable a direct upward attack, permitted of the defence of the trackway along its whole length. At the summit the southern bank at the entrance is brought slightly within the camp, and the banks on both sides terminate with mounds; the banks may also have been slightly incurved. At the western end the camp was continued for a space of 37 yards beyond the fosse, and this space was itself defended on its further side by a slight rampart of 3 feet, and another strong ditch which ran along the whole western face of the position. The ground on the south still continued sufficiently precipitous to permit of no ditch being necessary, or it has been swept away by the farm buildings. The ditch on the north side, however, runs down the side of the hill, passing the ditch to the inner enclosure at a lower level, and eventually reaching flat ground. It thus provided a means of reaching the camp from the north, though it only opened into the outer fosse, and had no direct communication with the inner fosse or enclosure. There are no signs of hut dwellings, nor of the presence of water within the ramparts. The camp is of the same type as that of Gaer Fawr (No. 211) and the Ffridd at Montgomery (No. 802). *Mont. Coll.*, November, 1902, xxxii, 223, with a small sketch plan.—Visited, 20th April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

93. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 39''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 26''$).

The earthworks at the spot indicated, described upon the old 1 in. as well as the latest 6 in. Ordnance sheets as a 'Camp,' have at present none of the regularity of outline shown upon the maps. There are unmistakable signs of human agency in the form of low banks, but the field in which they are seen slopes down to a little watercourse which has in former times overflowed its banks, and the earthworks have more the character of low protecting dykes than of a defensive enclosure. The field is named 'Y Wern,' and there is no tradition known to the present owner (Mr. Walter Colley, Pen y bryn) connecting it with a military purpose.—Visited, 14th June, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

94. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.). Ded: St. Garmon. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Pool;

Parish of CASTLE CAEREINION URBAN.

townships of Castle and Cwmgoran,* Sylvaen, Nantfforch, Hydan and Dol, Hydan ucha, Moydog, Y Gaer, Trefnant, Trehelig, Cyfronydd.†

An entirely new structure, the former edifice having been pulled down in the year 1865. The churchyard is roughly circular, and has within it several mounds which have been regarded as historic, but they are just as likely to have been thrown up when the roadway which nearly encircles the churchyard was formed.—Visited, 20th April, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1874, p. 728. An inventory of the registers, church plate, and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 65.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

95. *St. Garmon's* or *St. Armon's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 47''$).

A well on the farm of Cwm, now a by-take to Lower Sylvaen Farm. Owner, the Earl of Powis; occupier, Mr. T. E. Willis. It is not marked on the Ordnance sheet.—Visited, 20th April, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

96. *Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 59''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 20''$).

A field on the farm of Pen y parc, so called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 2209).

97. *Dinas* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 8''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 50''$).

A natural hillock upon the farm of Pen y bryn. An ancient tithe-barn once stood upon the site of the present farm buildings, and the former house of Pen y bryn occupied the summit of Dinas hill. Tithe Schedule, No. 393.—Visited, 14th June, 1910.

98. *Erw Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 10''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 2038.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

99. It is said that some antiquities have been discovered on the site of the camp No. 89, and that they are in the possession of Mr. Jones, Cwm.

Parish of CASTLEWRIGHT.‡

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

100. *Caer din* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 45 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 2''$, long. $3^{\circ} 4' 15''$). Owner, Mr. S. R. Heap, Mellington Hall, Churchstoke; occupier, Mr. Thomas George, Bank Farm.

A strong earthen camp of simple type, placed at a height of 1,323 feet, at the eastern end of Kerry hill, and a mile directly west of the Norman mound-and-bailey castle of Bishop's Moat. Its station upon the highest point of the watershed gives it a magnificent look-out in every direction, and constitutes it one of the most

* This is called 'Cwmgoror' in a suit in the Exchequer of Pleas of the 37th Eliz. (*Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1895, xxix, 3s).

† The Township of Cyfronydd is in the civil parish of Castle Caercinion but in the ecclesiastical parish of Welshpool.

‡ In the Hundred Rolls (temp. Ed. I) Castlewright is called Castel Ruht, that is 'Castell rhudd,' 'Red Castle' (*Cal. Rot. Hundr.*, ii, 89).

Parish of CASTLEWRIGHT.

commanding sites in this county of fine positions. In shape it is an irregular circle, but the curve on the western side is flattened until it becomes almost straight. The camp is formed of a vallum and ditch, surrounding an area of about an acre. The vallum rises about 4 feet from the interior of the camp; it is of rough construction, with an average width of 4 feet, and a direct fall into a ditch which is about 4 feet deep. There is no outer vallum or other defence. One of the original entrances is near the south-western corner, and now measures 22 feet across. The almost straight line of rampart running north and south, and facing directly west, measures northwards 193 feet, when it makes a gentle curve towards the east: 52 feet beyond the curve is an entrance 12 feet wide, and 100 feet further on is another gap of 15 feet which has the appearance of being no part of the original plan. At a still further 100 feet, and near the south-eastern curve, is an entrance 28 feet in width, corresponding to the entrance at the south-west angle. A depressed trackway of an average width of eight feet runs from one of these entrances to the other, bisecting the camp most unequally. The distance measured from the northern vallum to the trackway is 160 feet, and from the trackway to the southern vallum 60 feet. There are no signs of water within the camp, but springs are numerous in the vicinity.—Visited, 26th August, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

101. *Bishop's Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 45 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 58''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 42''$). Owner, Mr. W. McLean Garnett Botfield, the Hut, Bishop's Castle; occupier, Mr. Thomas Jones.

A Norman mound-and-bailey castle of regular type, and with its principal features in excellent preservation. It stands at the south-eastern corner of the parish of Castlewright, where the boundaries of that parish make an almost perfect rectangle, and align with those of the parish of Bishop's Castle. It is therefore placed at the south-eastern point of the county of Montgomery, where that county touches England. Though placed at an altitude of 1,120 feet above Ordnance datum, it does not command an outlook over the Montgomeryshire plain; and its object was not so much to survey the lands which lie to the north and north-west of it, as those to the east and south-east. The mound is placed at the west end of the enclosure. It is almost circular, the diameter at the top from north to south being 48 feet, and from east to west 54 feet. The summit is practically flat. The total height from the bottom of the fosse at the east and west line is 49 feet. The height of the counterscarp is 19 feet, and the width of the fosse at the ground level averages 22 feet. The fosse is carried completely round the mound, its circumference measuring 127 yards. The enclosure lies to the east of the mound. It is of oval shape, and its longer axis of 236 feet from north to south is exactly double that of 118 feet from east to west. It is defended by a rampart of an average height of 4 feet, and still perfect, except at the south-eastern corner, where the modern farmhouse of Bishop's Moat has encroached upon it. The exterior slope of the rampart falls in line with the scarp of the fosse. On the northern side this fosse joins that around the mound in an almost direct line, the longer end of the enclosure lying almost entirely to the south. The entrance into this enclosure must have been on the east, at the point furthest from the mound, now occupied by some of the farm buildings. There are no appearances of a second enclosure.—Visited, 26th August, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

102. *Offa's Dyke*.—This earthwork passes through the western end of the parish, entering it at the point called Cwm where the parish boundary touches that of the townships of Bachellldre and Mellington in the parish of Churchstoke. It runs directly south over Kerry hill, and crosses the parish border into England at the house called Windy Hall on the summit of the hill. It constitutes no part of the boundaries of this parish.

It will be described as a whole at a later stage.

Parish of CASTLEWRIGHT.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

103. *Eithin y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 45 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 0''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. S. R. Heap, Mellington Hall, Churchstoke.

A farm of this name appears upon the Ordnance map, but no ancient remains are visible.

Parish of CEMMES.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

104. *Gelli Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 12 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 7''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Hugh Hughes, Croes Heol, Tafolog, Dinas Mawddwy.

In the field called Cae glas isa, and directly on the bank of the stream called Nant Lyn Coch, is a small tumulus which appears to have been partially excavated. Some of the stones bear marks of fire, and it is said that small patches of black earth are occasionally met with close to the heap.—Visited, 21st June, 1910

105. *Carnedd Gerrig* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 2''$, long. $3^{\circ} 40' 32''$). Owner and occupier, Mrs. Mary Davies, Tyn llwyn.

This is a small mound, formed of stones and earth, placed on the summit of Moel Eiddew, at an altitude of 1,400 feet. It is 165 feet in circumference, with an average height of 5 feet, and a summit diameter of 35 feet. It is in excellent preservation, and does not appear to have been opened. A small heap of stones has been piled on the mound within recent years.—Visited, 14th June, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

106. *Collfryn Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 12 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 50''$). Owner, Mr. Thomas Owen, 31, Albert Square, Castle Fields, Shrewsbury; occupier, Mr. Robert Edwards.

Situated just off the Merionethshire border, on the river Tafolog, and west of Collfryn farmhouse, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south of the road between the 13th and 14th mile-stones from Machynlleth to Welshpool. The mound, which commands the northern entrance to Cwm Tafolog, is known locally as 'Boncyn y Gwilliaid,' 'the outlaws' mound,' and is said to be the burial place of the Mawddwy banditti. It appears to be partially, if not wholly, artificial, though its eastern slope, which is very abrupt, may have been rendered still more steep by art. It is about 50 feet in height, its summit slightly rounded. On its western side it is joined to the high land, from which it seems to protrude itself. Rushes grow thickly around the mound at its base, especially on the eastern slope.—Visited, 21st June, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

107. *The Parish Church** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 S.E.). Ded: St. Tydecho. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Cyfeiliog; townships of Brynuchel, Gwern bwlech, Tafolog.

An edifice which has no structural division marking off nave and chancel. It has been much restored, the date 1742 on the south porch marking one restoration period. The western gable is capped by a small bell-cote. The church evidently possessed a fine rood screen, for Lewis's *Top. Dict. of Wales* (1833), s.v. 'Cemmes,' mentions a western gallery "adorned with fine carvings of flowers, etc., in wood."

* The unmarked grave of the Welsh lexicographer, the Rev. Chancellor D. Silvan Evans, rector of Llanwrin, is under a fine yew tree between the church and the high road.

Parish of CEMMES.

This gallery has been removed, and all that remains of the carved screen-work is one strip of the cornice, 8 feet 3 inches long, now affixed to the sill of the east window. The decoration consists of vine leaves and fruit, and a monk's head within a circle. The font is modern. The sun dial is loose in the vestry.—Visited, 20th May, 1910.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI, i, 142.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

108. *Ancient Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 12 S.W., 20 N.W.).

Running north through Cwm Tafolog is a trackway or road, probably constructed in the medieval period, and still in general use. The portion from Glanyrafon to Pont ar Byllfa shows in several places the unhewn stones used in its construction. Slight excavations at different places on it, made by Mr. Benjamin Davies, Glanyrafon, reveal nothing but rough, large stones closely placed together.—Visited, 21st June, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

109. *Cae cerrig gwynion* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 1''$).

A field on Tyn y wern farm (also known as Rhyd y meini gwynion) closely adjoining the Cambrian Railway; No. 409 on the Tithe Schedule. The railway track is said to cover a small white stone which used to be visible in this field.—Visited, 15th June, 1910.

110. *Cae Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 22''$, long. $3^{\circ} 40' 45''$).

A field on the farm of Gelliau; Tithe Schedule, No. 889. There are no present indications of a sarn.—Visited, 15th June, 1910.

111. *Castell bach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 41' 13''$). Owner, the Rev. J. Roland Pryce, Bangor.

A small ruined homestead, marked in the Tithe Schedule, No. 1035, 'Castell house.' It has not been inhabited for at least sixty years. It once possessed a large stone oven, which has long since vanished. It stands on the lands of Blaenplwyf-uchaf, within memory formerly called 'Aber Llewelyn.'—Visited, 14th June, 1910.

112. *Cwm Cae'r hendre* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 38''$, long. $3^{\circ} 41' 20''$).

Lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.S.E., of Aberangell. The farmsteads of Cae'r hendre and Drws y Nant, the latter of which is in ruins, are remembered as the nursery of nonconformity in the parish.—Visited, 14th June, 1910.

113. *Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 13''$). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. Benjamin Davies.

A field on Glanyrafon farm in Cwm Tafolog. The occupier's long experience of the field is that "it is too stony to plough." Tithe Schedule, No. 526.—Visited, 21st June, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

114. *A Bronze Celt*, and a *Circular Ornamented Brooch* 3 inches in diameter, were found in a turbary on Moel Eiddew, in 1824, and passed into the collection of the late Rev. Isaac Bonsall, M.A., rector of Llanwrin, which, at his death, was lost or dispersed at the auction of his effects.

Parish of CHURCHSTOKE.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

115. "Near Offa's Dyke, which passes through the parish, are several tumuli, one of which was opened within the last few years: the bottom, which was sunk about a foot below the level of the surrounding land, was paved, and the sides were formed with flag-stones, on one of which was an inscription, very much obliterated; within was only some black dust, among which was discovered a small coin, with a legend quite unintelligible" (Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.n. 'Churchstoke'). Mr. Thompson Watkin in *Arch. Journal*, 1878, xxxv, 78, after quoting Lewis, adds "This seems clearly to have been a Roman interment."

DIVISION Id (STONE CIRCLES).

116. *The Whetstones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 31 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 18''$, long. $30^{\circ} 1' 42''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. Jacob Ellis.

At the foot of the northern slope of Corndon Hill, and close to a stile on the south side of the road near the turning to Clifdale mine. It is certain that at this place there once stood a circle of eight or nine stones. An intelligent man named John Jones, aged 74 years, and a resident in the vicinity since his youth, remembers four stones arranged as though forming parts of a circle, with an appendage of four or five other stones extending in a curve "like a hook." About one hundred yards distant was a cairn, the foundation of which is still discernible. The land was then unenclosed, but on its enclosure the cairn and the circle were rifled to provide stone for the construction of the existing fence. Mr. Jones pointed out the four stones which had been members of the circle. The Rev. C. Hartshorne's account of this circle in *Salopia Antiqua*, 1841, p. 33, gives a slightly different account of the stones. He observes "these three stones [The Whetstones] were formerly placed upright though they now lean, owing to the soft and boggy nature of the soil. They stand equidistant and assume a circular position. . . . The highest of these is four feet above the surface; one foot six inches in thickness, and three feet in width." Only one stone is now to be found, embedded in the ground close to the stile entering the field, and this is so small that it is not likely to have formed one of the stones of the circle, or it must be a mere fragment of a larger mass. Close by, but within the borders of Shropshire, is the still perfect circle called Mitchell's Fold.—Visited, 29th August, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (ROMANO-BRITISH).

117. *The Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 19''$, long. $30^{\circ} 3' 15''$). Owner, the Rev. A. H. McLaughlin, Much Birch vicarage, Herefordshire; occupier, Mr. T. B. Jones, Upper Aldress farm, Churchstoke.

A camp bearing many of the characteristics of a small Roman station, situated upon level and comparatively low ground. Many generations of high cultivation obliterated most of its salient features, and rendered its classification difficult without excavation. It is now covered by dense undergrowth. In form the camp is at present almost square, its alignment being nearly parallel with the cardinal points, but on the east it originally extended beyond its modern boundary, as is evident by indications in the adjoining field. The interior length of the most perfect face, from N.W. to S.W., is 180 feet, and the original area extended to about an acre. The camp was protected by a rampart which would appear to have been of an average height of from five to six feet internally. Externally this rampart drops to a ditch of about four feet in depth, and six feet in width from the level. The northern and southern angles of the western side are rounded. There are no traces of entrances, but the south-eastern rampart has a break which is probably no part of the original plan, as it opens upon slightly rising ground. The line of the ditch is clearly defined in the field to the east, but cultivation has swept away the rampart. A little water-course, known as Dead Man's Dingle, served to strengthen the eastern and northern sides of the camp. Though presenting certain features of resemblance to

Parish of **CHURCHSTOKE**.

the small Roman camps of this county, it is probably of British construction.—Visited, 10th July, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS,
WITH ENCLOSURES).

118. *Simond's* or *Symond's Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 57''$; long. $3^{\circ} 3' 11''$). Owner, Mrs. Owen, Plas yn Grove, Ellesmere, Salop: occupier, Mr. Richard Gough.

A mound and-bailey castle, much disintegrated and cut into on the south-west side by an extensive quarry belonging to the Montgomery County Council. The mound is composed of earth and a considerable quantity of loose stones, which in places have the appearance of rubble masonry, but there is no sign of mortar nor of squared stonework. On the north and east sides the fosse still exists, but in such a ruined condition as to make measurements of no value. The mound rises about 25 feet from the fosse on the north side; its summit is fairly level, and has a diameter of 20 yards. No appearances exist of inner or outer courts. "Built or probably restored by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii 171).^{*} By some process of transference the name 'Symond's Castle' has become attached to the south-east corner of the third field south of the farmhouse of Geufron, in the township of Hurdley (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 3''$), and as such it is shown on the Tithe map, and given in the Tithe Schedule (No. 918); but there is at the present time no evidence of antiquity upon that site.—Visited, 20th August, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

119. *Llanfawr Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.W.).

Lewis in his *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, *sm.* 'Churchstoke,' states that "On Llan Vawr hill, a craggy and precipitous eminence, are the remains of an ancient encampment, the origin of which has not been ascertained." No vestiges now remain.

Lewis also observes (*op. cit.*) "On Churchstoke hill," by which is presumably meant 'the Roundtain' (see No. 121), "are vestiges of a Roman camp, and on the declivity called Todleth are the remains of old walls, and a piece of water called the Church pool (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.W.), probably belonging to some religious house, near the site of which, according to an absurd popular tradition, the church was originally to have been erected." He continues: "There are remains of British encampments on the Aldres farm (see No. 117), and at Galet y din, or Calton,† in this parish." Of the last named there are now no traces, unless the next article is indicated.

120. *The Castle Ring* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 54''$). Owner, the Rev. W. R. Jones, Hyssington vicarage; occupier, Mr. John Mountford, Old Churchstoke.

An almost obliterated work on the northern slope of Todlith hill, by which it is so completely dominated that it is difficult to believe it could ever have been constructed for purposes of defence. There is a dwarf mound at the north-western corner. Mr. George Mountford, head master of the Churchstoke schools, writes: "It is stated that about seven years ago a gentleman from London (?) found some implements like spoons amongst the stones here, and took them away with him." It is figured as a complete oval on the Tithe map. Part of the site is now cultivated as allotment gardens, and this portion is known as 'the Garden Ring.'—Visited, 10th July, 1909.

^{*} In 'A History of the Parish of Sneed' (*Mont. Coll.*, 1910, xxxv, 270) it is suggested that the castle was named after Simon de Parco, who is shown to have been in service at 'the castle of Snet' (Sneed) in the 15th Henry III. (A.D. 1231).

† This appears as Cowlton on the modern 6 in. Ord. map, Mont. 38 N.W.

Parish of CHURCHSTOKE.

121. *Roundtain or Roundton Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.W.).

A portion of the summit of this hill has been scarped, and a small space levelled, but with no purpose of defence nor appearance of antiquity.—Visited, 10th July, 1909.

122. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.W. and 45 N.W.).

The dyke runs through the western side of this parish, partly forming the boundary between Wales and England (but no part of the parish boundary) for a distance of a little over half-a-mile. It enters the parish from the neighbouring parish of Chirbury, crosses the Ceibutrach brook at Brompton bridge, traverses Mellington Wood and Mellington Hall grounds, where it is very clear, and passes out of the parish into that of Castlewright at Cwm, where it is just perceptible.

It will be described as a whole at a later stage.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

123. A number of houses whose names still survive date from early periods, but most of them have been altogether rebuilt, incorporating some of the materials of their predecessors in the process. *Todlith* or *Todleth House* is mentioned in a deed (*circa* 1230-40) under the form of *Toddellids* (*Mont. Coll.*, 1896, xxix, 58); and it appears in several charters of Queen Elizabeth's reign in the British Museum (*Additional Charters*, No. 41231).

124. *Mellington Hall* and *Colomendy Hall* are also mentioned in the same group of charters. (See *Cat. of the MSS. relating to Wales in the British Museum.*)

125. *Fir Court* has the date 1685 inscribed on a beam over the window.

126. *Hurdley Hall* has the date 1710 above the window.

127. *Great Brighture* (? Brithdir). Initials "R.E.," with date "1695" are on beam in wall (Richard Evans, M.D., died in 1701). It is stated that the present farm buildings were the former farmhouse.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

128. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.W.). Ded: St. Nicholas. Diocese of Hereford; archdeaconry of Ludlow; rural-deanery of Montgomery; townships of Churchstoke, Hurdley, Mellington, Bachelldre, Hopton Ucha, Hopton Issa, Weston Madoc, all in Montgomeryshire; Brompton, and Rhiston, in Shropshire.

The only ancient portion of the present edifice is the western tower. This is of the regular type of the district—square and squat, with a decided taper from base to summit. These towers are usually crowned with a wooden belfry, but Churchstoke has a comparatively modern dwarf spire, much resembling an extinguisher. The western face of the tower has a single round-headed light with a simple chamfer; the N. and S. faces have each a smaller light of similar character, but at a different level from that on the west. The font is modern; an earlier font, of 15th century date, serves as a flower pot in the churchyard, and is suffering from exposure to the weather.*—Visited, 20th August, 1909.

* Since the above was written information has been received that a still earlier font has been discovered in the parish, and that arrangements are being made for its restoration to the church.

Parish of **CHURCHSTOKE.**

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

129. *Sarn*. British Museum *Additional Charter*, No. 41261, of the year 1331, is a conveyance of one acre of land called Erw tal y Sarn (Eruthaleshsarn), in the township of Mellington.*

130. *Battlefield* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 14''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 18''$). A field on Little Hurdley Farm, and so-called in the Tithe Schedule, No. 865; but no tradition exists explanatory of the name.

131. *Gwern Mynach, Near Gwern Mynach, Far Gwern Mynach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 37''$, $-33''$, $-33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 4''$, $-4''$, $-8''$). Three fields in the township of Hopton Uchaf, in the district of Wern, numbered in the Tithe Schedule as 92, 81, and 82 respectively.

"These fields are portions of an area of seventy acres, forming part of a common called 'Gwern y mynydd' allotted under an Enclosure Act of 1781. It appears from *Mont. Coll.*, 1893, xxvii, 82, that this piece of ground, with [the grange of] Gwernygo, etc., belonged to the [Radnorshire] abbey of Cwmhir" (Mr. G. Mountford, The Schools, Churchstoke).

132. *Mynachlog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 S.E.; lat. (of No. 66) $52^{\circ} 32' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 4''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. W. V. Davies, Pentrenant farm, Churchstoke.

A field on the farm of East Pen y llan, partly in Wales (Tithe Schedule No. 66), and partly in England (Tithe Schedule No. 217).

133. *Cae Abbot* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 22''$).

A field on Pentrenant farm (Tithe Schedule No. 191). Owner, Mrs. Marsham; occupier, Mr. W. V. Davies.

134. *Cae yr Abbot* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 8''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 15''$). A field on Lower House farm (Tithe Schedule No. 113). Owner, Mr. A. G. Montford, Ivy House, Churchstoke.

135. *Old Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.W.). Mentioned in perambulation of parish of 1702 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1906, xxxiv, 197). Its site was probably the close, No. 255 of the Tithe Schedule, between Pentre corn mill and Chapel Meadow (Tithe Schedule No. 252).

The above four sites probably, and the third certainly, formed part of the monastic property of Cwmhir abbey.

136. *Mardy* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.W.).

The Mardy house (y maer dy), a link with the period when the Welsh tribal system of land tenure flourished in this district, once stood on the area numbered in the Tithe map 303 (not No. 302, as given in the Schedule), about 400 yards N. of Cwmdula (lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 52''$).

* A Sarn Meadow, probably connected with the above, lies in Brompton township (in England), a few yards within the boundary of Churchstoke parish at Brickyard bridge, and N. of the Montgomery road (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 0''$). The term 'sarn' is used on the Shropshire border for a culvert, and in accord with this explanation the point where the tiny brook called the Lack is crossed by a culvert is known as Lack Sarn.

A Sarn Meadow also lay on the S.W. side of the parish, close to Gwernygoe in Kerry parish (map of Churchstoke in 1702, in *Mont. Coll.*, 1906, xxxiv, 197).

Parish of CHURCHSTOKE.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

137. *Inscribed stone.* A tumulus near Offa's Dyke: "the bottom, which was sunk about a foot below the level of the surrounding land, was paved, and the sides were formed with flag-stones, on one of which was an inscription very much obliterated" (Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.n. 'Churchstoke').
138. *A stone vessel* of nondescript character was discovered, c. 1873, in the Cross Likey brook, about half-a-mile from Churchstoke on the Bishop's Castle road (*Mont. Coll.*, 1883, xvi, 296, with illustration). It is now in the Welshpool Museum, and is probably of quite modern date.
139. *Coins, Roman.* "At a place on Offa's Dyke, called the Threc Jacks, a coin of Agricola was found about twelve years since" (Lewis, *ib.*).
140. *Unknown.* Within the tumulus above described, near Offa's Dyke, "was discovered a small coin, with a legend quite unintelligible" (Lewis, *ib.*).

Parish of CLETTERWOOD.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

141. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 N.W.; lat. 52° 39' 38". long. 3° 5' 18"). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool.

A camp of apparently very perceptible and clearly marked features is shown upon the Ordnance sheet at the point above indicated, on the slopes of the Black Bank plantation. Though two attempts were made to fix its position and to trace its outline, the density of the wood prevented the formation of any settled conclusions, or even whether there was a camp at all. In one or two places there were indications of earthen banks, but they did not seem to form part of a scheme of defences; and, whatever may have been the appearances when the Ordnance surveyor drew his plan, the evidences at present existing are not so clear as they are represented upon the map.—Visited, 16th October, 1909.

Since the above was written this camp was visited by Mr. W. Ll. Elliott, M.D., of Welshpool, on the 17th November, 1910, a period of the year which permitted of a closer examination than had been possible to the Commission's Inspector. Dr. Elliott has kindly furnished the following report:—

The camp in the Black Bank plantation is of simple design, and not very large; but its position must have made it important, situated as it is on the summit of the spur of the Long Mountain which lies between Cwm Bychan and Cwm y Drindod, the roads up which unite at the top and join the broad road running along the Long Mountain.

The camp measured 300 feet by 150 feet, reckoning from the bottom of the fosse. The latter is quite complete and has a circuit of over 800 feet. The slope from the bottom of the fosse to the highest point, which is practically also the centre of the enclosure, varies from 14 to 24 feet. The density of the undergrowth prevented accurate observation of the encircling bank, but it can be clearly traced at the two points where a pheasant drive cuts through the camp, and there are indications of it elsewhere. It is not an elaborate work. The fosse on its outer side falls away with the natural slope of the hill. It cannot be traced along the lower or northern end of the enclosure, where the steepness of the ground did not require additional strengthening, but at the southern end, where probably was the entrance, the line of the bank and fosse are easily followed. At this end, too, are clear indications of a second bank and fosse, about 6 feet beyond the margin of the main fosse, but this second line of defence is quite short, and was merely intended to cover the entrance.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

142. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.).

The dyke is seen immediately south of Buttington Church, and directly behind the school house it runs for about 400 yards to the boundary of the parish of Hope.—Visited, 19th October, 1909. It will be described as a whole later on.

Parish of CLETTERWOOD.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

143. *Buttington Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.). Ded: All Saints. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Pool.

A small edifice which has been well restored. It consists of nave and chancel, with no structural division, and is in the main of the Decorated period. The roof is also for the most part of that style. The font basin is believed to have originally formed the capital of one of the piers in the abbey church of Strata Marcella, with the character of which it is in perfect accord. An excellent drawing is in *Mont. Coll.*, 1891, xxv, 187. The two-light west window contains a number of fragments of 15th century glass. In the east window is a shield of arms of the barons Dudley of the Sutton family, of which a good account and coloured illustration are given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 29.—Visited, 19th October, 1909.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1874, p. 726. An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 63.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

144. *Trinity Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 4''$).

A still abundant spring on the south side of the by-road near Buttington church, going past Garbett's Hall and up the slopes of the Long Mountain. It is a couple of yards from the roadway, and just within the confines of a thick plantation called the Black Bank, the property of the Earl of Powis. The water flows freely, though the spring is overgrown with thick vegetation. There is no appearance of building around or about the well, nor does there seem to be any lingering tradition in connection with it.—Visited, 16th October, 1909.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

145. *Battlefield*—defeat of the Danes in A.D. 894 (*A. S. Chronicle*).

In the year 1838, during the construction of a new schoolroom in the south-west corner of Buttington churchyard, an immense quantity of human bones was discovered, many of the skulls bearing evidence of a violent death. These have been generally regarded as the remains of combatants in the battle which the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records as having been fought between the Saxons and the Danes at Buttingtune in the year 894. Professor Boyd Dawkins (*Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 145) observes: "It is quite possible to trace at the present time the boundaries of the Danish camp. It was defended on the north-west by the river Severn; on the east by a rampart running parallel, or nearly so, with the road to Forden; on the north-east by the churchyard wall; and on the south by the depression which runs down from the present line of the Forden road behind the vicarage garden down to what was then the old course of the Severn. It may also have included the site of the outbuildings opposite to the Green Dragon Inn." In accordance with that identification the site of the battle has been marked upon the Ordnance map (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.). It should, however, be observed that this location of the battle has not been universally accepted.

146. *Tir y Maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 22''$, $52^{\circ} 40' 22''$, and $52^{\circ} 40' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 15''$, $3^{\circ} 6' 8''$, and $3^{\circ} 6' 4''$ respectively).

Three adjoining fields lying on the north side of the main Shrewsbury and Welshpool road at the turn of the road near Buttington Hall, and between the road and the Cambrian Railway line; numbered in the Tithe Schedule 691, 690 and 712 respectively, according to the order of the data above.

147. *Pont Sarn y Palmant*—mentioned in a Cletterwood parish will of the year 1608 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1888, xxii, 279).

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

148. *Carved Stone*, from Buttington Hall chapel. In the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of CRIGGION.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

149. *The Breiddin** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 14''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 41''$).

The huge isolated rock known as the Breiddin consists of three distinct peaks of almost equal altitude—that one to which the name of the Breiddin is more properly and exclusively applied, Moel y Gofa in the parish of Trewern, and Cefn Castell or Middletown Hill (upon which there is a strong earthen camp) in the parish of Middletown. The direction of the entire mass is north-east and south-west, the side facing the valley of the Severn, which is that of the Breiddin proper, rising some 700 feet sheer, and being from that direction absolutely impregnable. The Breiddin hill stretches a little over a mile in length, but its breadth at the 900 feet contour is nowhere more than 300 yards. The summit runs up to a sharp ridge, the highest point (where stands a commemorative pillar to Admiral Lord Rodney) being 1,202 feet. On its south-eastern slope the ground falls more gently, and at about the centre of its length the Breiddin joins on to its sister heights, and to the two or three smaller eminences, after which the whole mass dies away into the plain of Shropshire. On either side of the tolerably level space where the Breiddin is attached to the rough and uneven ground to the south and east, two deep ravines cut off communication with both its northern and southern terminations. A foe attacking the Breiddin position would have to force a passage from the Shropshire plain, meeting the camps of Bausley and Cefn Castell on its way; or it would have to leave those camps on one or other flank, and endeavour to struggle up the northern or southern ravine, or perhaps both, leading directly, but by an arduous and dangerous climb, to the front of the main position. The hill itself is defended by a stone wall, placed at a distance of from 300 to 400 feet below the narrow ridge which forms the summit, and carried along the entire south-eastern face of the hill. Its extreme length is a little over 4,000 feet. As the ravines to north and south respectively become deeper and deeper, the stone wall decreases in dimensions, and the outcropping rocks which overhang the gullies are cleverly utilised. At the southern corner the wall follows the upward curve of the hill for a short distance, finally ending at the edge of a precipice with a sheer drop of 600 or 700 feet. The central part of the vallum, for a length of about 2,500 feet, is stronger than its continuation to the right and left. Composed of loose stones, and denuded as it has been for the construction of neighbouring walls, it is now difficult to estimate its original height; but it was probably nowhere more than four or five feet high. The stones are comparatively small, and were doubtless intended as much for use as missiles during a battle, as for protection and defence. In one or two cases quite unmistakable signs of small circles of about six feet diameter still exist, forming part of or being attached to the inner face of the vallum. The principal entrance was almost midway. It consisted of a narrow passage-way of about 250 feet leading obliquely down the slope of the hill, when it met a second and strictly parallel line of stone walling, and it may have been continued for some distance as a traverse across the level ground below. The lower wall is about 3,000 feet in extent. Below it, for practically the entire length of the wall, is the comparatively flat and open space on to which the deep ravines already spoken of debouch, and here the face of the hill between the foot of the lower wall and the level ground has been scarped to such an extent as to enable the first line of defenders to stand almost immediately above their assailants. The level space was also defended by cleverly contrived cross banks of earth. Apart from the natural strength of the position the defences have an appearance of hasty construction, and of hurried use of the material that lay at hand. The rocky nature of the surface precluded the construction of a fosse along such an extended front, except at the cost of enormous labour and of undisturbed leisure, and here it was not attempted.—Visited, 14th July, 1909.

The Breiddin is one of the supposed sites—and the one possessing the greatest evidences of probability—of the battle fought between the British king Caratacos and the Roman general Ostorius Scapula in A.D. 50. There is a considerable litera-

* A close called the Breythen is mentioned in an Exchequer suit of 7 James I., 1610 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1895, xxix, 45). The right of free warren of Brithen is pleaded in 13 Will. III., 1701 (*ib.*).

Parish of **CRIGGION**.

ture upon the subject, but it will suffice to name *Arch. Camb.*, 1851, II, ii, 122, and *Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 139, where the various arguments are set forth and discussed. The late Mr. H. H. Lynes, of Worcester, has a paper upon the camp in *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 327, illustrated by a somewhat fanciful plan.

Illustrated, figure 10.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

150. *Old Mills Moat** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 31''$, long. $3^{\circ} 4' 10''$).

An oblong enclosure, having two obtuse and two acute angles, the longer sides from N. to S. of 300 feet, and the shorter sides from E. to W. of 220 feet, and with a total area of about one-and-a-half acres. At the south-western angle is a roughly circular platform where stood the homestead. The house was burned to the ground within living memory. A moat surrounded the whole. The ground within falls away to the eastward, and upon this side the moat is still full of water. The position is within 200 yards of the river Severn, and must always have been damp.—Visited, 12th July, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

151. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 N.W.). Diocese of Hereford; archdeaconry of Ludlow; rural-deanery of Pontesbury.

An ancient church which has been badly used. It has been restored some time during the first half of last century in a wretched classic fashion. The former edifice may have been of the Early English period, as the present three-light east window is of that style, and perhaps replaced a similar one. The only interesting feature is a fine 17th century oak canopy to a three-decker pulpit, now affixed to the north wall. The font is modern.—Visited, 19th October, 1909.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

152. *Stone*. Stone implement, found on the Breiddin Hill; now in the Welshpool Museum (presented by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.).
153. *Flint arrow head*. Found on the Breiddin in 1900; now in the Welshpool Museum.
154. *Iron*. Spear Head, 18 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad. Found in a crevice 45 feet from the surface, near the top of the Breiddin Hill and the Goblin's Hole; now in the Welshpool Museum.
155. *Roman Coins*. Three third brass of Constantine II., one said to have been found on the Breiddin in 1863; the two others, together with a third brass of Victorinus, and another too much defaced for identification, found on the eastern side of the hill in a fissure of the rock, being the residue of what was believed to be a larger find. These are now in the Welshpool Museum.

* Though appearing in the Ordnance map as part of the parish of Trewern, Old Mills forms an enclave within it belonging to the adjoining parish of Criggion. In the borough of Welshpool map of the year 1818 it is said to lie outside the limits of the borough (which otherwise take in the entire civil parish of Trewern), the barony of Powis, and the diocese of St. Asaph.

THE BREIDDIN, PARISH OF CRIGGION.

Scale.
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000 Feet



Parish of DAROWEN.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

156. *Bwlch Gelli Las* (at lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 44' 22''$, but not marked on 6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.). Owner, Mr. J. M. Howell, Plas pen helyg, Aberdovey; occupier, Mr. Richard Jones.

This tumulus stands on the highest point of Bwlch gelli las, on the farm of Cefn coch gwyllt, and to the south of the farmstead. In circumference it measures 120 feet, its diameter over the summit is 35 feet, and its greatest height is 5 feet. Mr. John M. Jones, brother to the occupier, who has personal knowledge of the tumulus for over 40 years, states that it is to-day "as it has always been during that time, and no one has dug into it." The summit has been disturbed by sheep, probably to a depth of 9 inches. A writer in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 194, observes of this tumulus that it "has been razed down within 3 or 4 feet of the surface, so that the stones pitched within are now visible; whether the contents have been rifled is not clear."—Visited, 9th June, 1910.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

157. *Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 36''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, the Plâs, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. John Roberts.

A monolith, not noticed upon the Ordnance sheet, placed about half a mile south of Llanwrin, on a field belonging to Fronwen farm, just above Cwm Ager. Tithe Schedule, No. 40, where the field is called Cae y garreg lwyd. The stone is 40 feet in girth, the highest point being 7 feet 6 inches above ground, and sloping due east to 3 feet 6 inches above the surface.—Visited, 27th April, 1910.

158. *Maen Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 50''$).

"In the parish of Darowen is the township of Noddfa, the name of which implies a place of refuge or a sanctuary, its limits being probably described by three stones—one called Carreg y Noddfa, standing about a mile to the east of the church, another large stone standing about one mile to the south of the church, and a smaller one about the same distance north-east of the church" (Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.n. 'Darowen'). These stones, which may have served in medieval times to have marked off an area devoted to the right of sanctuary or some other ecclesiastical purpose, appear to be at present reduced to two in number. One is placed at the spot indicated above, at the cross roads $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Talywern, and in the centre of the field called 'Cae yr hen eglwys,' 'old church field' (see No. 164 below). The stone is of mountain grit, 6 feet above ground and 12 feet 6 inches in circumference. The farmstead is called Rhos Dyrnog,* and *Arch. Camb.*, 1856, III, ii, 193, notes the presence of "two erect stones at Rhos Dyrnog," but the tenant of the neighbouring farm of Caerseddfan has always known of only one. It would, however, appear that there must have been two stones in the field, as the Tithe Schedule, where the field is numbered 167, gives its name as 'Cae Meini Llwydion.'—Visited, 27th May, 1910.

159. *Maen Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 48.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 10''$). Owner, Mr. J. Evans, Fron y gôg, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. John Morgan Jones, Cefn coch uchaf, Darowen.

The second remaining sanctuary stone, and reputed to be the smallest of the three stones. Its height above the surface is 3 feet 9 inches, and its maximum circumference is 7 feet 6 inches.—Visited, 27th May, 1910.

* This appears on the Ordnance sheet as 'Rhos Drynog.'

Parish of DAROWEN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

160. *Fron Goch Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 44' 21''$). Owner, Mr. C. H. Watson, Stone Castle, Greenhithe, Kent (agents, Messrs. Gillart, Machynlleth); occupier, Mr. Griffith Breeze, Tan llan, Cemmes Road.

A well-preserved earthwork, situate about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile north-west of the Noddfa stone at Rhos Dyrnog. This camp inclines to an oval shape, being 600 feet in length by 300 feet in greatest breadth. The ramparts may be traced for the greater part, and are on the north some 10 feet high; towards the south they have been somewhat obliterated by the removal of stone. The main entrance is on the north, on which side are somewhat indistinct evidences of extra outworks; there are signs of possibly a smaller entrance on the east. At the extreme west, and just within the ramparts is a well which is still frequented.—Visited, 8th June, 1910.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

161. *Abergwidol* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 10''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, the Plâs, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. Richard Pugh.

An ancient house standing at the junction of the little river Gwidol (or Gwydol) with the Dovey. The older portion of the house and the oak-sided barn are of early 17th-century date; the newer part of the house facing the high road was erected a little over 100 years ago. The date 1693 appears on a pillar in the barn. The family of Pugh has been resident for two centuries.—Visited, 7th June, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

162. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.). Ded: St. Tudyr. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Cyfeiliog; townships of Noddfa and Caerseddfan.

The parish church is modern. A drawing of the vanished one is given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 185. The memorial brass to Theodore Morgan (*d.* 1627), formerly at the south-east end of the earlier church, and the small oaken Communion table, are preserved in the present building. The burial-ground is extensive.—Visited, 27th May, 1910.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

163. *Pont Dôl Dwymyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 36''$, long. $3^{\circ} 44' 6''$).

This bridge over the river Twymyn which forms the boundary between the parishes of Darowen and Cemmes, consists really of three bridges side by side. The earliest of the three is an extremely narrow stone structure, the roadway of which is paved with flat stones yet *in situ*, but now covered over by the modern road; to this bridge, when it was necessary to widen it, probably early in the 19th century, an addition was made which now forms the middle of the present structure. The stones were, however, not bonded into the original structure. An old trackway leads from the river Dovey, over the early bridge, and on to Commins Coch.—Visited, 6th June, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

164. *Cae yr hen Eglwys*, 'Old Church Field' (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 50''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, the Plâs, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. Edward Hughes, Rhos Dyrnog, Cemmes Road.

The field within which the larger of the two *meini hirion* called 'Cerrig Noddfa,' 'sanctuary stones,' still stands (*see* No. 158). Mr. Edward Hughes, Rhos

Parish of DAROWEN.

Dyrnog, who has 40 years' personal experience of the field, stated that when ploughing it about ten years ago, he struck on some masonry to the east of and very near the maen hir, and about 6 inches below the surface. He uncovered all he could trace, which then showed foundations of a solidly constructed building, 25 feet by 18 to 20 feet, with the foot-stone of a door, "very deeply foot-worn," *in situ* at the north corner. To the east of the foundation stones, and close to them, his plough struck a roughly circular boulder, beneath which was an empty cavity, 2 feet wide by 3 feet deep. All the stones were removed and taken up, "so as to plough easier." Local tradition affirms an old church to have stood close to the sanctuary stone.—Visited, 27th May, 1910.

165. *Bryn y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 45' 7''$). Owner, Mr. J. M. Howell, Aberdovey; occupier, Mr. Thomas Thomas.

A farm about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Aber Cegir village, now known as Nant y gaseg, but in 1737 called Bryn y Castell, being one of the farms named in the list of apportionment of liability for the repair of the churchyard wall (*Mont. Coll.*, 1893, xxvi, 123). The present house has a stone inscribed 'E. R. 1829.' The name of Bryn y Castell is now unknown, and there are no appearances to account for it.—Visited, 7th June, 1910.

166. *Coed Bryn crogwr* 'Hangman's Hill Wood' (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 13''$, long. $3^{\circ} 44' 30''$).

In the year 1737, the farm of Bryn y Crogwr (now razed, and its out-building ruined) is one of the farms named in the list of apportionment of liability for repair of the churchyard wall. The so-called 'Hangman's tree' was felled within living memory.—Visited, 8th June, 1910.

167. *Cae'r Orseddfan* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 45' 45''$).

The name is probably a modern concoction. It appears as 'Caersewthan' in the list drawn up in 1737 of the farms liable for the repair of the churchyard wall (*Mont. Coll.*, 1893, xxvi, 123), and as 'Caerseddfan' in the Tithe Map of 1845. Local tradition has it that "here the queen living at Maes Teran (a farm about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-west) had her parliament."—Visited, 10th June, 1910.

168. *Castell Cyfeiliog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 42' 54''$). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay Park, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. John W. Jones.

A farm situate $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of the sanctuary stone on Cefn coch uchaf; on the old 1-inch Survey Map marked as 'Castell,' where also the adjoining wood Coed yr Allt is marked as 'Coed y Castell,' by which name it likewise appears on the Tithe Map. Pen craig mawr, the promontory close to the farmhouse, overlooking towards the north-east the valley of the Twymyn, has, within the last 30 years, been quarried for slate, which has probably destroyed "one apartment still to be traced by its foundations, 33 feet in length by 27 feet in depth. The present tenants heard that some of the walls were taken down and the stones used in buildings on the farm" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 195). The last tenant, Mr. Richard Jones, now retired and resident at Darowen, after a quarter of a century's farming of Castell Cyfeiliog, has no remembrance of ever having seen the "foundations," alluded to by his immediate predecessor on the farm.—Visited, 9th June, 1910.

169. *Cae y Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 42' 38''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, the Plâs, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. Richard Jones, Wenallt.

A field on the farm of Wenallt. Tithe Schedule, No. 207. This field up to a few years ago had on it "a large 10-ton flat stone," which was blown to pieces to be out of the way of the plough. It was "a natural, unhewn stone, low on the ground," as described by Mr. Richard Hughes, Caerseddfan.—Visited, 27th May, 1910.

Parish of DAROWEN.

170. *Cae y Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 46' 28.5''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest; occupier, Mr. Lewis Pugh.

A field on the farm of Maes Teran, and bordering on Ffridd Wylt. Here is a small grey stone or boulder, 3 feet above ground and 12 feet in girth, which, it is said locally, "was pitched there by the strong man from Cader Idris."—Visited, 7th June, 1910.

171. *Meini gwynion* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 49.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 42' 27''$).

A house so-called, by Brynawel Chapel, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Cemmes Road station, off the road from Machynlleth to Newtown; probably from natural appearances.—Visited, 27th May, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

172. A celt is said (Camden's *Britannia*, ed. Gibson, 1695, plate xx, No. 13; quoted in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 436) to have been found on 'Moel yr Henblys'—a name seemingly now unknown in this parish.
173. Several bronze ornaments, and a celt, found on a sheep-walk of Berllandêg farm (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 44' 30''$), were in the collection of the Rev. Issac Bonsall, a former rector. His grandson, Mr. Henry Bonsall, Pendibyn, Llanbadarn fawr, reports that "this very valuable collection of ancient relics got lost, stolen or strayed" at the auction of his grandfather's effects.

Parish of FORDEN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (ROMAN CAMPS).

174. *Y Gaer* or *Caer Flôs* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 54''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 8''$). Owner, Mr. H. R. E. Harrison; occupier, Mr. Thomas Williams.

A Roman military station in the valley of the Severn, half-a-mile north of Montgomery station on the Cambrian Railways. It is situated on the Gaer farm, partially in a field bounded by the main road and partially in the field adjoining, the rough hedge between the fields cutting it into two almost equal parts. The enclosure is nearly square, measuring from the middle of the rampart, 500 feet from north to south, and 570 feet from east to west. It thus occupies an area of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is surrounded by a vallum that at the present time stands from four to six feet high, is about three feet in width at the crest, and falls away externally at a gentle slope for a distance of from ten to twenty feet. The drop on the inner side is almost perpendicular. The corners are well marked, especially the north-western, which is not of the sharp angle that it is made to appear upon the Ordnance sheet. Midway in the northern and southern ramparts are the north and south gateways. It is said in *Mont. Coll.*, 1884, xvii, 106, that in an estate map of the year 1783, "the road from Forden is shown to run through the camp where the north and south entrances are marked," a line which is now followed by the hedge already referred to. There are no indications of openings upon the eastern and western sides. The camp seems to be undisturbed, and there is no record of any find of Roman objects made within it or in the immediate vicinity. Roads must have centred here, and there are said to have been plain indications at various spots in the neighbourhood of paved ways directed towards the camp; the evidence of place-names also is not wanting, but no visible appearances are now discernible.

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A few yards from the south-western corner is a huge boulder of conglomerate. The field within which it stands is called upon the Tithe map, the "Hoar stone" field. This term usually signifies a boundary stone, but, so far as appears, the stone in

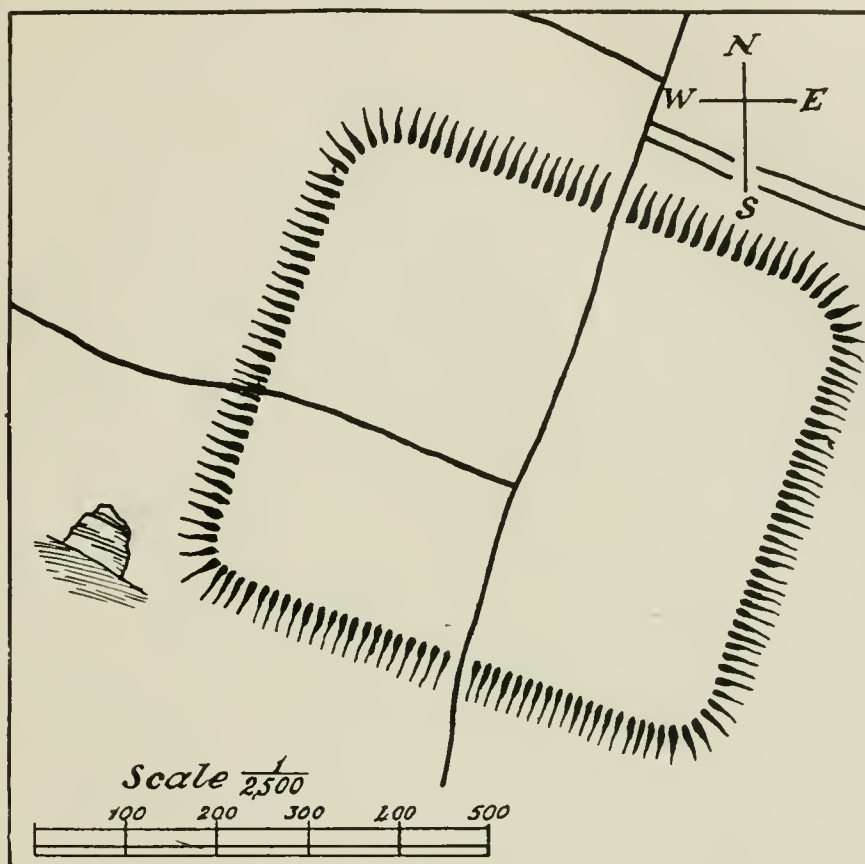


FIG. 11.—FORDEN: THE GAER—GAER FLOS (No. 174); plan.

question stands upon no boundary line, nor do the ramparts of the camp align with any recorded territorial limits. *Mont. Coll.*, 1884, xvii, 105, with plan.—Visited, 24th June, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

175. *The Gaer, Nant y Cribbau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 35''$). Owner, Mr. John Murray Naylor; occupier, Mr. Robert Roberts.

An earthwork built upon and around a sharp conical rock, which, towards the east, has been blasted away by quarrying operations, and now drops precipitously quite 100 feet. The rock falls away on the south and west sides, and on these earth was imposed, making the whole mass a more or less symmetrical sugar-loaf of about 120 feet from the bottom of the surrounding moat. The summit has a diameter of 26 feet from north to south. The lower portion of the rock has been much disintegrated by blasting. The moat has also been disturbed, and some features that point to the position of the crossing-place may be due to industrial operations. The fosse is surrounded by a low bank, and about 80 feet away are an outer dyke and ditch which completely surrounded the whole. Pennant visited this place about the year 1780; he says that "a few years" prior to that date "on taking away the top (of the mound) were discovered the remains of a little fort." *Tours* (1784), 381; (1810) iii, 199; ed. Rhys, iii, 188. There are no signs of any masonry, and, explicit as Pennant is in speaking of a "great conoid rock," there can be little doubt that he confused his notes of the mound with those of the closely adjoining moated-house site (see *The Moat*, below).

Parish of **FORDEN**.

The mound is placed within 500 yards of the angle made by the junction of Wropton township with the townships of Edderton and Kilkewydd, and just inside the former: Offa's Dyke runs 100 yards to the west of it; and within half-a-mile in a south-easterly direction is the historic ford of Rhyd y Groes over the Camlad. *Mont. Coll.*, 1884, xvii, 112, with plan.—Visited, 28th July, 1909.

176. *Lower Munlyn Farm** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 2''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 55''$). Owner, Mr. H. R. E. Harrison; occupier, Mr. Richard Hughes.

A quite unmistakable mound-and-bailey castle, but described upon the Ordnance sheet as a "tumulus." The entire earthwork has an E.N.E. by W.N.W. direction, and lies parallel with the river Severn. The ground along the river is flat and low, but at this point, at a distance of about 50 yards from the river, it rises to a small plateau, upon the edge of which acclivity the earthwork is placed. The mound is stationed at the northern end, practically within the modern farmyard, rising to a height of about 60 feet from the level. Its summit is flat, and of larger area than usual, the diameter from N.E. to S.W. being about 50 feet, so far as the dense tangle of brambles permitted of its measurement. It was surrounded by a fosse, which, however, has disappeared on the side next the farm buildings, but is very perceptible on its other sides. The outer defence is to the S.W., and consists of an irregular platform, which, at the corner overlooking the river, assumes the character of a subordinate mound rising from the fosse to a height of 12 feet, and broadening out into an uneven platform. The outer side of this lower mound is scarped, the slope terminating in something like a narrow berm, and beyond this is a sharp drop to low and level ground. The entire site widened out toward the base, and the fosse encircled the whole. The entrance was at the south-eastern angle, probably leading from an outer bailey, but of the latter there are now no indications. A ford across the Severn formerly existed at this point.—Visited, 11th October, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

177. *The Moat, Nant y Cribbau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 13''$).

Immediately to the west of the mount castle already described (No. 175), and within a few yards of the modern farmhouse of Nant y Cribbau, is a rectangular enclosure, 180 feet by 120 feet, isolated from the surrounding land by a moat still filled with water. There are no traces of buildings. It was probably the site of the medieval house of Nant y Cribbau.—Visited, 28th July, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

178. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 S.W., 30 N.E., and 30 S.E.).

The dyke enters the parish of Forden from that of Leighton, and, as it passes through Leighton park, forms the boundary between the two parishes for a short distance. It inclines to the S.S.W. in its course through Forden parish, passing within three hundred feet west of the Moated Mound of Nant y Cribbau (No. 175). It is here in excellent preservation, and occasionally serves as a field boundary. It alters its direction slightly so as to take an almost directly southerly course, and with a trend to the east heads for the Camlad brook, the boundary between the parishes of Forden (Wales) and Chirbury (England), forming a limit to fields throughout its subsequent course.

It will be described as a whole at a later stage.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

179. *Gunley Hall* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 31 N.W.).

A house which, though largely modernised, contains some ancient features. Once the residence of the Prices of Gunley.

* "Munlyn," which is the local pronunciation and spelling, appears on the Ord. sheet as "Min-y-llin." The form given in the Tithe Schedule of 1840 is "Munlin."

Parish of FORDEN.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

180. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.E.). Ded : St. Michael. Diocese of Hereford; archdeaconry of Ludlow; rural-deanery of Montgomery; townships of Forden, Woodluston, Hem, Wropton, Edderton, Kilkewydd, Ackley, Lletty gynfor, Thornbury, Munlyn.

The present church is a structure built in 1865 upon a different site from that of the edifice which it replaced, and all its appointments are modern. "There is nothing left to mark the site of the old church, and the spot where the chancel is believed to have stood is at present very desolate. It lies to the south of the new church, and, since the demolition of the old church immediately after the consecration of the new one, has nothing to define its precise boundaries. . . . Every year makes it more difficult to ascertain the exact locality of the old chancel. It has been attempted to set it out three times, but each time the boundaries have varied. . . . It is much to be regretted that the old chancel was not scrupulously marked out and enclosed when the old walls were taken down, and, moreover, that the tablets and other mementoes of the departed dead were not preserved, instead of being (as they were with one exception) given up as the perquisite of the contractor" ('History of the Parish of Forden' in *Mont. Coll.*, 1883, xvi, 197).—Visited, 11th October, 1909.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

181. *Holy Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.E.). A holy well is mentioned in *Mont. Coll.*, 1882, xv, 163, as situated "on the way to Cwm farm," about 250 yards south of the vicarage; and it is stated that pilgrimages were made to it. A spring still exists, but there is now no well.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

182. *Rhyd Whimma* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 S.E.; lat. 52° 34' 40", long. 3° 10' 6").

'The Ford of Montgomery,' the frequent meeting-place on the banks of the Severn of the emissaries of the kings of England and the princes of Wales in the 13th century. Probably the scene of bishop Swinfield's dramatic assertion of the extent of his diocese in the dispute respecting the boundaries of the dioceses of Hereford and St. Asaph.*

183. *Rhyd y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 N.E.; lat. 52° 35' 55", long. 3° 6' 38").

'The Ford of the Cross,' over a small stream which constitutes the boundary between the townships of Ackley and Wropton. The close of Rhyd y Groes in Ackley is the subject of a suit in the Court of Exchequer of the 17th Chas. I., 1642, Trinity term, *m. 26d* (*Mont. Coll.*, 1891, xxiv, 152), and it is again mentioned in a deed of 33 Chas. II., 1682. The Rhyd y Groes of the romantic medieval story, 'The Dream of Rhonabwy,' is placed upon the Severn. The writer of the Notes in Lady C. Guest's edition of the *Mabinogion* (1841) ii, 427; (1877) 321. identifies the Rhyd y Groes of the story with a ford near the fall of the Rhiw into the Severn.† The name was doubtless fairly common in the middle ages.

* "The true and ancient boundary of the dioceses [of Hereford and St. Asaph] was now determined to be the *filum*, or mid-stream, of the Severn, from the ford called Rhydwymma, where the river divided the lands of Sir Reginald de Montgomery from those of Sir Peter Corbet of Caus, to the ford of Shrawardin. The day after this award was made, Swinfield came to Chirbury; and on 25th November, St. Catherine's Day, he entered on horseback the ford of Rhydwymma to the middle of the river, and thus took possession of all places and hills within the bank assigned to him, with all the episcopal offices pertaining thereto." (Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*. 1908. i, 44, quoting Swinfield's *Household Roll* (Camden Soc.), pp. 78-79.)

† Another antiquary, Mr. Pryce Buckley Williams, of Penrant, editor of the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* (1829-33), writing to the Rev. Walter Davies on the 7th January, 1841, says:—"Of course you know that the ford of Montgomery is close by a farm house called Rhyd Women (what 'women' is I leave you to judge—no doubt it is some corruption): there is an old lane, or rather there was one which was stopped up by the late Probert, going direct from Rhyd Women to Rhyd y Groes, a distance of some three miles" (Unpublished Correspondence of the Rev. Walter Davies in the National Library of Wales).

Parish of FORDEN.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

184. *Querns*.* A pair found at Hem Bank; now in the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of GARTHBEIBIO.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

185. *Foel Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 27.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 53''$).

This tumulus is situate in Cae Erwyd, not far from the site of the cairn removed about the year 1790. It is now covered with turf, and two hawthorn bushes grow on its summit. Its circumference at the base line is about 130 feet, and it has a maximum height of 5 feet 6 inches. In the winter of 1909-10, an opening was made into the cairn on the north side, with the intention of altogether removing the mound, but the work was abandoned. Four large unhewn stones were uncovered, and yet remain on the excavated portion. One of them is said to have been found "on its edge." The exposed section shows the mound to be largely constructed of water-worn stones, probably drawn from the bed of the river Banw which bounds one side of the field.—Visited, 18th July, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

186. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.). Ded: St. Tydecho. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caereinion; townships of Garthbeibio, Moelfeliarth, Maesllynystyn.

A church that was effectually restored in 1862. There are no ancient features of interest in the fabric. The font is octagonal, and of 15th-century date. "In the old church there were some curious oak carvings, which are now in possession of the rector" ('A History of the Parish of Garthbeibio' in *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 20; reprinted in *The works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, p. 53). The plate of the old sundial is in the vestry.—Visited, 22nd June, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 467; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 37. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 222.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

187. *St. Tydecho's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.).

This is now filled up, and the water diverted to a drain which runs down to the high road below St. Tydecho's church. "There was once an image of the saint's head, in stone, placed at the northern side of the well; but some vandals, having no regard for remains of antiquity, nor even respect for common decency, threw it away; and the last heard of it was as a plaything on the side of the river among some children, who, in the end, threw it in, and no more was heard of it" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 13). Parishioners yet survive who remember persons coming to bathe in this well, which was of reputed efficacy for the cure of rheumatism.—Visited, 22nd July, 1910.

* The late Rev. R. J. Harrison, vicar of Forden, speaking at the annual meeting of the Powysland Club, on the 4th October, 1870, said "Some years ago a great mass of earth fell suddenly in my parish, in the Lower Hem Bank, Forden, and killed two men. I subsequently visited the spot and ascertained the cause of the accident, which appears to have arisen from the men having cut into an ancient grave. In the grave there were a couple of querns, and between these querns there was an urn, which was missing. I immediately secured the querns and asked the men who were working there whether there was not an urn, and if so what they had done with it. The men said there was something—an old pot or something of the sort. 'What have you done with it?' I asked. 'Oh!' they answered, 'we broke it in bits and chucked it on the cart. It wasn't good for anything; it was only full of ashes'" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, xxvi)

Parish of GARTHBEIBIO.

188. *Ffynnon Ddu* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 54''$).

An ancient well on the right side of Wtra Ddu, the narrow pitched lane leading to St. Tydecho's church.—Visited, 26th July, 1910.

189. *Ffynnon Rhigos* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.).

A spring of very cold water, near to St. Tydecho's well. Formerly of repute "in healing the eyes." The water, sweetened with sugar, used to be drunk by the parishioners upon certain feasts.—Visited, 26th July, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

190. *Cae'r Dentyr Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.).

A cairn formerly stood in a field called Cae'r Dentyr, near the turnpike road, and not far from Pont Twrch at Foel village. "This was demolished, and most of the materials were used in making the Foel bridge, and the new road leading to it, about the year 1790. There were some remains of this to be seen until of late years. A stone chest was found in this, but it had been robbed of its contents by the curiosity of previous visitors. The lid of it had been thrown aside, and the chest was filled with loose stones and rubbish" ('A History of the Parish of Garthbeibio' in *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 12; reprinted in *The works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, p. 45). The site is still known, but no stones now remain on it.—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

191. *Bwlch y Fedwen Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 12 S.E.).

This cairn "on the top of Bwlch y Fedwen, near the road which leads to Mallwyd," was demolished in the year 1833. It is described as "of considerable size, and conical in form, its height being about 4 or 5 yards, and its circumference about 60 yards," and it is added that "the stones were used to make a wall between the farms of Dol y maen and Cae'r lloi; and the wall extends to nearly half a mile. There was nothing found inside it" (*Mont. Coll.*, as above). The site, it is said, is yet known locally.

192. *Mawnog Cerrig y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 12 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 11''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 32''$).

A peat bog or turbary south of Moel y Llyn; about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Llechwedd Sarnau. One of the many names in this parish into which enters the word 'Croes.' It has been suggested that they mark the sites of resting and praying stations on the way to the parent church at Llänymawddwy, when Garthbeibio was not a separate parish.—Visited, 23rd July, 1910.

193. *Lluest y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 34''$).

A field $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of St. Tydecho's church. Tithe Schedule, No. 49.

194. *Dol y maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 12 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 56''$).

A farm-house situate north of Pont Dol y maen, on the road from Welshpool to Machynlleth, between the 20th and 21st milestones. The old mansion, which was the residence of a branch of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, was taken down about half a century ago, and the present farm-house built on its site. The front garden yet retains a few trees on which is topiary work.—Visited, 23rd July, 1910.

195. *Rhos Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 47''$).

A field on the farm of Wern. Tithe Schedule, No. 469. There are now no signs of ancient remains.—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

Parish of **GARTHBEIBIO**.

196. *Maen Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 0''$).

A stony field, about 250 yards south-east of St. Tydecho's Church. An immense stone called 'Y Maen Llwyd' formerly stood in this field, but was broken up about half a century ago to build a wall (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 328). Tithe Schedule, No. 365.—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

197. *Llechwedd Sarnau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 12 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 45''$).

At the source of Nant Cerrig y Groes, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the 21st milestone from Welshpool to Machynlleth. There is no appearance of a paved or pitched roadway.—Visited, 23rd July, 1910.

198. *Carneddau'r Gwragedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 7 S.E.).

'The graves of the women': three cairns high up on the hills near the boundary of the parish of Llanymawddwy, not marked on the Ordnance sheet. "When Garthbeibio was a chapel of ease to Llanymawddwy, three women started to walk to the mother church one Sunday morning in winter to be churched. But when they reached the height of the mountain a snow storm came on and enveloped them in darkness; and when a search was made for them, the three were found dead on the spot where these barrows were raised to commemorate the melancholy event, and to denote the spot where their mortal remains found a last resting place" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 12). Tradition adds that the barrows were raised by the women of this and the adjoining parishes, who collected the stones in their aprons, and carried them to the spot.

Parish of **GUILDSFIELD WITHIN**.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

199. *The Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 38''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 3''$).

A good example of the moated enclosure. The moat is still filled with water upon three sides, and the present dwelling doubtless occupies the original site, but the sluggish stream has been diverted upon the side nearest the house, and the original arrangements altered. The enclosure is nearly square, with a diameter of 77 yards.—Visited, 29th July, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

200. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.). Ded: St. Aelhaiarn. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Pool; townships (in Guildsfield Within) of Guildsfield or Llan, Garth (part of), Trelydan, Gungrog Fechan, and Llannerch Frochwel (part of); (in Guildsfield Without) Hendre Hen and Trawscoed, Garth (part of), Llannerch Frochwel (part of), Tir y mynach, Burgedin, Rhydescin, Varchoel, Broniarth Upper and Lower.

The church consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles, clumsy western tower with diminutive spire, and south porch with chamber above. It was well restored in 1879. The nave piers have clustered shafts of late Decorated character. The roof was originally of the usual open style, but in the Perpendicular period a fine flat panelled roof was commenced beneath, but only completed over the chancel and two bays of the nave. The font is of the 15th century. The church chest has been hollowed from a single tree. During the restoration some wall inscriptions were revealed, tracings of which are in the Welshpool Museum.—Visited, 29th July, 1909.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph* (1874), 733; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 37. There is an inventory of the registers, communion plate, and parochial documents in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 67.

Parish of GUILDSFIELD WITHIN.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

201. *Maes y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 26''$).

A field so called in the Tithe Schedule, No. 83.

202. *Little Abbey Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 57''$).

A close within a bend of the Severn, about half-a-mile north of the site of Strata Marcella abbey.

203. *Cloddiau Cochion* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.).

The earthworks which are suggested by the name may have had no archaeological significance. The house of Cloddiau Cochion was the residence of a well-known Quaker family, and the remains of the small Friends' burial ground are close by.

204. *Gungrog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.).

As 'Argyngroec' it appears in the medieval tale of 'Rhonabwy's Dream.'

205. *Ysgubor fawr*, now Dyos or Dyer's Farm, Port Quay (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.).

A grange of Strata Marcella abbey.

206. *Y Groes Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.).

A hamlet half-a-mile west of Guilsfield, called in the Ministers' Account of Strata Marcella abbey 'The Holy Cross in Strata Marcella.'

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

STONE AGE.

207. *Celt*—stone, found at Gungrog. In the Welshpool Museum.

MEDIEVAL.

208. *Heraldic tile*, bearing three chevronels; found during the restoration of the church. In the Welshpool Museum.

209. *Processional Cross*, discovered in April, 1873, "whilst a grave was being dug in the west side of the churchyard of the parish of Guilsfield." Of brass, and showing indications of having been gilt. Bears on one side a representation of the Crucifixion. Fourteenth century. In the Welshpool Museum. *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 407, with illustration.

Parish of GUILDSFIELD WITHOUT.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

210. *Broniarth Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 29''$).

A small eamp occupying a strong position at the southern termination of Broniarth Hill, 900 feet above sea level. The camp is a fairly regular square of 50 yards each way, and consists of interior and exterior ramparts, with intervening ditch, the excavation of which has provided the low banks. The surface is a saucer-like but uneven depression, from the centre of which nothing can be seen, but from the margins of the camp a wide prospect is obtained. The banks and ditch are not

Parish of **GUILDSFIELD WITHOUT.**

continuous, and the whole work seems to have been hastily thrown up, and not completed. It can have served no purpose except that of a look-out post, for which it is admirably placed. It is known locally as 'The Soldiers' Ring.'—Visited, 8th April, 1910.

211. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 32''$).

A camp on the eastern slopes of Clawdd Wood, about half-a-mile direct south of the camp on Broniarth Hill (No. 210), which is in full view, and with Clawdd Llesg (No. 217) almost exactly mid-way (though very slightly to the west) between both camps. The structure is placed upon a tongue of land running almost directly east and west, starting at the eastern end at the level of the surrounding ground, but, while itself keeping fairly level, the ground on both sides, and especially that to the northward, drops sharply to the bottom of a deep ravine. The southern, which is the more level side, has long been arable, and the defences have almost entirely disappeared. On the northern side the ground has been scarped for a depth of from 12 to 20 feet, but there has been no attempt to hollow out the ground for a ditch; it has simply been left as a platform. This platform terminates at the edge of the ravine, and the end of a similar platform on the southern side which has not been cleared away, shows the defence on this side to have been similar to that on the other. The platform was not extended round the western end of the camp, which had an unbroken and almost perpendicular fall of about 200 feet. There are no indications of protecting banks or ramparts. The entrance must have been at the eastern end.—Visited, 8th April, 1910.

212. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 35''$).

Owner, Miss Trevor; occupier, Mr. Henry Griffiths, Clawdd Llesg Farm.

A small and much deroded camp placed on the summit of a little eminence, and in a wood that is part of the farm of Y Clawdd Llesg. The north-western angle, and a few yards of bank on the northern and western sides, are the only features now discernible. It is probable that the camp was never completely enclosed by banks. The ground is uneven, rising towards the south to a tiny mound, but there are no defences of any sort on the south and east sides of the hill.—Visited, 9th April, 1910.

213. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 26''$).

A fine camp on the farm of Cefn du, in the western part of the Maesmawr estate, and upon the borders of the parishes of Meifod and Castle Caereinion. It is placed at an altitude of nearly 700 feet above Ordnance datum, but owing to the broken nature of the surrounding country its range of view is not extensive. The camp occupies almost the entire summit of a narrow eminence, running in a north-easterly direction for a distance of about 500 yards, and having nowhere a breadth of more than 80 yards. The south-western termination of the hill drops abruptly, but the north-eastern end is prolonged, until it dies away into the gradually rising ground around. The long southern slope falls sharply for about 300 feet, and on this side the camp was impregnable. The slope to the north is more gentle. The shape of the camp is a long oval, much narrowed at the ends. Each terminal is cut off from the main body of the camp by deep cross-cuts; at the north-eastern end there are three, constituting small enclosures that it would be necessary to carry before the main enclosure was reached. The ditches are all of about the same depth, from 8 to 12 feet on the inner side, and about half that distance on the counterscarp. Their width, about 15 feet at the level, is also uniform throughout. The cross-cut at the north-eastern end of the camp keeps close to the summit line, until at a distance of 18 yards it swerves out to avoid the second cut. This second ditch is continued along the northern slope as an inner defence, the former ditch taking a wider sweep at a maximum distance of about 30 yards below the inner ditch. Fifteen yards from the second cross-cut is a third of similar construction. Within this the main camp now commences, and continues along the summit for 90 yards, with a maximum width of from 20 to 24 yards. At that distance, the inner rampart sweeps round and closes in the main camp with a cross-cut at the south-western point, similar in all respects to the traverses at the other end of the camp. The outer ditch also sweeps round at a distance of 24 yards beyond the inner ditch. At this end, however, there are only

Parish of GUILDSFIELD WITHOUT.

two traverses, whereas at the north-eastern end there are three. The earth excavated from the cross-cuts has at all points been utilised to heighten the ramparts and form mounds on the inner side of the ditches. There is no entranceway left across the two ditches at the southern end, but an entrance is carried over the three ditches at the northern end. In no instance, however, do the ramparts curve in upon themselves, and the entrances are direct. There are no signs of hut dwellings, nor of water, but a depression at the foot of the south-western end of the hill may betoken a dried-up pool or spring. The ditches are well constructed; the inner is so slightly depressed as to be practically no more than a platform for much of its length. The camp has many of the characteristics of the great defensive works like the Ffridd at Montgomery and Gaer Fawr at Guilsfield, but its details show none of the complexity that distinguishes those examples.—Visited, 7th April, 1910.

214. *The Gaer, or Y Gaer Fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 55''$). Owner, Major G. H. Mytton, Garth, Guilsfield.

A large camp about three miles N.N.W. of the town of Welshpool, stationed upon the summit of a hill that reaches 700 feet at the highest point within the camp. The hill commands the plain of the Severn, and has a wide and uninterrupted

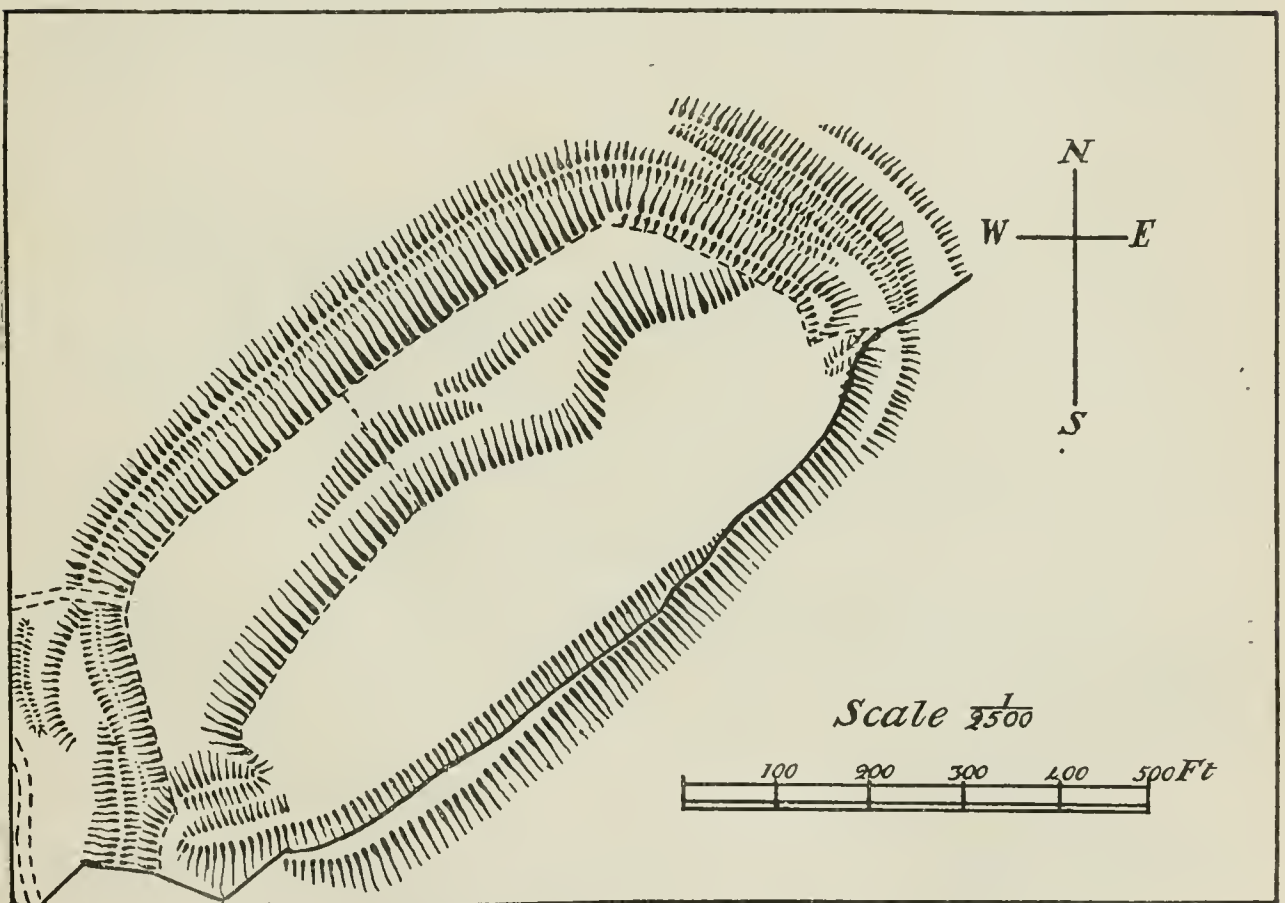


FIG. 12.—GUILDSFIELD WITHOUT: GAER FAWR (No. 214); plan.

prospect over the flat district of north-west Shropshire. The camp has many points of correspondence with that of The Ffridd at Montgomery, with which it should be carefully compared. The summit is fairly flat for a space of 1,000 feet in length and 370 feet in breadth, which constitutes the area of the camp proper. A sharp fall in level to the north-west divides the interior into two almost equal parts; and of this drop, which becomes more pronounced from north to south, advantage has been taken to run a bank along almost its entire margin, and to strengthen it on the outer side with a formidable fosse. This bank serves as a traverse in the direction of the length of the camp, and not, as is more usual, across the breadth. At an average distance of thirty yards from the traverse run the circumvallations. On the western side are three ramparts with their corresponding ditches, but the more precipitous slope to the east called for only two lines of defence. The entrances are at the north

Parish of **GUILDSFIELD WITHOUT.**

and south ends respectively, the latter being similar in plan to the south entrance of the Montgomery Ffridd.—Visited, 29th July, 1909.

Mont. Coll., 1889, xxiii, 336, with plan; repeated in September, 1899, xxxi, 165.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

215. *The Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 28''$).

A portion of the meadow ground on the left bank of the Severn, opposite Bank Farm and to the east of the Cambrian Railway line, so called upon the Tithe Map of 1840 (No. 155) where it clearly represents a moated enclosure. There is now no indication of its original character.—Visited, 28th April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

216. *Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 12''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 31''$).

An earthen dyke on the farm of Bwlch Aeddan, which appears to have been continued across the neck of the pass, and to have its southern termination in what is called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 325) 'The Camp Ridge Plantation.' The dyke is now hardly discernible.—Visited, 8th April, 1910.

217. *Clawdd Llesg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 49''$).

A much dilapidated earthen bank running athwart a small rounded ridge of ground lying between two tiny watercourses. Its course is nearly north and south, and its extent is 200 yards. There is no ditch.—Visited, 8th April, 1910.

Mont. Coll., 1889, xxiii, 296, where the writer suggests that the correct form should be Clawdd Eliseg, from its assumed constructor, an early prince of Powys.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

218. *Trinity Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 31''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 21''$). Owner, Major G. H. Mytton, Garth, Guilsfield

On the western slopes of Gaer Fawr Hill, and a few yards east of Gwreiddin Lane, the name here taken by the ancient road called 'The Street' (No. 230) a short distance higher up its course. The well is still frequented on Trinity Sunday.—Visited, 26th April, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

219. *Maes y Garreg wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 11''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 3''$).

A field on Yew Tree farm, in the township of Broniarth. Tithe Schedule, No. 736.

220. *Garn Fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 29''$).

A field in the township of Tir y Mynach. Tithe Schedule, No. 373.

221. *Cil y maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 26''$). Occupier, Mr. David Benbow, Pant Glas.

A small close on the farm of Pant Glas, so called in the Tithe Schedule, No. 395. There are indications of the existence of buildings.—Visited, 9th April, 1910.

Parish of GUILDSFIELD WITHOUT.

222. *Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 36''$ and $42''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 5''$ and $3^{\circ} 8' 58''$).

Two farmsteads called *Garreg Lwyd*, 500 yards south of 'the Holy Well' (No. 772) in the parish of Meifod. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 520 and 523.

223. *Cae y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 6''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 597.

224. *Maes y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 46''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 33''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 35.

225. *Cae Sarn*, and *Cae bach y Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 9''$ and $13''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 55''$ and $50''$).

Two fields, the first abutting on the ancient road called at intervals 'The Street' (No. 230), and with its southern apex upon Sarn Bridge (over the tiny stream, the Belè); the second field to the north-west of and adjoining the first. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 242 and 243.

226. *Sarn meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 58''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 5''$).

A meadow (Tithe Schedule, No. 146) to the south of the preceding fields, on the northern marge of the brook Belè.

227. *Abbey Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 3''$).

The well is situate in the township of Broniarth, and doubtless upon property once belonging to the neighbouring abbey of Strata Marcella, though no abbey lands are specified in that township in the first Ministers' Account after the Dissolution. The third field east of the well (lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 50''$) is called 'The Abbey Meadow' in the Tithe Schedule (No. 788).

228. *Castle Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 25''$).

A farm so named (Tithe Schedule, No. 469), but there is now no appearance of any defensive structure. The field immediately to the east of the farmstead, and abutting upon Castle Hill Lane, is called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 466), 'Cae Llewelyn.'

229. *Cobham's Garden* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 47''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 46''$). Owner, Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn, Oswestry; occupier, Mr. David Jones, Maes gwyn, Guilsfield.

An enclosure of a little over two acres, traditionally believed to be the scene of the capture of the Lollardist leader, Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, in the year 1417. It is at the foot of the southern termination of Broniarth Hill.—Visited, 8th April, 1910.

230. *Ancient Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 42''$).

A line of road, called 'The Street' at the point indicated on the Ordnance sheet. In a north-westerly direction it is continued through Trefnanney township of Meifod parish, into the parish of Llansantffraid Deuddwr where it strikes the river Vyrnwy at a place called Pen sarn. South-eastwards it passes through Trelydan township where it is "wide, and presents a raised appearance." It is said to cross

Parish of GUILDSFIELD WITHOUT.

the Severn at Trehelig, and to be continued to the undoubted Roman station of Y Gaer in Forden parish. *Mont. Coll.*, Sept. 1899, xxxi, 170.

The village of Sarnau is about a mile and a half to the east of the road just indicated. It lies partly in the parish of Guildsfield Without, and partly in that of Meifod.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

PREHISTORIC.

231. *Spherical Stone*, found at Dyos or Dyer's Farm, Pool Quay. In the Welshpool Museum.
232. *Hammer Stones* (2)—one $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 in., the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at broadest parts—found in the mill race by the ford at Pool Quay. In the Welshpool Museum.
233. *Bronze Implements*. The hoard of bronze objects discovered on the east slopes of The Rhallt in the year 1862 are noticed under the parish of Welshpool (No. 949).
234. *Bronze Boar* discovered "near" Gaer fawr.* Now the property of Major G. H. Mytton, Garth, Guildsfield. It is described and illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 449, and the illustration is repeated in *Mont. Coll.*, Sept. 1899, xxxi, 169.

[Illustrated, figure 13.]

ROMAN.

235. *Mortarium*. Found at Dyer's Farm, Pool Quay. In the Welshpool Museum.

MEDIEVAL.

236. A quantity of carved and dressed stones, found when taking down the barn of Bank Farm, Pool Quay, formerly removed from the Abbey church of Strata Marcella. In the Welshpool Museum.
237. *Sword*—fragment of, found at Gaer fawr "in the late vicar Luxmoor's time" (1819-1863). In the Welshpool Museum.
238. *Sword*—part of, found near Pool Quay during the construction of the railway. In the Welshpool Museum.
239. *Prick Spur*—found at Pool Quay. In the Welshpool Museum.
240. Bowl of ancient tobacco pipe, a hair curling instrument, fragments of glass bottle with medallion I.S.; found on site of Pool Quay vicarage. In the Welshpool Museum.

* The following extract from a letter of the 1st February, 1833, from Mr. P. G. Mytton, Garth Cottage, Llanfyllin, to the Rev. Walter Davies, is of importance:—"If you can give me any information respecting a piece of antiquity found on Varchoel Demesne, the property of my uncle, you will very much help him and myself. It is of solid gold in the shape of a wild boar; its weight two ounces, length about two inches, and height about one; it is grooved under the belly longitudinally, the groove about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch wide I have stated the size from conjecture, not having measured it; but the weight is correct" (Unpublished correspondence of the Rev. Walter Davies, in the National Library of Wales).

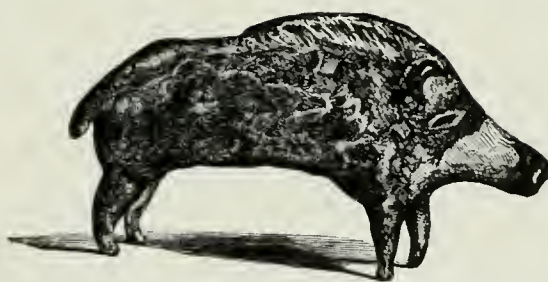


FIG. 13.—GUILDSFIELD: BRONZE BOAR (No. 234); scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

Parish of HIRNANT.

DIVISION Ia (CAIRNS).

241. *Carnedd Illog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 12.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 27''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Thomas Thomas, Minffrwd.

A large cairn on the summit of Dâs Eithin, at an altitude of 1,712 feet; on the boundary of the townships of Minffrwd and Tre'rllan. Locally the cairn is known by three other names, viz., 'Carnedd Wen,' 'Crochan Aur,' and 'Carnedd Dâs Eithin'; the Ordnance sheet marks it as 'Carnedd Illog.' But according to the writer of the History of the Parish in *Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii, 52, it is erroneous to consider this cairn to be the true Carnedd Illog.*

The cairn has a present height of 30 feet, with a circumference at base of 240 feet. The grey and white stones of which it is constructed are much moss-grown, except where it has been opened from the north. On the occasion of its excavation, about the commencement of the nineteenth century, "a piece of brass kettle was discovered in the hollow beneath it, and some coins. Many years afterwards, pieces of armour were found near the same place" (*ib.* 54). The present location of these finds is unknown.—Visited, 21st September, 1910.

242. *Carnedd Gerrig* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.). Owner and occupier, Mr. John Morris, Bwlch sych.

The few small stones now remaining of this carnedd stand on the boundary between the farms of Bwlch sych and Ty Croes, the present wire fence which divides the lands passing over the stones.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

In the year 1880, this carnedd was described as being "about 82 feet in circumference, worked very irregularly with stones pitched on edge in the inner course, while the outer one was evidently built of stone and mould intermixed for a certain height" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii, 53). The father-in-law of the present occupier was for some weeks engaged in carting the stones from this carnedd for building purposes. While so engaged he came across "an old kettle, or an urn, containing a quantity of ashes, with something like cinders." Nothing is now known of this receptacle. The writer of the above article continues: "One side of this cairn was opened about half-a-century ago [*circa* 1830], when a stone chest was discovered, which was robbed of its contents during the time that intervened between the first discovery and the time it was removed."†

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

243. *Clawdd Mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 57.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 19''$).

An ancient dyke partly in the parish of Hirnant, and partly in that of Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant, and noticed under the latter parish.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

244. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.). Ded: St. Illog. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Llanfyllin; townships of Cwmwr, Cwmllech, Minffrwd, Trefedw, Tre'rllan.

An entirely new church, erected in 1892 on the site of the old one. The ancient font serves as a flower vase in the rectory garden. "An unique feature of the new

* It is clear from the terrier of 1730 that the real Carnedd Illog was that on the summit of Croesforwyn, now completely removed (*see* 247).

† "It was always believed in the neighbourhood that vast booty was stored up in this huge cairn; and treasure hunters, from time to time, had made fruitless attempts to discover the same, for the more they worked, and the nearer they went, as it was supposed, to the spoil, invariably, a most terrific thunderstorm came on, and this was also the case when the chest was discovered, which was the cause of its being partly exposed for several days, before the late Thomas Jones of Cwmfedw took a pair of horses, and with the aid of strong chains contrived to remove the slab, and had it taken to cover the culvert by the old Methodist Chapel, where it still lies, doing a most serviceable work under the main road" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii, 54).

Parish of **HIRNANT**.

building is that some of the stone dressings, the principals and spars of the roof, the pulpit and altar rails were carted hither from the old church at Llanwddyn before it was submerged under the [Vyrnwy] lake'' (Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, ii, 218).—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 39. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 3.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

245. *Ffynnon Illog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 36''$).

Situate at the base of Dâs Eithin Hill, a few yards north of the rectory of Hirnant, to which its water is now conveyed. There do not appear to be any local traditions connected with the well.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

246. *Ffynnon Isel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 58''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 52''$). Owners, the City Council of Liverpool.

This copiously flowing spring is situate on Buches y Foel Ortho, or (as the writer of the Parish History in *Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii, 48 puts it) on the Glasewin side of Cefnhrifynydd. Its waters have been impounded, and are now conducted to the Corporation reservoir of Lake Vyrnwy. People still occasionally visit it, for the water taken directly from 'the eye of the well' is of reputed efficacy in some infantile ailments.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

247. *Carnedd Illog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 41\cdot5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 20''$). Owners, the City Council of Liverpool.

The true 'Carnedd Illog' on the summit of Croesforwyn Hill, and on the boundary line between the parishes of Hirnant and Llanwddyn. It was opened in 1875, when it was found "to have been built on a rock, having a cavity in the centre about 3 feet square, which contained a quantity of hard-burnt clay mixed with charcoal, and what appeared like ashes; the loose stones and the rock show evident signs of being burnt" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii, 53). Between the years 1900 and 1910, the remaining stones were entirely removed, and only the site of it now remains.—Visited, 2nd September, 1910.

248. *Carneddau Croesforwyn*.

"Several small cairns or barrows, in two groups, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Illog's Cairn, in an easterly direction, three covered with white spar" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii, 54). The position of these is not marked on the Ordnance sheet; enquiries and searching have failed to find them. If still in existence, they must be covered with grass and fern.

249. *Carnedd Bwlch y groes lwyd*.

The site is not marked on the Ordnance sheet, nor would it now appear to be known.

250. *Intrenchment*.

"An entrenchment on the mountain to the north of the church and valley, adjoining the parish of Pennant Melangell; about 400 yards long, its dykes almost filled up" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii, 55). The Ordnance sheet does not mark this earthwork, nor does it appear to be known in the parish.

251. *Cae y Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 18''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 472. A rough stony field at the foot of Bryn Coch.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

Parish of **HIRNANT**.

252. *Ffynnon Beaver* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 0''$).

A small farmstead north-east of Pen y ccunant Farm. No well is known here, the name being now only preserved in that of the farm.—Visited, 14th September, 1910.

253. *Ffynnon Moel myneich*.

A sheep-walk belonging to Bwlch Sych Farm (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 12''$) is known as Moel myneich, but its owner and occupier, Mr. John Morris, has no knowledge of any well on it.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

254. *Mynydd y Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 22' 40''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 184. A field on Fronheulog Farm. No carnedd is known to have stood upon it.

255. *Wern y Sarn Issa*, and *Wern y Sarn Ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 7''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1170, 1171. Two fields, 150 yards south of Minffrwd farm-house, now called Maes bach, and Maes yr Onnllwyn. The Hirnant brook is crossed by a foot bridge and a ford in Wern y Sarn Issa, but no sarn is known to have been here, nor do the names Wern y Sarn Issa and Wern y Sarn Ucha appear to be remembered in the locality.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

256. *Llwybr Heilyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.W.).

An ancient trackway still used by foot passengers, and for the haulage of turf and rushes from Foel Fedw Fawr. It crosses the parish boundary from Llanrhaidr ym Mochnant about a quarter of a mile to the east of Clawdd Mawr, runs along to the north and some 250 feet beneath it, and is lost on Foel Ortho to the north-west of Clawdd Mawr. The trackway of Llwybr Heilyn has an average width of 10 feet, and is in some places much rush-grown, whilst the grass is of a darker shade than that of the mountain. It was much frequented during the lead mining activity of the district.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

257. *Cefn hir fynydd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 5 S.W., 9 N.W., 8 N.E.).

An old road which leaves the high road from Pen y bont fawr to Hirnant at Pentre ucha Farm, and, running for some two miles, rejoins the road on the summit of the hill just beyond the farm of Llidiart y Rhos. Its generally narrow width, and the age of many trees in the hedges on either side, make the lane noticeable.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

258. *Oval stone*. To the right of the main entrance to the parish churchyard was formerly a stone stile. This was built up a few years ago, and in the wall was placed an oval stone, some 12 inches in length with a hole in the centre, said to have come from the old church. It is only partly visible.—Seen, 7th September, 1910.

259. *Tiles*. In the same wall to the right of the churchyard entrance are to be seen what appear to be the remains of three or four yellow coloured tiles. On one of them are two crosses, an inch long.—Seen, 7th September, 1910.

Parish of HOPE.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

260. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.E. and N.E.).

The dyke enters this parish from that of Cletterwood, and pursues a direct southerly course until it arrives at the boundaries of Leighton parish.—Visited, 19th October, 1909.

The dyke will be described as a whole at a later stage.

Parish of HYSSINGTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

261. *The Castle Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 0' 40''$). Owner, Mr. A. H. Kay, Llan, Hyssington, Churchstoke; occupier, Mr. Hemmings, Yew Tree Farm, Hyssington.

A small mound-and-bailey castle, stationed upon a slight elevation immediately adjoining the churchyard. The summit of the hill constitutes a plateau of a little less than an acre in extent, and the slopes are fairly precipitous all round. The mound was placed at the north-western corner of the plateau, the external line of the hill having been sharply scarped at this point. Internally it was cut off from the main area of the plateau by a somewhat shallow fosse. Both mound and ditch have been much tampered with, rendering it difficult to estimate the original height or depth of either. The bailey occupied the remainder of the summit; it is in shape an irregular oval, measuring 84 yards from N.W. to S.E., and 30 yards across. It does not seem to have been protected by an earthen wall, but such a wall runs round the base of the hill, except where it meets the stone wall of the churchyard. The entire position is dominated by closely adjacent higher ground to the north, and the position has altogether the appearance of an early work, occupied and altered at a later period.—Visited, 20th August, 1909.

This is probably the "ancient encampment" mentioned in Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, *s.n.* 'Hyssington.'

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

262. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.E.). Ded: St. Etheldreda. Diocese of Hereford: archdeaconry of Ludlow; rural-deanery of Montgomery.

The edifice was practically rebuilt from its foundations in the year 1875, and contains no furniture or appointments of ecclesiological or antiquarian interest, save one of the bells which is inscribed 'Sancta Etheldreda ora pro nobis.' The vicarage is within the neighbouring parish of Churchstoke, and is known as Llannerch.—Visited, 12th October, 1909.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

263. *Maypole Bank* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 N.E.).

To the south of the Castle Hill defensive work is a small rocky plateau, raised a few feet above the roadway that runs by its side, and called Maypole Bank. This, and the surrounding land, is common and unenclosed and known as Bryn Bank. It was probably the scene of village gaieties in bygone times, and there are signs of a circle which probably was a cockpit, but it bears no sufficiently distinctive features to allow of more accurate classification.—Visited, 20th August, 1909.

Parish of IS Y GARREG.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

264. *Glanmeryn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 13''$, long. $3^{\circ} 51' 2''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, the Plas, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. John Jones.

On the wall of what is now the dairy, but was originally the entrance hall, and above the now closed fire-place, is a large plaster coat of arms of the family of Mathafarn (argent, a lion passant sable, between three fleurs de lys gules) which was fixed probably in the year 1644 by John Pughe of Glanmeryn, son of Humphrey Pugh of Aberfrydian (a younger branch of the house of Mathafarn) and his second wife, Anne de la Haye. The house bears evidences of its age in the heavy oaken beams and floors, but the architectural features are largely modern.—Visited, 21st April, 1910.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

265. *Ogof fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 1''$, long. $3^{\circ} 51' 53''$).

A (?) natural cave on the Wylfa, just above the first milestone from Machynlleth, south-west of the town. It can be entered for some 30 yards.—Visited, 29th April, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

266. *Dol y garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 32 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 36''$, long. $3^{\circ} 53' 53''$).

A field on the farm of the same name, situate on the border of Cardiganshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Glandovey Railway Station. Tithe Schedule, No. 1029. Mr. J. H. Evans, Tyno hir, remembers hearing of farmers carting stones away from a heap in the field. There are now no traces of a carnedd.—Visited, 29th April, 1910.

267. *Cae Carn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 32 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 54' 18''$).

A field 250 yards east of Morben Isa farm (owner, Mr. J. H. Evans, Tyno hir). One grey unhewn stone, 2 feet high and 10 feet in girth, with three smaller ones around, mark the site of a carnedd. No traditions of it are known to Mr. Evans, who remembers the site from boyhood as it appears to-day. Tithe Schedule, No. 979.—Visited, 29th April, 1910.

268. *Dol Pensarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 32 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 54' 19''$).

A meadow belonging to the farm of Cae rhedyn (parish of Ysguborycoed, Cardiganshire), having the river Llyfnant as its south-western boundary. At this point the old coach road from Aberystwyth to Machynlleth crossed the river. A small bridge built over the sarn is now in ruins. Tithe Schedule, No. 1033.—Visited, 29th April, 1910.

269. *Bwlch y Groesfaen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 51' 45''$).

The 'bwlch', or pass, which gives its name to the adjoining farmstead, is south of Wylfa, the Outlook-hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of the town of Machynlleth. The 'groes' may be a vein of lead ore or blend, which crosses the 'bwlch' and the hill, and is visible on the rocky road which traverses the pass. Tithe Schedule, No. 1138.—Visited, 30th April, 1910.

Parish of IS Y GARREG.

270. *Garnedd ddu* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 51' 40''$).

A rocky point to the south of Gelli lydan farm. No remains of a earnedd are now apparent. Tithe Schedule, No. 1160.—Visited, 30th April, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

271. In the year 1906, Mr. John Jones, tenant of Glanmeryn farm, whilst ploughing in a field locally known as 'Maes Medle,' turned up a highly polished stone implement, four-sided, and curved; point missing; length of outer bow $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, length of inner bow $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width at bases of four sides $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.—Seen on 29th April, 1910, at Glanmeryn.
272. *Flint Arrowhead*. On the 3rd May, 1910, whilst working in the farm-yard of Glanmeryn, the son of the tenant unearthed a worked flint arrowhead 1 inch long, but having the extreme point broken off.—Seen on the day of finding at Glanmeryn.

Parish of KERRY.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

Along the entire length of Kerry Hill are scattered tiny mounds that, for the most part, are sepulchral, although this conclusion does not appear to have been confirmed by scientific investigation of any one example. The high ground (which in the parish of Kerry is called Kerry Hill) stretches unbrokenly from Bishop's Moat in the parish of Castlewright, and the easternmost corner of this part of Wales, 'on the east, to the confines of Mochdre parish, on the west—a distance of about 14 miles. The summit is gently rounded, and keeps for its entire course a fairly even height of 1,400 feet, with a breadth on the level of about half-a-mile, before it begins to drop sharply on either side. A road runs the length of the summit from end to end. This road is now much neglected, and, indeed, at the present day is merely a cart track; but it is unquestionably of great antiquity, and was doubtless the main line of communication prior to the comparatively recent construction of the roads in the valleys. The slopes of the hill are much cut into by thickly wooded dingles, so that progress is difficult on the lower levels; but these small lateral valleys nowhere interfere with the course of the summit road. A road, starting a few hundred yards east of the village of Kerry, runs directly across the hill to an inn called "the Anchor," placed just within the English border, and on the direct way to Chum. This road bisects the summit road near a point called "Kerry Pole," and it will be convenient as indicating the direction from which these monuments can best be reached, as well as providing a commencing point for this description, to start from "Kerry Pole." As the greater number of the tumuli have no distinctive names, it is necessary to describe their location with more than ordinary minuteness.

273. About 200 yards east of the house "Kerry Pole," and on the eastern side of a long and narrow belt of trees (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 38''$). The circumference is 45 yards, and the height about 6 feet: it appears to have been tampered with. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 84, with plan and section.—Visited, 30th June, 1909.

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All the following are west of "Kerry Pole" house.

274. About 300 yards off the road on the left (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 2''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 21''$). A tumulus called Shenton's Tump; circumference about 50 yards, height 6 feet. 200 yards almost direct south is the fairly complete stone circle, No. 282, *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 84, with plan and section.—Visited, 30th June, 1909.

275. A short distance along the road (proceeding westwards), and in a belt of trees within a few yards of the road on the left-hand side (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 51''$). A small mound of about 40 yards circumference; it has quite evidently been opened at some previous period.—Visited, 30th June, 1909.

276. In a thick plantation called Cefnraig Wood, and about 600 yards to the right from the summit track (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 32''$). Circumference 60 yards, height 8 feet. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 84.—Visited, 30th June, 1909.

277. *The Two Tumps.* At a distance of almost exactly two miles westward along the trackway from the last described are 'The Two Tumps,' at about the highest point of the hill, 1,657 feet above Ordnance datum. They form conspicuous objects upon the horizon (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 22''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 55''$; lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 21''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 0''$). Each is about 80 yards in circumference, with a height of about 9 feet. The former has every appearance of having been opened. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 85, with plan and section.—Visited, 14th September, 1909.

A few yards beyond the most westward of these tumuli the track crosses at a right angle the line of ancient entrenchment, No. 293, and with the fall of the ground, drops to a slight hollow, through which passes the main road from Newtown (co. Montgomery) to Knighton (co. Radnor), and ends its course at a homestead called 'The Cyder House.'

278. Following the modern road to Knighton just mentioned direct south for half-a-mile, about 400 yards off the road to the right on a wild track called Crugynau is a low mound, now planted over and enclosed with barbed wire fencing (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 49 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 50''$). This is by no means clear in outline, and it may not be sepulchral, but its shape has been tampered with when the plantation was formed, or at an earlier period.—Visited, 16th September, 1909.

279. Returning along the road towards 'The Cyder House,' in the direction of Newtown, and at the foot of rising ground, a gate known as 'The Black Gate' leads on the left into rough ground called The Crugyn Bank. Stretching diagonally across it is the entrenchment known as 'The Double Dyche' (No. 293), and on the brow of the hill stands a group of three mounds. The first (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 46''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 6''$) is in a dense thicket on the right of the road looking northward; this has a circumference of 90 yards, and a height of 15 feet. The second is a few yards away, on the left of the road (lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 46''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 10''$). This measures 88 yards round the base, and 12 feet in height; it shows signs of having been opened. The third is a few yards further west (lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 11''$), partly planted with trees; its

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circumference is 92 yards, and height 13 feet. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 85, with plans and sections.—Visited, 14th September, 1909.

280. *The Glôg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 S.W.) The western spur of the long Kerry Hill called *The Glôg*, falls abruptly into the valley of the Rhiwdre, a streamlet dividing the parish of Kerry from that of Mochdre. The summit of *The Glôg* is an open sheep down, and upon it the Ordnance sheet figures six tumuli. Two of the mounds are probably formed by the outcrop of rock which has been covered by vegetation, but the rest appear to be artificial. Taking a westerly course from the last group of tumuli, the first is reached at lat $52^{\circ} 27' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 40''$; this is about 70 yards round at the base, and 6 feet high. The second is lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 46''$; it is slightly smaller than the first, being 67 yards in circumference, with a height of 5 feet; it stands at an altitude of 1,377 feet above Ordnance datum. The next shown upon the Ordnance sheet is doubtful. The third is at lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 15''$; it is the smallest of the group, being only 48 yards round at the base, and about 5 feet high. The next in order upon the map is doubtful. The fourth is partly artificial, advantage having been taken of an outcrop of rock at the point where the hill commences to fall with considerable abruptness to the valley below. Its exact situation is lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 38''$. Owing to its position at the end of a narrow and well-defined ridge of rock, this mound stands out more clearly than its companions, but its measurements cannot be ascertained with accuracy, because the sharp fall of the rock on its eastern side causes the rake of the mound to fade into the slope of the rock. The direction of the ridge is almost directly N. and S. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 85, with a general sketch of the landscape.—Visited, 21st September, 1909.

81. *Kerry Village* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 43 N.E. and 44 N.W.).

Two tumuli situated about 300 yards east of the village of Kerry, on the farm of Little Cloddian (Owner, Mr. J. Bancroft Willans, Dolforgan Hall, Kerry). They lie within a few yards of each other in a low and rather swampy meadow, with a space of a few yards between them. Both are of much larger dimensions than those that are situated upon the hills. The most westerly of the two (lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 9''$) is also the smaller. It has a circumference of about 240 yards, and a height of 12 feet. The second (lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 7''$) is 270 yards in circumference, and about 15 feet in height. This mound has been opened, and there are vague but contradictory rumours of the discoveries made by a former occupant of Dolforgan Hall. The present owner of the Dolforgan estate has no knowledge of such a circumstance. It is said in *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 87, where there are also a plan and sections, that they are called Brynar and Riddle, though the writer (Mr. E. Rowley Morris) had not been able to obtain any explanation of those names.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

DIVISION Id (CIRCLES).

282. *Kerry Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 24''$). Owners, the legal representatives of the late Mr. John Naylor, Leighton Hall.

A circle of eight stones with a central stone, standing 200 yards almost direct south from the tumulus called Shenton's Tump, No. 274. The plan in *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 82, shows the arrangement of the stones.—Visited, 30th June, 1909.

The account just referred to mentions a second circle distant from the above "in a straight line about three or four hundred yards," apparently in a north-easterly direction, towards the house called 'Kerry Pole.' A diligent search quite failed to locate it, and inquiries from local antiquaries and sportsmen have been fruitless. As the stones may be visible in early spring the following account of the circle is

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quoted from the above-mentioned source. It "has only six stones remaining, [and] is suggestive of having once been a circle. This is indicated by a central stone, and the position and distance of three others. The remaining ones are thrown out of the

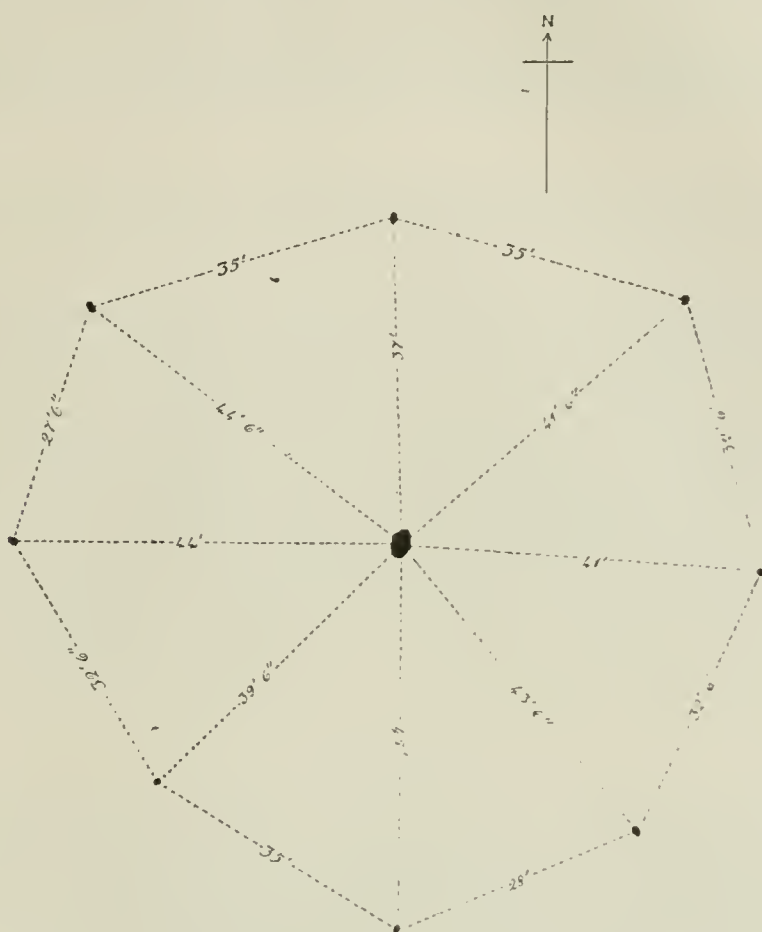


FIG. 14.—KERRY: CIRCLE ON KERRY HILL (No. 282).

circle, all of which are at irregular distances the one from the other, being as follows: 23 feet, 20 feet 4 inches, 18 feet, $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 19 feet, etc., respectively."

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

283. *Great Cloddiau Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 22''$). Owners, the representatives of the late Mr. John Naylor, Leighton Hall; occupier, Mrs. Pugh.

An earthen camp, on the summit of a hill, much injured by the erection of the farmhouse and buildings of Great Cloddiau upon its eastern side. The camp is an irregular circle except upon the west, where the course of the bank becomes almost straight for a distance of about 45 yards; the bank then takes a sharp curve southward, makes an outward bend, passes through a spinney, and comes to an abrupt end where the grounds of the modern house commence. The camp is surrounded by a ditch, of which there are considerable vestiges on the west and south sides, terminating in the farm pond. There was an inner bank of apparently no considerable height, and faint indications are traceable of a second bank on the exterior side. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 92, with plan and section.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

284. *Clwt Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 29''$). Owners, the representatives of the late Mr. John Naylor, Leighton Hall.

A nearly square camp, situated on a spur of Kerry Hill, with rising ground to the south at its rear. The northern and southern sides are much curved out, and the western side has been tampered with. It measures internally 42 yards

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from north to south, and about the same from east to west; so that its interior area is from one-third to one-half of an acre. It is surrounded by a ditch of from three to four feet in depth, and six feet in width at the surface level; on the northern side this ditch has an exterior bank. The entrance was in the eastern face. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 91, with plan and section; the writer suggests it was "one of the camps thrown up and occupied by the forces of Llewelyn during the ill-fated campaign of King Henry III in the vale of Kerry [A.D. 1228]."—Visited, 28th September, 1909.

285. *Drefor Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 13''$). Owner, the representatives of the late Mr. John Naylor, Leighton Hall.

This is a small camp on the north-western slope of Pant y Drain Hill, and in a dense plantation called Fron Derw Wood. A tiny streamlet called Drefor Dingle protects it to the west. It is an irregular circle, with an average diameter of 150 feet. The camp slopes upwards toward the east, and at the eastern end, which is slightly thrust forward, the ground rises to form a little hillock about 6 feet high. Owing to the rake of the hill the ditch is hardly lower than the interior level of the camp; while on the lower side of the hill, at the northern corner of the camp, the slope to the ditch is more considerable. Proceeding westwards, the ditch disappears altogether. The entrance, which is in the west slope, is defended by a low mound on either side, flanking a passage-way of about 20 feet long; but there is here no ditch. The camp is of primitive type, and probably intended for a cattle enclosure. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 91, with plan and section.—Visited, 14th October, 1909.

286. *Old Hall Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 7''$).

A fine camp circling an out-jutting spur of Kerry Hill, behind the farm of Old Hall. A comparatively modern hedge cuts it into two almost equal halves. Its interior measures 165 feet from north to south, by 135 feet from east to west. The summit of the hill was probably levelled, and its sides scarped; making the average drop of 20 feet from the inner margin to the bottom of the ditch very sharp. The counterscarp is from 5 to 8 feet, and is also very abrupt. The western approach from the higher ground at the back is defended by a second bank and ditch, now almost entirely obliterated. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 91, with plan and section.—Visited, 14th October, 1909.

287. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 27''$). Owner, Mr. David Davies, M.P., Llandinam; occupier, Mr. Richard Davies, Camp Farm, Llandyssil.

This is a strong camp placed at an altitude of 1,020 feet above sea level on the summit of the high ground called Cefn y Coed, lying between the parishes of Kerry and Llandyssil. It is very inaccessible, but rather by reason of its remoteness than because of any difficulties of the ground. The best approach is by the old mountain road that traverses the uplands of Llandyssil, and passes the farm. The homestead is within the parish of Llandyssil, and only a few yards below the watershed, with its outlook towards the north and the valley of the Severn. The camp is on the other side of the watershed, upon a sunny slope, and with a wide prospect over the vale of Kerry. The farm buildings encroach upon the camp, and interfere with its proper care, and much of it is covered with a thick larch plantation. In shape it is almost square, with its sides facing the cardinal points, and its corners symmetrically rounded. The inner enclosure measures 140 feet from east to west, by 120 feet from north to south. First, a rampart of a present average height of 3 feet encircles the entire enclosure. This rampart drops directly a distance of 5 feet to the bottom of a ditch, that at the ground level is almost 6 feet wide. The second rampart at once follows, rising to about 7 feet, and again directly falling about 5 feet to a second ditch, finally rising with a very sharp slope for 10 feet. There is no exterior rampart, and the gradual increase in the rise of the northern ditches on their external sides is occasioned by the natural fall of the ground. The

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banks and ditches, though much worn down on the eastern and southern sides, are in excellent preservation on the north, but on the west both ditches have been filled up and incorporated into the adjoining field. The entrance is practically midway on the eastern side. The measurements are: from the north-east angle to the entrance 48 feet, width of entrance 21 feet, from the entrance to the south-east angle 51 feet. There is an excellent spring outside the south rampart. This camp clearly shows the influence and adoption of Roman methods of castrametation, and for that reason presents an interesting study.—Visited, 19th August, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

288. *Tomen Madoc* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 31''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 32''$). Owner, Mr. J. Bancroft Willans, Dolforgan Hall, Kerry.

In the grounds of Dolforgan Hall, at the eastern termination and on the summit of a short range of hills, with an extensive prospect over the vale of Kerry; now covered with wood and dense undergrowth. The mound rises to a height of about 35 feet from shallow ditches cut across the crest of the hill on the eastern and western sides; the ground to the north and south slopes abruptly. The summit of the mound is flat, and of the maximum diameter of 35 feet. There are no indications of outer works on the east, from which direction it would be most easily assailed. The structure has much the appearance of a tumulus, but the sepulchral mounds of this district are not surrounded or cut off by a ditch, and its slope is too precipitous. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 86, with section. The writer of that notice regards it as a tumulus.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

289. *The Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 47''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 23''$).

A mound-and-bailey castle, standing within the vicarage grounds. The mound rises from the bottom of the fosse to a height of from 60 to 75 feet. The summit is roughly circular, with an average diameter of 30 feet. The exterior scarp is very abrupt, and measures from 8 to 12 feet. It is said that when laying out the vicarage grounds and garden on the southern and western slopes of the hill upon which the mound is placed, it was found that the core of the earthwork was solid rock, and it is probable that the irregularity of the moat may be occasioned by this circumstance; but the fall of the leaves from a thick plantation which has occupied the site, probably for centuries, has obliterated details. There are now no signs of an inner or outer bailey. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 92, with plan and section.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

290. *Neuadd Goch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 22''$). Occupier, Mr. William Jenkins.

Situated in the angle formed by the junction of two small streams, one called Cwm y Rhiwdre, the other Garth Heilyn brook, and at the north-western point of the township of Garth Heilyn and parish of Kerry. It stands on the farm of Neuadd Goch, about half a mile north of the reservoir of the Newtown Waterworks Company, and two miles from that town.

This might well be regarded as a promontory fort of a much earlier period, but its close resemblance, both in situation and plan, to the mound-and-bailey castle at Tafolwern (Parish of Llanbryn-mair, No. 311), permits of its proper classification. The two brooks, though affording but slight protection in summer, are by no means despicable barriers after heavy rains. Across the base of the triangle from stream to stream, and now only a little above the level of the streams, a wide but (at present) shallow fosse has been cut. The mound is about 75 feet from the bottom of the fosse to the summit, the diameter of which is 30 feet. The ground falls abruptly to the little brooks on all sides but the south, which is comparatively level. If there was a base court, it must have lain in this direction, but there are at present no signs of defences. The mound is now in the midst of a dense tangle of wood. *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 85, with plan and section. The writer of that notice regards it as a tumulus.—Visited, 17th September, 1909.

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

The parish of Kerry contains several remains consisting of long stretches of dykes and ditches, all of which possess the main features of a bank of earth and a ditch, but have no sufficiently distinctive marks to admit of individual classification according to purpose, character or date. Offa's Dyke passes just beyond the eastern end of the parish, crossing the high land of the neighbouring parish of Castlewright a few hundred yards from the boundary of Kerry parish. The dykes crossing Kerry Hill have a general north and south trend, either directly athwart its course, or at a slight slant. Of not one of them can it be said with certainty that it is to be traced along its entire length, and all have probably been broken into or shortened when they touch upon land that has been long under cultivation. In one instance the dyke seems to have descended into the vale of Kerry, and to have been carried some distance up the slope of the opposite hill dividing the parish from the valley of the Severn; but there is no appearance or tradition of the continuation of the dykes into the latter valley.*

291. *The Lower Short Dyche* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.E.). This is the most easterly of the dykes and ditches. The work consists of an earthen bank of from five to eight feet in height from the ground level, which on its western side descends into a ditch now of varying depths, with an average of about five feet. This dyke can be clearly traced in the county of Salop, and it probably extended north-westwards into the valley of Kerry, where its continuation became known as *Wantyn Dyche* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 44 N.E. and 44 N.W.). The latter was probably continued across the Kerry valley, acting as boundary to the township of Caeliber Uehaf in its course, and proceeded up the opposite slope in the direction of Fronheulog Farm, where (lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 54''$) are clear signs of two shallow parallel banks and ditches, and an intermediate length is faintly perceptible in the field at the back of Goitre Hill Farm.—Visited, 18th September, 1909.

292. *The Upper Short Dyche* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 S.W.). This runs across Kerry Hill parallel with, and at a distance of over two miles to the west of, the preceding work. It is identical in character, and was doubtless constructed at the same time and for the same purpose. A length of dyke and ditch on the lower ground of the Kerry valley called 'The Grange Dyche,' was connected with the Upper Short Dyche. The grange in question was that of Gwernygog, belonging to the abbey of Cwmhir, co. Radnor.—Visited, 18th September, 1909.

293. *The Double Dyche* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 S.E.). This is at the western, or Dolfor, end of the parish, and has already been mentioned in describing the Tumuli, No. 279. It passes diagonally across Crugyn Bank, on the northern slope of which hill it suddenly starts at the edge of a tiny ravine. The bank is always to the east, with the ditch immediately behind, the ground in many

* Wantyn Dyche and the Lower and Upper Short Dyches have been the subject of careful survey by the late Mr. J. M. E. Lloyd. An admirable paper by him upon the subject of these earthworks, with a discussion of their probable purpose (which the writer concludes was "military"), is in *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI. i., 279, reprinted in *Mont. Coll.*, 1902, xxxii, 301, and Mr. Lloyd has deposited marked sheets of the 6-inch Ordnance maps, together with letters and depositions of witnesses upon the course of the Dyches, in the Welshpool Museum. The writer of "The History of the Parish of Kerry," in *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 89, suggests that the dykes are artificial extensions of natural township divisions, and may have been thrown up by the monks of Cwmhir Abbey (Radnorshire) to mark the boundaries of their territory. As to which it may be said that the Lower Short Dyche does not form a township boundary in any part of its ascertained course, and the Upper Short Dyche serves as the eastern boundary of Bahaillion township for no more than 500 yards. The Dyches on cultivated land usually form field boundaries, and as such are indistinguishable from ordinary hedges. It may be added that in a suit in the Court of Exchequer in the year 1688 (*Pub. Rec. Office: Depositions taken under Special Commissions, Montgomery, 4 Jas. II, Michaelmas, No. 44*) interesting evidence was given. The Upper and Lower Short Dyches were then put forward as manorial boundaries; the road along the summit of Kerry Hill is mentioned, and the house now called Kerry Pole was then called Kerry Block.

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places falling 12 feet from the top of the bank to the bottom of the ditch. In places the western side of the ditch has a low bank of no more than 3 feet in average height, which doubtless was originally continuous. Hence the name of Double Dyche—dyche standing for dyke, not ditch. As it approaches the bottom of the hill it disappears, but on the slope of the next hill it is again seen pursuing a straight line a little below 'The Two Tumps' (No. 277), and passing over the county border into Radnorshire. An illustration in *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 90 (reproduced below), shows the dyche running up Crugyn Bank from right to left, cutting across the old road from Newtown in its course, and disappearing over the brow of the hill. The three tumuli at the top of the hill are those described above, No. 279. 'The Two Tumps' are on

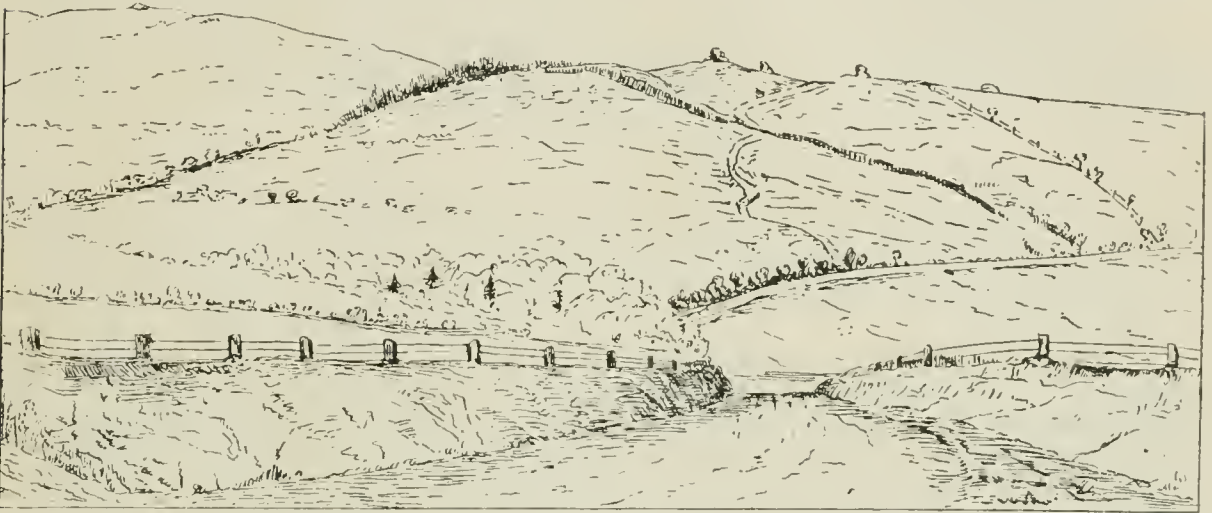


FIG. 15.—KERRY: THE DOUBLE DYCHE (No. 293).

the hill in the foreground, but are out of the picture, to the left; 'the Black Gate' is at the foot of the hill and admits to the plantation on the left.—Visited, 14th September, 1909.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

294. *Gwernygoe* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 13''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 50''$). Owner, Mr. David Davies, M.P., Llandinam; occupier, Mr. John Morris.

A farmstead which, though almost entirely modern, is successor to a monastic grange belonging to the Cistercian house of Cwmhir (parish of Abbey Cwmhir, co. Radnor). The field in which the house stands is, in the Tithe Schedule of 1840, called "the Chapel meadow," and half a mile direct east (but on the other side of the Caebutrach brook, which forms the boundary of the parish), in the parish of Churchstoke (which see), is a field called Cae yr Abbot (Tithe Survey, No. 113). The cellars of the present house are probably those of its predecessor. One of the oaken beams is reputed to have come from the grange chapel, a tradition which is probably correct, as one of its sides has a characteristic Perpendicular moulding. The door of the cellar bears an inscription, now illegible. A chapter on "Gwernygoe Chapel," bringing together conclusive evidence of its medieval existence, and much interesting matter respecting it drawn from the public records, is in *Mont. Coll.*, 1893, xxvii, 112; and an illustration is given of the cellar door and beam referred to.*—Visited, 14th October, 1909.

* A part of the land of Gwernygoe grange, consisting of six acres, was called "Maes y Gadfa" in 1683, but is now not to be identified. Another name then mentioned as "The Merlins," is entered in the Tithe Schedule of 1840 as "Tir Melin" ("yellow soil").

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DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

295. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.E.). Ded : St. Michael. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen; townships of Garth Heilin, Graig, Wig-Dolfor, Gwernesgob, Gwenthiw, Cefn y beren, Bahaillion, Bryn Llywarch, Cloddiau, Maenllwyd, Pen y gelli, Trevor and Ffin, Caeliber ucha, Caeliber issa, Goetre, Trellan, Cilrhiw, Cefn y mynach, Gwernygoc.

A church of historic importance and archaeological interest. It was thoroughly, but on the whole carefully, restored in 1883, and it retains a few features of the edifice, the consecration of which in A.D. 1176 produced an interesting episode in the life of Giraldus Cambrensis. It continued attached to the diocese of St. David's until 1861, when it was transferred to St. Asaph.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

A good architectural account of the edifice is in *Mont. Coll.*, 1891, xxv, 383, with plans and illustrations. Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 516. An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 243.

[Illustrated, figures 16 and 17.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

296. *Pen y Castell, or Hubert's Folly* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 30''$). Owner, Mr. J. Bancroft Willans, Dolforgan Hall, Kerry.

The supposed site of a castle erected by Hubert de Burgh, the justiciar of Henry III, in the year 1228, on or near the site of a small settlement (*habitaculum*) of white monks called Cridia, which the king had caused to be burnt. The position is in the township of Cefn y mynach, at the end of a dingle called Cwm y ddalfa, through which runs the Miheli brook. The building of the castle and its speedy destruction are recorded by Matthew Paris (Rolls ed. *Chronica Majora*, iii, 159), and the topographical question is discussed in *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 353—369. The writer's conclusion is that Cridia (which he regards as equivalent to 'crefydd-dy,' 'a religious house') was the present homestead of Old Hall, and Hubert's castle, the "stultitia Huberti," was the camp on Old Hall Ffridd, No. 286.—Visited, 30th June, 1909.

297. *Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.E.). A hamlet so called. The writer of "The History of the Parish of Kerry" examined the neighbourhood carefully, but never met with any trace of an ancient road thereabouts. *Mont. Coll.*, 1892, xxvi, 278.

298. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 33''$). A field on the farm of Great Cloddian, 200 yards south of the camp, No. 283. In the Tithe Schedule, No. 286. There are no visible remains.—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

299. *Fron y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 44 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 37''$). Owners, the representatives of the late Mr. John Naylor, Leighton Hall; occupier, Mr. Alderson, Glan Meheli, Kerry.

A field on the farm of Glan Miheli, numbered 237 in the Tithe Schedule. It is said to be also called Llwyn Davydd.

300. *Maes y Bedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 54''$). Owner, Mr. J. Bancroft Willans, Dolforgan Hall, Kerry.

The portion of the demesne of Dolforgan Hall opposite Gilfach Bridge is so called in the Tithe Survey, where it is No. 83. There is at present no appearance of a tumulus or grave, but a little further east, and close to the lodge gates, tradition locates a tumulus called *Bedd Caradoc*, where now are no indications.

301. *Upper Maes y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 59''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 13''$). Owner, Mr. J. Bancroft Willans, Dolforgan Hall, Kerry.

A field, No. 197 in the Tithe Schedule.



FIG. 16.—KERRY : THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 295) ; Exterior.



FIG. 17.—KERRY: THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 295) ; Interior, showing Norman arcade.



FIG. 18.—LEIGHTON: CAER DIGOLL (No. 302): showing ditch and bank.

Parish of LEIGHTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

302. *Caer Digoll*, or *Beacon Ring* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 42''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 12''$). Owners, the representatives of the late Mr. John Naylor, Leighton Hall.

A fine earthwork standing near the southern termination of the Long Mountain. The boundary line of the parishes of Leighton and Trelystan bisects it into almost equal halves. Its highest point is 1,338 feet above Ordnance datum. Westwards it commands a magnificent prospect of the Severn Valley, and to the east it enjoys extensive views over the English border. The camp is in shape a broad and fairly perfect oval, the long axis running almost exactly north and south. Its construction is simple: there is merely a heavy bank of earth, and an immense external ditch. The earthen bank rises from 12 to 15 feet, and at the top is of an average width of 8 feet. It falls very abruptly to the bottom of the ditch, a distance of about 50 feet. There is no outer ditch or rampart. The width of the ditch at the ground level varies between 15 and 20 feet. The principal entrance, and perhaps the only one, was at the southern end of the oval, a little west of the centre. Its width is 100 feet from the crest of the bank, but it may have been artificially enlarged, as the remains of an ancient hedge can be traced running across the middle. At the northern corner is an opening between the banks through which passes a cart track, and the opening may have been made for that purpose. There is also an opening where the ancient hedge already referred to ran out of the camp at the north

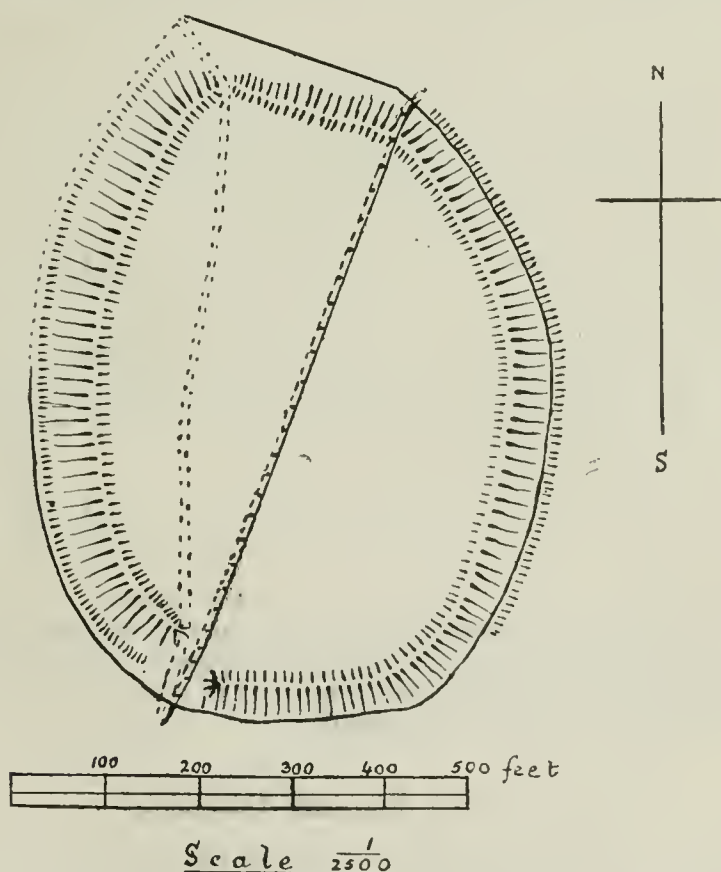


FIG. 19.—LEIGHTON: CAER DIGOLL (No. 302); plan.

end. The north-east side is swampy, and water is plentiful. The internal area of the enclosure is about 6 acres. There are no indications of hut dwellings, but near the centre is a low mound of from 2 to 3 feet high, and of a diameter of 25 feet. It is probably sepulchral, and has been disturbed.—Visited, 16th October, 1909.

[Illustrated, figure 18.]

Parish of LEIGHTON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

303. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.E., 24 S.W., and 30 N.E.).

The dyke touches this parish from the south at the point where the parish impinges upon that of Forden, the dyke forming the boundary of the two parishes. It runs through the grounds of Leighton Hall with a slight eastward trend, until it comes close to a pool called Offa's Pool on the southern edge of Roundabout Plantation. From here it becomes indistinct, but it must have swerved a little to the west, as it is again found a few yards behind the vicarage, and, with a direct northern course, leaves the parish for that of Hope.—Visited, 19th October, 1909.

It will be described as a whole later on.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

304. *Old Building* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 2''$).

A spot immediately behind Church Lodge is, in the Tithe map of 1844, styled 'Site of Old Building,' but nothing is now apparent.—Visited, 16th October, 1909.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

305. In the latter end of the 18th century a carnedd upon Cefn Digoll was opened; half calcined human bones, and others of an animal "of the reindeer species," are reported to have been met with. *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 428, from the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, 1829, i, 450.

Parish of LLANBRYNMAIR.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

306. *Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 40''$).

A small circular tumulus, on a wild and desolate moorland called Ffridd Pwll y Warthol. It measures no more than 3 feet in height, and 33 feet in circumference. It has been opened. In the neighbourhood is the homestead of Cwm Carnedd.—Visited, 12th May, 1910.

307. *Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 55''$).

A circular, heather-covered tumulus, at an altitude of 1,250 feet, on Ffridd Cwm y flynnon. It measures 150 feet in circumference at its base, and has a height of 6 feet. It has no appearance of having been opened. About 50 yards to the north of the tumulus is an old stone boundary wall; to the east of it a modern wire boundary fence.—Visited, 19th October, 1910.

DIVISION I (CAIRNS AND CIRCLES).*

The group of remains which occupies the level summit of the hill called Newydd Fynyddog comprises a cairn circle and two other circles, all overlooking the valley of the little river Iaen. The stones of which the circles are composed are of the local Cambrian system, about half of them (including the larger stones of the principal circle) are evidently drift boulders, while others appear to have been detached from an exposed outcrop. A few, more particularly those of the cairn circle, appear to have been roughly shaped.

* This description has been contributed by Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., one of the Commissioners.

Parish of LLANBRYNMAIR.

There is strong evidence of drift on the plateau, though at the present time no scattered boulders are to be seen; but it is more than probable that such have been removed in years past, for in a quarry on the opposite side of the small valley to the south, a well defined line of boulders are clearly traceable lying a few feet below the present surface, above a considerable thickness of drift overlying the Cambrian rocks.

308. The principal circle is called *Cerrig Gaerau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 37' 12''$).

This circle is now represented by eight stones only, denoted in alphabetical order, beginning at the east, as follows:—

- A. $3' \times 4' 6'' \times 1' 6''$
- B. $3' 6'' \times 4' 6'' \times 6''$ to $1' 0''$
- C. $1' 6''$ to $2' 6'' \times 5' 0'' \times 1' 0''$
- D. $2' 3'' \times 5' 0'' \times 2' 0''$
- E. $2' 8'' \times 3' 9'' \times 1' 0''$
- F. $2' 0'' \times 4' 0'' \times 1' 6''$
- G.
- H. $4' 6'' \times 6' 0'' \times 2' 6''$

The stones are well aligned on the circumference of a circle of about 62 feet in diameter. They are now prostrate, their length (excepting the great northern stone H) lying away from the centre of the circle. It is probable that with the exception of stone C, they have fallen outwards, or have been purposely overthrown. This latter hypothesis would account for the irregular outline of the circle, the stones D and F lying slightly out of what may be supposed to be their original position. The stone C differs from the others, as the inner edge is perceptibly narrower than the outer; consequently it would have fallen inwards, in which case—unless, possibly, the others also fell inwards—it is much out of the line of the circle. The stone G is also out of line, lying as it does at a considerable angle to the others, as if it had been tampered with. The stones C, D, E and F lie fairly well spaced, being 12 feet 9 inches, 13 feet 6 inches and 11 feet apart, and thus giving an average distance of a little over 12 feet as the intervening space between each. The distances between A and B, and B and C are 22 feet 6 inches and 25 feet respectively, thus making it probable that there are two stones missing. G, H and A are 56 feet and 51 feet apart, so that five or six stones would be required to complete the circle with any degree of symmetry. It is impossible to recover the exact positions of these missing stones from the present aspect of the ground surface, but excavation would perhaps reveal smaller stones used to prop the base which may have been left *in situ*. With the exception of the northern stone H, whose outer edge rests on a smaller stone, the stones have all sunk into the ground. D, the highest, is 2 feet; B, the lowest, is 1 foot above the surface. H, the northern stone, is by far the largest; it measures 6 feet in length, tangential to the circle, 4 feet 6 inches in continuation of the radius and 2 feet 6 inches thick; it is a drift boulder, and badly shaped. Many of the stones are well shaped, and are highly suitable for use as uprights.

Around the circle the ground falls slightly to the south, but to the east, beyond the smaller circle next to be described, the sky line is 0° , the circle itself being rather less. No depression or other sign marks the centre of the circle.

It may be concluded that the stones which are left were originally upright, and, with few exceptions, are fairly in position; and that in their present conditions they have been undisturbed for many years.

309. *Lled Croen yr Ych*, 'the Width of the Ox's Hide' (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 37' 5''$).

The second circle, called *Lled Croen yr Ych*,* stands 420 feet from the first: it has an azimuth of N. 62° E. The elevation of the sky-line in the direction of the first

* The tradition explanatory of this name is thus given by the late Mr. Richard Williams, F.R.Hist.S.: "Once upon a time two 'ychain bannawg' (long-horned oxen) were separated, one being placed on the top of this mountain and the other on the top of the hill between Llanbrynmair and Cemmes; that the two bellowed to each other until both died of grief because of their separation, and that the one which died here was skinned, and his skin spread out over the spot where he was buried, this circle of stones being set up to mark its dimensions" ('Hist. of the Parish of Llanbrynmair,' *Mont. Coll.*, 1888, xxii, 308).

Parish of LLANBRYNMAIR.

circle is 1"; that of the circle itself a little less. There are five stones on the circle, and a sixth, though doubtful, is practically within the circle. There is an outlying stone about 12 yards to the south-east, and another more to the south. The stones are all small, uniform in size, and appear to be drift boulders. Here again, the northern stone is the largest—3 feet by 3 feet, and 1 foot above ground; the others are only 2 feet by 2 feet and 1 foot 6 inches above the surface. The stones are spread over a circle of 81 feet in diameter; the two stones on the eastern side are only 6 feet 6 inches apart, both equally on the circumference of the circle.

If the present plan of the circle be compared with the Ordnance Survey of 1901, where the then position of the stones is plainly laid down, it will be evident that there is a considerable discrepancy. There are five stones to the north, and one very near the centre, but the positions given to the five stones do not correspond with those we now see, nor does the diameter of the circle. It may be concluded that it has been so altered, that, though it occupies the approximate site, the circle as it stands is less than ten years old.*

310. *Cairn*, locally called *Yr Allor*, 'the Altar' (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 24''$, long. $3^{\circ} 37' 34\cdot5''$).

The cairn that once must have existed at this spot, and the cistvaen that it possibly enclosed, has been so completely obliterated that only a hole made by the excavators marks its site. The circle now to be described consists of the stones that formed the base of the cairn. It stands on the western extremity of the spur of Newydd Fynyddog plateau, about 1,315 feet above sea level, and sufficiently below the crest of the hill to be hidden from view of the low ground. It is 28 feet in diameter. It stands 1,470 feet from the first circle, with an azimuth of S. 77° W. The elevation of the sky-line beyond is 1° , that of the cairn itself 0° . The stones of the cairn-circle are many of them well shaped, and some may have been roughly dressed; others are more weathered, apparently the debris of out-cropping rocks. They are twelve in number, one more is rather doubtful, and perhaps three are missing. The largest is 6 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 2 inches; another is 5 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 5 inches by 1 foot 5 inches—all surface measurements; the others are somewhat smaller. It is questionable if many of these stones are *in situ*, they being placed along the circumference of the circle, and fairly close together.

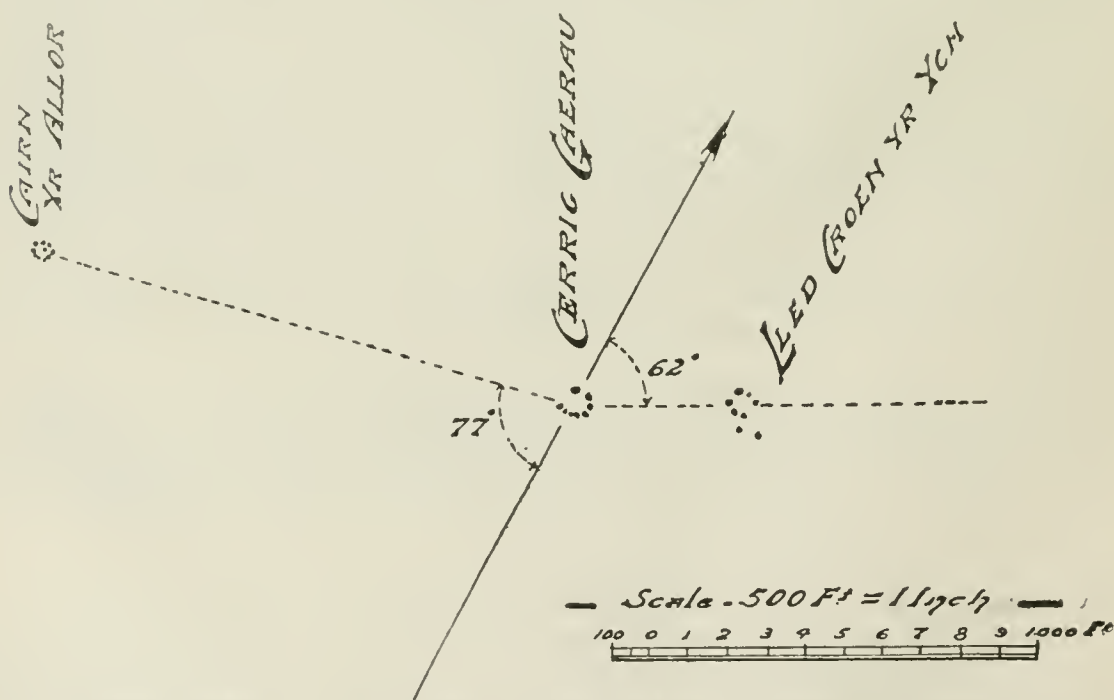


FIG. 20.—LLANBRYNMAIR: CIRCLES AND CAIRN ON NEWYDD FYNYYDDOG (Nos. 308-10); plan.

It is, however, characteristic of the cairn-circles that the stones are always close together, though those of this cairn seem to be unusually accurately placed.

There are at least three other doubtful stones within the circle which somewhat spoil the symmetry of the design. They may, however, be considered as the

* The circles were visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association on the 30th August, 1866. In the report of the visit (*Arch. Camb.*, 1866, III, xii, 540) it is stated that both were "nearly perfect."

Parish of LLANBRYNMAIR.

remains of an inner circle, or were perhaps moved on the destruction of the cistvaen, if the latter ever existed.

The general conclusion regarding this cairn is that it is very doubtful whether it has not been much tampered with.*

The astronomical observations derived from the different members of this group are worthy of careful consideration.

The azimuth of the line joining the centres of the two circles, as derived from the Ordnance sheet of 1901, is N. 62° E. The elevation of the sky-line as observed is 0°. Latitude of circles, 52° 35'; longitude, 3° 37' W. Azimuth of Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10, about 6'—which can be set aside. The corresponding declination to this azimuth would be 17° N., and the sun would rise on this line on the 8th or 9th of May, and the 5th or 6th of August.

It is possible that these circles were originally laid out to mark the sunrise of the great May Day festival which occurred somewhere about this date, though it was by no means universal, every tribe having its own calendar.† Transits of stars occurred across the line as follows:—Alcyone 150 A.D. and Andromeda 200 B.C.; but these transits can be ignored.

The azimuth of the line from the first circle to the cairn, which would appear to be the principal line of the group, is S. 77° W.; the sky-line 1°‡, and the sun would set on this line on the 1st March and 2nd or 3rd September. The star Phocyon set on this line in 1700 B.C., and again in 700 B.C., and Spica in 1200 B.C. If any value were attached to such crossings much more accurate observations would be needed, as in these cases even minutes are of moment. But the fact that the line points to the setting sun on St. David's day is so striking that any other transit is of minor interest. The same azimuth was observed in a small avenue at the Van (co. Glamorgan).

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

311. *Tafolwern* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 N.W.; lat. 52° 36' 35", long. 3° 38' 15", described as 'Domen Fawr, tumulus'). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Ruabon; occupier, Mr. Rufus Owen, The Mill.

The mound-and-bailey castle of the Welsh chieftain Owain Cyfeiliog (d. 1197). The mound occupies the promontory formed by the streams Iaen and Twymyn at the point of their junction. Its height from the water on either side is about 50 feet. The summit of the mound is flat, and is practically circular, having an average diameter of 49 feet. The enclosure occupied the tiny spit of land between the streams, and to the north of the mound. A cottage has been built within the enclosure, and, with an adjacent corn mill, has probably had much to do with obscuring the line of the ditch, which is now hardly apparent. Though the mound is insignificant and the artificial defences are weak, the position is naturally one of considerable strength, being well advanced by about a mile from the hilly country behind. The foundation charter of Vale Crucis Abbey was dated by Owain from his castle of Tafolwern.—Visited, 20th September, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

312. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 S.W. Ded: St. Mary. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Cyfeiliog; townships of Dolgadfan, Pennant, Rhiwsaeson, Tafolwern, Tirymynech.

An edifice which, though much restored, retains many of its ancient features. It consists of a nave and chancel, and large projection on its northern side, some-

* It is known as a matter of fact that this cairn was the scene of some excavating work conducted by Mr. Richard Davies (*Mynyddog*) over half-a-century ago, and it is said that a cistvaen was discovered which contained some bones, dust and other relics. No account of the exploration appears to have been given in the local newspapers, and nothing is now known of the supposed finds.

† The yearly variation of the sun's declination is so small that it would be impossible to compute the age of the circle from any discrepancies which might be observed between the azimuth of the line at present, and that of declination 16° 20'. It would require the most accurate instruments, as well as the true position of the centre of the circles, which, in the case of the second circle, may be many feet out.

‡ At this angle the combined effect of elevation and refraction is 35' 4", and as the observation is a sunset it would be a negative quantity. It has, however, been rejected, since the only table available will only read to degrees.

Parish of LLANBRYNMAIR.

thing between a transept and a north chapel. The piers dividing this annexe from the chancel and part of the nave are formed of immense tree trunks, the arches being triangular, and tied together with strong cross beams. The edifice would appear to date from the early 15th century, but the wooden arcading was partially renewed in 1688. There are two plain pointed openings on either side of the altar, probably used for a piscina and an aumbry respectively. The font is circular, and probably ancient, perhaps of the 13th century; the base is modern.— Visited, 10th May, 1910.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI, i, 142.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

313. *Roman Road*. It is almost certain that a Roman road passed through the eastern parts of the parish, but it is nowhere to be seen upon the surface. "It passed by Sarn, and for some distance nearly parallel with the railway, then turning up between Ystrad Fawr and Ystrad Fach to Tirannon, over Sarn Gerrig to [the mining district of] Dylife, and along the skirts of Moel Fadian by the Forge to Machynlleth" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1888, xxii, 313).

314. At Talerddig was a grange and chapel belonging to the Cistercian house of Strata Marcella. It is figured on Speed's map of 1610 as 'Talgareth Chap.,' and it has been conjectured that a site in the hamlet of Talerddig called 'Capel Maini' may denote its position (*Mont. Coll.*, 1871, v, 121).

315. *Castell y Gwynt* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 9''$).

The name, 'castle of the winds,' is appropriate to the situation.

316. *Carnedd Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 30''$).

317. *Carreg Bryn Sais* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 16''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 35''$).

A boulder at the point of junction of the three parishes of Llanbrynmair, Llanerfyl and Llangadfan.

318. *Waen y Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 51''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 12''$).

A small plantation about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Llyn Gwyddior, through which passes the boundary line of the parish. It is swampy, and may have been traversed by a rough causeway, of which there are now no indications.

319. *Dol Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 24''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 600. There is no present indication of a cairn. The field immediately to the east (Tithe Schedule, No. 601) is styled 'Cae brenin bren.'— Visited, 13th May, 1910.

320. *Bryn y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 10''$).

321. *Cae garreg* (2) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 37' 37''$; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 37' 28''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 350 and 362. Two fields, divided by the main road; the first is occupied by the Independent Chapel cemetery, the second by St. John's

Parish of LLANBRYNMAIR.

Church. It is said that a coin was found in the former, which passed into the possession of the Rev. Samuel Roberts, 'S.R.,' and was by him sent to the British Museum.*

322. *Cae y garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 13''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 56''$).

Tithe Survey, No. 1295.

323. *Cae y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 27 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 21''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1410. A field now divided into two, about 200 yards north-west of the Independent Chapel associated with the names of John, Samuel and William Roberts, and close to the Cambrian Railways line.

324. The field immediately adjoining the farm house of Gelli, at the foot of the hill Newydd Fynyddog, and to the north of the dwelling, is called 'Cae Garn Mawr' in the Tithe Survey, No. 1202. There are no signs of a cairn within the field, and the allusion is probably to the important cairn on the brow of the hill, the principal remains of which are the circle of stones above described.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

325. *Stone Celt*. A fine specimen, discovered on the farm of Gelli dywyll. Now in the British Museum.
326. *Quern*. Found in the churchyard when digging a grave. Exhibited at the Cambrian Archaeological Association's meeting at Machynlleth in 1866 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1866, III, xii, 544).

Parish of LLANDINAM.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

327. *Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 12''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 8''$). Owner, Mr. Evan Jones, Pant y dwr stores, Rhayader; occupier, Mr. John Davies.

A tumulus on the Pegwn Mawr end of the Rhydd Hywel upland, at an altitude of 1,920 feet. In *Mont. Coll.*, 1868, i, 230, this tumulus is noted as "a low mound, some 56 yards in circumference, and three feet in elevation, upon which was erected some 25 or 30 years ago, for the purposes of triangulation, a second mound of conical shape upon a stone foundation. This has, within the past years, been reduced from its original height of 16 feet to an elevation of 9 feet. In its centre is a pole some 6 yards long."

Mr. Davies, road man to the Newtown and Llanidloes District Council, who acted as guide for the present inspection, remembers assisting his father in piling upon it another heap of stones. In sinking a pit on the tumulus in which to fix a pole, they came upon a skull and other human bones, which were again buried in the heap of stones. Mr. Davies further described this tumulus as made of stones and earth, and as being lower now than it formerly was.—Visited, 20th October, 1910.

328. *Tumulus, Pegwn Fach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 39''$).

A tumulus which in 1868 is described (*Mont. Coll.*, i, 230) as "being about 70 yards in circumference and 7 feet in elevation," but is now considerably reduced. It stands on the dreary upland of Waun Lâs, at 1,862 feet above Ordnance datum, and is a little over half-a-mile south-west of the tumulus called Pegwn Mawr.—Visited, 20th October, 1910.

* If such a circumstance occurred the coin was not presented to the British Museum.

Parish of LLANDINAM.

329. *Domen ddu* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 3''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 15''$). Owner, the Rev. C. J. Bowen, Wroot rectory, Doncaster.

A low mound placed at an altitude of 1,824 feet, in the township of Dethenydd, and one mile west of the Radnorshire boundary. In 1868 it is described as a "circular mound, about 52 yards in circumference, and 5 feet in height" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1868, i, 231). Its exposed position has further told upon it, so that it is now difficult to locate. It does not appear to have been opened.—Visited, 20th October, 1910.

330. *Cairn, Crugyn Llwyd or Crugyn Terfyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 5''$).

A stone mound standing on the limits of the parishes of Llandinam (Montgomeryshire) and Llananno (Radnorshire). It has been almost obliterated, and though marked on the Ordnance sheet as an antiquity, may have been erected as a boundary mark. See *Mont. Coll.*, 1868, i, 230.—Visited, 20th October, 1910.

331. *Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 9''$).

A cairn, now completely destroyed, probably during the construction of a modern wire fence which passes over the site. The cairn would appear to have been roughly circular, with an average diameter of 25 feet. It is, however, described by a writer in *Arch. Camb.*, 1868, III, xiv, 23 (copied into *Mont. Coll.*, 1868, i, 231), as "an oblong mound, measuring 13 yards by 5, and about 3 feet in elevation."—Visited, 8th July, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

332. *Y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 42''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 2''$). Owner, Mr. David Davies, M.P., Llandinam; occupier, Mr. Thomas Morgan.

A camp situated at a height of 950 feet above Ordnance datum on the farm of Y Gaer, about three-quarters of a mile west of the village of Llandinam, and on the left bank of the Severn. The house and farm buildings stand within the area of the ancient camp, with the result that most of its features have disappeared, and those that have survived are now difficult to understand. Pennant (*Tours* (1784), ii, 377; (1810) iii, 195; ed. Rhys, iii, 184) describes it as "a pentagonal camp of great strength," and terms it "a British post surrounded by a number of fosses, from one to five, as the strength or weakness of the parts required." On either side of the house slight traces of ramparts are visible; the rampart to the west of the house and immediately behind it, running east and west for a distance of 30 feet, and having a present height of 8 feet. A field 300 yards to the south of the camp is in the Tithe Schedule, No. 533, called 'Cae Dirge,' a name not now known on the farm.—Visited, 14th October, 1910.

333. *Earthwork* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 N.E., lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 42''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 40''$). Owner, Mrs. Pryce Davies, Tremynfa, Llanidloes.

A low curved rampart on a field known as 'Lletty,' at the foot of Coed y gaer hill, and one-third of a mile north-west of a ford at Dolffin cottages over Feinion Brook. Through this field and over the rampart runs a footpath to Dolwen farm house, a continuation of the narrow lane from Dolffin. The rampart, 4 feet high and 160 feet in length, runs north-west and south-east, and within its curve is a low circular mound, 20 feet in circumference at base, now hardly discernible in the rushes and bog in which it stands. A ditch barely 2 feet in width, in which rushes also freely grow, remains on the outer side of the rampart. Slight traces of an entrance, 4 feet wide, are visible where the footpath bisects the rampart.—Visited 20th October, 1910.

334. *Cefn Carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 0''$). Owner, Mr. David Davies, M.P., Llandinam.

A fine camp covering an external area of about 25 acres. In shape it is a long oval, with an interior length of about 1,500 feet and a maximum breadth of 300 feet. The summit of the hill is fairly flat at the 900 feet contour. On the long north-western face are three ramparts with corresponding outer ditches, but the latter by no means occupy the intervening area. The outermost ditch is carried

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right round the northern end of the camp, but is continued only for about two-thirds of the north-western face. Four hundred feet from the southern termination a bank three feet high crosses the camp diagonally, completely cutting off the slightly higher ground at that end from the larger and gently-sloping northern area. This traverse was probably part of the original plan, as the banks are continued without a break. The south-eastern face, which falls abruptly, was defended by only one bank. The principal entrance was at the northern apex, and was incurved. The Severn flows at the foot of the hill upon which the camp is placed, and this has led some antiquaries to regard the position as the scene of the defeat of Caratacos.—Visited, 22nd September, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

335. *Bronfelan Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E., marked 'Tumulus'; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 38''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 49''$). Owner, the Rev. Herbert Davies, Clapton; occupier, Mr. W. Perceval Wilson.

A mound erected upon a shelf of rising ground overlooking the valley of the Severn, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile direct east of Moat Lane Junction on the Cambrian Railways. It is 30 feet in height, and the same in diameter at the summit. It possesses no defence beyond the extreme abruptness of the slope, which has been artificially increased, and it is quite open to the rough and rising ground in its rear. An accommodation road, chiefly an ancient trackway, passes across the front of the mound on its way up the hill, and there is an earthen rampart at the foot of the slope which might have been intended for defensive purposes, but there is nothing to connect it with the mound. There is no trace of a moat, but the open ground behind is swampy. Though less than a mile in a direct line from the fine Norman-Welsh position known as the Moat (No. 336), the latter is hidden from it by a projecting hill. Except in position, it possesses considerable affinities with the mound at Aberhafesp on the other bank of the Severn, and is altogether so indefinite that excavation alone can settle its true character.—Visited, 10th September, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

336. *The Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 11''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 17''$). Owner, Mr. D. Davies, Dolhafren; occupier, Mr. Thomas Jones.

A fairly perfect example of the mound-and-bailey type of earthen defence.

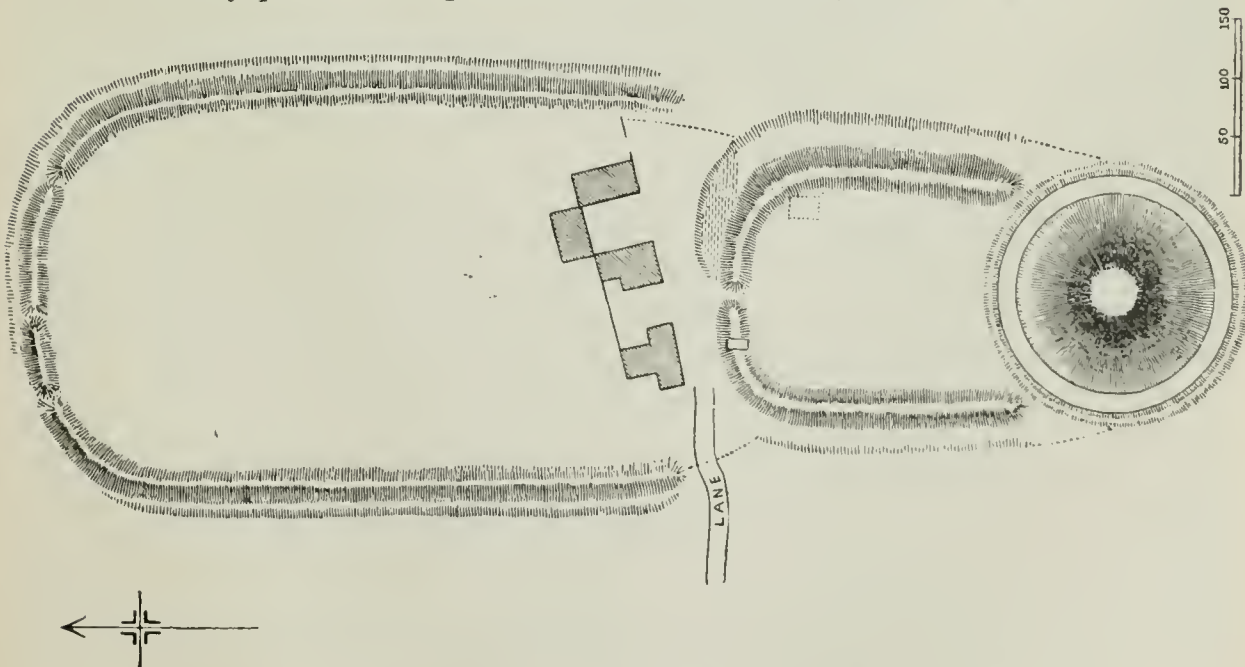


FIG. 21.—LLANDINAM: THE MOAT, MOAT LANE (No. 336); plan.

The entire position consists of a mound with its surrounding moat (which in this

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instance was wet) and an inner and an outer enclosure. The works occupy the lower slope of the hilly ground on the southern bank of the Severn, and are placed almost exactly north and south. The mound is on the highest point of the enclosure. It is about 45 feet in height, with a circumference of 175 yards at the ground level. The moat is about 25 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. The mound is placed at the southern end of the position: from each end of its northern side extends a bank for a distance of 200 feet, rounding off to an entrance of about 10 feet. Beyond this enclosure is a similar but larger enclosure, the banks extending nearly 200 yards before they circle round and meet.—Visited, 25th July, 1910.

Illustrated, figures 22 and 23.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (MISCELLANEOUS).

337. *The Giant's Grave* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 52.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 25''$).

A double dyke, probably constructed as a line of demarcation across the broad expanse of moorland which constitutes much of the high ground forming this immense parish. The earthwork consists of a ditch with a dyke upon either side, the dyke to the north of the ditch being throughout of greater height and breadth than that to the south. The dykes are not continuous throughout, though the regular line of the ditch makes it probable that they were originally unbroken. The southern dyke is much more disconnected, and here and there appears as though it had not been constructed. The ditch is always on the south side of the principal dyke, and is about 3 feet deep from the surface level. It is difficult to calculate the extreme length of the work, owing to the gaps in it, but it would appear to have extended for about one-fourth of a mile. Its direction is from north to south, but with a slight alternate western and eastern trend. At its northern end it seems to start up from the moorland without natural cause, though it may originally have extended to one of the small feeders of the Finnant brook. Its southern end can be traced down the upper slopes of the precipitous sides of Nant y Dygwm. The old road across the mountain bisects it at a point about midway in its course, and at the point of bisection the heaped up ends of the dykes appear to show that they have been cut through to give passage to the later road.—Visited, 8th July, 1910.

An account of this work in *Arch. Camb.*, 1868, III, xiv, 23, copied into *Mont. Coll.*, 1868, i, 231, speaks of it as "two elongated mounds or entrenchments which cross each other at right angles in the form of a star," and makes its length to be no more than 21 yards. Either the term 'Giant's Grave' is borne by two very different monuments, or the description just quoted is inaccurate.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

338. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E.). Ded: St. Llonio. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Arwystli; townships of Tre'r llan, Dethenydd, Esgaer maen, Gwernerin, Trewythen, Maesmawr, Carnedd, Hengynwydd, Rhydfaes.

A much-restored church, which has lost most of its medieval character. The present structure is doubtless on the old foundations, but most of its architectural features are modern. The tower, though restored, has been least changed; it is capped with a wooden belfry of the usual local type. The south door is pointed, but the mouldings are early Perpendicular. A poor and comparatively modern copy of a 15th-century carved oak triptych, which served as a reredos, has been removed to the west end of the church. The font is of the 15th century.—Visited, 10th September, 1909.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI, i, 143.



FIG. 22.—LLANDINAM: THE MOAT, MOAT LANE (No. 336); SHOWING ENTRANCE TO INNER BAILEY.



FIG. 23.—LLANDINAM: THE MOAT, MOAT LANE (No. 336); SHOWING SLOPE OF MOUND.

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339. *Capel Banhadlog** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 S.W.).

A small chapel-of-ease stationed in a sequestered vale at the southern end of this extensive parish, and within a few hundred yards of the county of Radnor. The present structure dates from the year 1826; it is a small rectangular building, with no pretensions to any features of architectural interest or of antiquity. The font is a small fluted pillar with the top hollowed out for the bowl; it is dated 1822. The flagstone at the threshold is a tombstone that has been adapted to its present purpose; its date is —17, probably 1717.—Visited, 7th July, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

340. *Roman Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.E.).

The boundary of the parish of Llandinam passes within a hundred yards of the recognised Roman station of Caersws, and takes in the land to the north of some of the bends of the Severn. As the course of the Roman road from Newtown to Caersws is known to have followed the southern side of the river, it is clear that the road beyond Caersws must pass through the parish of Llandinam. The Ordnance sheet shows it as taking its course through the grounds of Maesmawr Hall, but no absolute evidence of the uncovering of the road or the discovery of finds is forthcoming.

341. *Cross Farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 45''$).

On the moorland between the parishes of Llandinam and Llangurig, and probably so called from a wayside cross which directed travellers their way over the moor.

342. *Carreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 59''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 47''$).

A field on the farm of Hafod fraith, and adjoining the farmstead on the east. Tithe Schedule, No. 1084.

343. *Castle Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 1''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 1''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1152.

344. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 37''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1451, where it is styled 'Castell y waun.' 'Waun' is the name of a farm a quarter of a mile to the south-west.

345. *Sarn meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 21''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 2361. Abuts upon the now (for passenger traffic) disused Van Railway, and adjoins the subject of the next entry. There are no external evidences of a paved road.—Visited, 13th July, 1910.

346. *Cae Carn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 7.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 9''$).

Tithe Survey, No. 2385. There are no present indications of a cairn.

* This little structure is best approached from Tylwch, where is a railway station. The church is probably the successor to a small grange chapel established by the monks of Wigmore Abbey, who had property in the neighbourhood, the grant of Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, the last prince of Gwynedd (see British Museum Harley MS. 1240: *A Catalogue of the MSS. relating to Wales in the British Museum* (Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion), i, 230). About 300 yards directly south of the chapel is a field (now divided into two) which is styled in the Tithe Schedule (Nos. 63 and 65) 'Cae fynnon y saint.'

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347. *Cae Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 39''$).

A mound at the north-western corner of the grounds of Plas Dinam which has lost whatever individual features it may once have possessed. Tithe Schedule, No. 3104.—Visited, 8th October, 1910.

348. *Cae Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 55''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 2701. The field adjoining Llandinam Hall to the north. There is now no indication of a mound.—Visited, 8th October, 1910.

349. *Cae clawdd bach, cae clawdd ucha, cae clawdd issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 28''$ and $24''$, $52^{\circ} 30' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 6''$ and $2''$, $3^{\circ} 24' 48''$).

Two fields belonging to Maesmawr (near Moat Lane mound castle, No. 336). Tithe Survey, Nos. 3278 and 3279. 'Cae clawdd bach,' adjoining the homestead, with 3279 abutting upon the railway line; together with Nos. 3500, 'Cae Clawdd ucha,' and 3501, 'Cae Clawdd issa,' now one plot of ground forming the angle made by the railway to Machynlleth with that to Llanidloes, and 3501 containing the present engine shed. Prior to the construction of the railways it is probable that there existed an earthen bank along the line here indicated, which may have had some connection with the mound-and-bailey castle.

350. *Upper camp field, Lower camp field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 32''$ and $34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 16''$ and $11''$).

Two closes in the district called Little London. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 3247 and 3245. The name has probably no antiquarian significance.—Visited, 8th July, 1910.

351. *Cae Castell y gorse* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 28''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 37''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 2759. Probably a *nom d'occasion*.—Visited, 8th July, 1910.

352. *Ffridd Esgair y Maen* is mentioned in a suit in the Exchequer of Pleas, 16th James I (*Mont. Coll.*, 1800, xxix, 52). The most southerly township of

Llandinam parish is Esgair y Maen (Ord. sheets, 48 S.W. and 52 N.W.), but the Ffridd is described as being in the neighbouring township of Dethenydd. There appear to be no traditions of the pillar-stone that gave its name to the district.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

353. *Bronze Celt.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the broadest part. Found in the year 1852, in a field called Fraithwen,* on the farm of Garthfawr, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the surface. Now in the Welshpool Museum.

354. *Bronze Spear head.* Now in the Welshpool Museum.

355. "Near the bridge over the Severn to Caersws an urn containing ashes was discovered about 30 years ago" (*Lewis, Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.n. 'Llandinam').

* In *Mont. Coll.*, 1872, V, xxvi, where the presentation of this object to the Welshpool Museum is recorded, the place of discovery is called Fraithwen. The name in the Tithe Survey (No. 778) is Fridd wen.

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COINS.

356. Silver (3), of one of the Edwards, one broken and all much defaced, found in the parish in 1840.
357. Silver penny, Ed. II—London mint.
358. Shilling of Elizabeth.
359. Silver coin, 'Carolus : Dei : Gra : Dux : Burg : Com : Fla : ' The three latter were found about 1845. All the coins are in the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of LLANDRINIO.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

360. *The Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 9''$). Owner, Major W. C. Wingfield; occupier, Mr. F. Temple, Rhysnant, Llandysilio, Llanymynech.

A mound standing on a slight eminence about 250 yards direct south of Rhysnant Hall, in the ancient township of Trederwen Feibion Gwnwas. In form it is nearly circular, with a diameter of about 60 feet. The centre has been hollowed out, and it has been so altered that its distinctive character has been altogether lost. *Mont. Coll.*, Oct., 1894, xxviii, 24.—Visited, 21st April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

361. *Domen Gastell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 36''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 43''$).

An earthwork that would seem to have been of the mound-and-bailey type, situated about 300 yards south of the rectory, on the glebe field called the Belan—a name often given to an artificial eminence—and on the banks of the Severn. When the river was embanked at this spot the mound was utilised for the embankment. The enclosure lay to the north, and is still faintly traceable. *Mont. Coll.*, Oct. 1894, xxviii, 24, with diagram.—Visited, 19th October, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

362. *Crosswood Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 1''$, long. $3^{\circ} 4' 9''$). Owner, Miss Ridge, Llandysilio; occupier, Mr. Thomas Evans, Little Rhos, Llandrinio.

This camp has been cut into two parts by the road from the village of Llandrinio to Mardy Bridge, and its southern features almost wholly removed. On the north side of the roadway it consists of an earthen bank, of crescent form, the road forming the chord of the arc. The bank can be faintly traced on the south side of the road, where there is also a spring of water. So little of it now remains that it is impossible to determine its original character, or to be even certain that it was intended for a defensive structure. *Mont. Coll.*, Oct., 1894, xxviii, 24, with plan.—Visited, 16th April, 1910.

363. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W., 16 N.W.).

"Although in this parish it has been largely levelled for agricultural purposes, it may be traced quite easily from Llandysilio Rectory through the Four Crosses, across by the Rhos, and on by the Nethe to the Severn. It is in places

Parish of LLANDRINIO.

many feet wide and high, while in other places it is as much as 12 feet in perpendicular height from the bottom of the ditch to the top of its bank" (*Mont. Coll.*, Oct, 1894, xxviii, 23). "Clawdd Meadow" (Tithe Schedule, No. 505) and two fields called 'The Clawdd' (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 502 and 503), are portions of Rhos Royal Farm, and abut upon the Dyke.

The dyke will be described as a whole at a later stage.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

364. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.). Ded: St. Trinio. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Pool; townships of Llan, Trederwen Feibion Gwnwas, Penthryn (Penthryn Fawr, Penthryn Fechan, and Llannerch keela or celi).

An edifice which is claimed to contain some relics of the "early Welsh-Mercian period." The building has certain features which are Norman. In the main it is Decorated and Perpendicular, with still more recent additions. The font has been described as pre-Norman, but is more likely late in the Norman style. The church has been excellently restored at different periods in the last century. In the porch are two fragments of stonework, bearing the characteristic Celtic cable and fret patterns; they are conjectured to be pieces of the churchyard cross. The churchyard is of great extent, and is known to have been even greater, and it has been asserted that the church possessed right of sanctuary within it. The close south of it is called 'Gwerglodd y Saint,' 'the Saint's Meadow.'—Visited, 19th October, 1909.

There is a good account of the church and parish, with illustrations, in *Mont. Coll.*, May, 1895, xxviii, 177. Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph* (1874), 740. Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 40. An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 69.

[Illustrated, figures 24 and 25.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS, ETC.).

365. *Trinity Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 47''$). Owner, Mr. W. R. O. Kynaston-Hardwicke, Ellesmere; occupier, Mr. S. Carsley, The Grange, Arddleen.

Close to Arddleen school. Not now in existence as a public well, but traditions exist of public assemblages on Trinity Sunday for the purpose of drinking its waters, which were sweetened with sugar.—Visited, 16th April, 1910.

366. *Nicholas Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 16''$, long. $3^{\circ} 4' 54''$). Owner, Mr. C. E. Bebb, Marton Grange, Baschurch, Salop; occupier, Mr. T. A. Williams, Trederwen Farm, Llandrinio.

On Trederwen Farm; formerly in much repute. It now supplies the house.

367. *Rhysnant Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 3''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 4''$). Owner, Major W. C. Wingfield; occupier, Mr. F. Temple, Rhysnant, Llandysilio, Llanymynech.

368. *Bennion's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.). Owner, Mr. C. Kempster, Riverside, Llansantffraid; occupier, Mr. S. Lewis, Maerdy Farm, Llandrinio.

In a field called 'Well Meadow' approached through Maerdy farm yard. It does not appear to have been a holy well.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

369. *Ancient Roads* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.).

The section of an ancient paved road is visible on the lawn in front of Llandrinio Hall, and the road is continued eastwards to the old ferry over the



FIG. 24.—LLANDRINIO: THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 364).
EXTERIOR. SHOWING NORMAN ARCH.



FIG. 25.—LLANDRINIO: THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 364).
FONT.

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Severn, about 40 yards below the present Llandrinio Bridge. The road is formed of cobbles, forming a slight ridge about 3 feet wide. The existence of another road, which it has been suggested might be Roman, is supposed to be marked by the place-names 'Royal' (found in the parish registers as 'Rhewl,' *i.e.*, 'Yr Heol'—'the Street'), and 'Sarn wen.' *Mont. Coll.*, October, 1894, xxviii, 19. Other ancient roads are mentioned, *ib.*, 48.

370. *Cae Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 31''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 4''$).

A field so called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 121).

371. *Near Sarn Burrows, Far Sarn Burrows* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 52''$ and $52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 29''$ and $25''$).

Two fields on Cefn Llenydd Farm (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 18 and 19). "'Sarn Aber-ros', the causeway over the Rhos brook on the old pack-horse road from Welshpool through Sarney to the ford at Pentreheyn, and on to Oswestry"' (*Mont. Coll.*, May, 1895, xxviii, 277).

372. *Stone Field, Cae Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 54''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 49''$).

A field on Cefn Llenydd Farm (Tithe Schedule, No. 29).

373. *Maes y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.).

A field adjoining Pinfold Farm. It is not named in the Tithe Survey, but occurs in the Terrier of 1630 as "Maes y Groat," and in the Terrier of 1730 correctly. It also appears in a deed of 1905. *Mont. Coll.*, Dec., 1909, xxxv, 173.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

374. *Stone Celt*—now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 434.

375. *Sword*—part of, medieval; found in Offa's Dyke; in the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of LLANDYSILIO.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

376. *Brynmaur Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 37''$). Owner, Mr. Noel P. J. Turner, Sylfaen, Welshpool.

A circular camp occupying the summit of a conspicuous hill now covered with a dense plantation. The interior of the camp has an area of about one acre. The only defences are a shallow ditch to which there is a gentle fall of about 5 feet, and insignificant earthen banks on either side of the ditch. Though well placed for observation the position is easily assailable, and the enclosure was probably intended for the folding of cattle. It is said that pieces of feldspar are sometimes picked up near the summit of the hill, which stone must have been brought from a distance (*Mont. Coll.*, 1900, xxxi, 277, with plan).—Visited, 21st April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

377. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.).

The dyke passes through this parish entering it from the south a few yards beyond the house called Neath. For part of its course it constitutes the boundary

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between this parish and the parish of Llandrinio. It is traceable nearly all the way to the Vyrnwy, on the other side of which it enters the Shropshire parish of Llanymynech. It will be described as a whole at a later stage.

A 'Maes y Clawdd' is mentioned in a deed of the year 1582 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1902, xxxiii, 199); and 'the Dytche or Clawdd in Rhandre Gynwyn' in a document of 1588 (*ib.*, 193).

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

378. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.). Ded: St. Tysilio. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Pool; townships of Domgay, Haughton, Rhandir Gynwen, Rhysnant.

The church is wholly modern, having being entirely rebuilt in 1868. The sundial near the south door is of the year 1760.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph* (1874), 745; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 41. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, January, 1908, xxxv, 73.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

379. *Sarn Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.E.).

The name of a brook in this parish, running into the river Vyrnwy near Sychbwl. There are said to be traces of a paved pack-horse trackway which is visible at intervals to the old ferry over the river Vyrnwy at Cymmerau. The district of Sarn wen is in the parish of Llandrinio, but on the border of Llandysilio.

380. *The Street* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.).

This is a length of about 300 yards of the main road immediately south of the parish church.

381. *The City* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.).

A small district in the south of the parish. The name appears in the Tithe Schedule, No. 441, to a field, lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 4' 35''$. The piece of land opposite to Sarn Wen House in the City is, in the Tithe Schedule, No. 439, called 'Prince's Yard,' and the oak tree in the field is called 'Prince's Oak.'

382. *Cae Gawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 00''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 48''$).

A field on Rhysnant farm; Tithe Schedule, No. 200.

383. *Stockham fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 11 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 47''$ and $50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 38''$ and $41''$).

Two fields near Pentre Heylin Hall; Tithe Schedule, Nos. 223 and 222.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

384. **STONE**.—*Spindlewhorl*, found near Pentre Heylin. In the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of **LLANDYSSIL**.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

385. *Camp on Cefn Llan Farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 17''$). Owner, Mr. C. S. Pryce, solicitor, Montgomery; occupier, Mr. William Corfield.

A small camp crowning the summit of a rounded hill, which is itself the centre of an amphitheatre of hills. The camp forms an irregular square of a little

Parish of LLANDYSSIL.

over an acre in extent, with its longer axis pointing N. and S. The south-western angle is clearly marked. The ditch is perceptible on all sides, though nearly obliterated on the northern slope, and on the west, where a small plantation now exists, it has almost altogether vanished. The side most open to attack was the south-eastern, and there are here traces of a second ditch which may have been intended to protect the entrance. There are no signs of internal or external ramparts, and the whole has been so worked down that accurate measurements are impossible.—Visited, 19th August, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS,
WITH ENCLOSURES).

386. *Bryn derwen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 54''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 0''$).

A mound-and-bailey castle situated upon the southern bank of the Severn, a little over 4 miles north of Newtown, the main road from which place to Welshpool intersects the camp. The mound has been levelled, and its moat has been filled, doubtless with the materials of the mound which it encircled, and the outer works of the castle have been so broken down as to render the original plan difficult of comprehension. The entire work extended along the river side for a distance of 250 yards, the bank rising to an average height of about 30 feet. The mound was placed at the northernmost corner of the enclosure, resting directly upon the river. The vallum surrounding the first court, which would appear to have been roughly square, probably started from the northernmost point of the moat, as its eastern course can be traced for a few yards. Its southern direction is indeterminable, but it becomes plain as it approaches the river. Within the enclosure, and doubtless originally in direct communication with the moat, is a crescent-shaped bank, the purpose of which is now uncertain. The entrance from the outer bailey would appear to have been near the river side, but the construction of the high road already mentioned has obliterated the defences at this point. An outer court is faintly traceable.—Visited, 23rd June, 1909.

Mont. Coll., 1877, x, 342, with plan and section (G. T. Clark).

387. *Cefn Bryntalch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 0''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. R. E. Jones).

A mound-and-bailey castle situated upon a height of 500 feet, one mile north-east of the remains of the same period at Bryn derwen in this parish. The mound rises 60 feet from the bottom of the fosse. Its summit is an oval of 100 feet by 85 feet, the greater length being from N.E. to S.W. The ground sinks towards the centre of the mound to an extent of 3 or 4 feet. On the south-western side, where it faces the bailey, the curve is flattened and becomes almost a straight line. The fosse is in excellent preservation, except upon the eastern side, where it has been slightly interfered with by the grounds of the modern residence. The ditch on its outer side is from 15 to 20 feet to the top of the rampart. The rampart itself rises from 3 to 4 feet, and has a gentle external slope of about one in four. On the northern and western sides the ground falls away to the plain of the Severn, which river is about half-a-mile distant. The bailey extends to the south-west for a distance of 150 feet, occupying an area about equal to that of the mound and its ditch. It is surrounded on three sides with a deep fosse connected with the fosse surrounding the mound. The mound was reached from the bailey by a passage-way 16 feet in breadth, which completely filled up and interrupted the moat. There are no indications of an outer court. The entire camp is now covered by a thick plantation called "The Castle Wood," which makes careful examination of it extremely difficult in the summer.—Visited, 23rd June, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

388. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.W.). Ded: St. Tyssil. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen; townships, Bolbro, Bronywood (Bron y coed), Bryntalch, Rhandir (embracing Cefn y coed and Coed y wig), and Trefganol.

The parish church is modern, having been erected in 1866. The previous edifice stood on a little knoll about 400 yards to the south-east. It was demolished,

Parish of LLANDYSSIL.

with the exception of the south porch, a structure without any special feature, but probably dating from the early 15th century.—Visited, 19th August, 1909.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 524. Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, V, i, 91. An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 246.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

389. *Cae Arthur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 20''$). The field directly south of the camp on Cefn llan Farm (No. 385) is so styled in the Tithe Schedule of this parish (No. 734).

390. *Cridia Abbey*. Matthew Paris, referring to the expedition of Henry III. into mid-Wales in the autumn of the year 1228, speaks of the king coming to "an abbey of white monks called Cridia, which, being a refuge for the Welshmen to fly unto, he caused to be burnt to ashes." This abbey has been located by some antiquaries (*Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 313) in the wood called Goranddu in this parish (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.W.); others have regarded it as more probably situated in the parish of Kerry (*Mont. Coll.*, 1882, xv, 17).

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

MEDIEVAL.

391. *Sword*—of the Cromwellian period; now in the Welshpool Museum. It had been in the possession of the family of Mr. Schort, carpenter, Llandyssil, for over 200 years.

Parish of LLANERFYL.

DIVISION Id (INSCRIBED STONES).

392. *Llyn Hir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 32.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 27''$).

In the mountain pool called Llyn Hir, on the border of this parish and that of Llanfair Caereinion, is a stone said to bear the inscription MET II. 1430 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1883, xvi, 337; repeated in *The Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, 68). The stone is on the northern side of the lake, about 100 yards from the north-east corner, and 10 feet from the edge during a normally dry season. It is directly on the line of boundary between the parishes of Llanerfyl and Llanfair Caereinion which passes in a serpentine course through the lake, and was no doubt placed on the bank to mark the exact point at which the boundary reappears. The initials are probably those of overseers or churchwardens, and the date 1630 or 1730.—Visited, 14th April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

393. *Y Garddin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 58''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 45''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. William James.

An almost circular camp of 50 yards diameter on the northern slope of the high land to the south of the village of Llanerfyl. It is partially enclosed by a heavy bank and a ditch of varying depth. The entrance faces the south-east, and is 20 feet wide from bank to bank, and from this point northwards the defences are at their best; on the western side there is no bank, and the ditch becomes a level platform. There does not appear to have been any additional defences. The camp contains no hut circles, nor a supply of water, though springs and pools are abundant in the neighbourhood.—Visited, 12th April, 1910.

Mont. Coll., 1883, xvi, 71, with plan; repeated in *The Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, 78.

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394. *Moel Ddolwen Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 31''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 41''$). Owner, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. John R. Jones.

An oval camp on the summit of Moel Ddolwen, at the height of 1,060 feet. Two well-preserved ramparts, 10 feet high, protect it on the north and most accessible side. The inner rampart is 410 feet, and the outer 350 feet in length; the distance between them is 40 feet. Slight signs of a ditch outside the lower rampart are to be traced, which were more apparent before the plough had obliterated them. A stone boundary wall crosses both ramparts at their eastern end. The entrance was probably on the west, but the traces of it are indistinct. On the south side the hill descends precipitously, and little or no remains of any rampart are now to be seen on that side. Rushes grow freely on both sides of the modern wall which bisects the ramparts. No traces of hut circles are apparent within the camp. The luxuriant growth of fern makes it difficult to examine this earthwork in summer time.—Visited, 2nd August, 1910.

A decidedly fanciful plan of this camp showing an oblong enclosure of perfect regularity is given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1883, xvi, 87 (reproduced in *The Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, 80).

395. *Bryn Coch Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 24''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 28''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. John Vaughan.

A circular camp situated two fields south-west of Neuadd Wen farm house, and one mile north of the village of Llanerfyl. The heavy growth of trees and under-wood on the rampart, and fern in the interior of the camp, obscure the details of this earthwork. A ditch some 4 to 6 feet wide, in which are water and rushes, practically surrounds the rampart, which seems to vary in height from 4 to 8 feet, and has a circumference at base of some 500 paces. The surface within the rampart is fairly even, and everywhere covered with fern and gorse. On the south a few scattered boulders of small size are to be seen at the base of the rampart, here somewhat indistinct and difficult to trace. It is seen at its best on the north and west.—Visited, 3rd August, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS,
WITH ENCLOSURES).

396. *Llyssin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 56''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. Edward Vaughan.

A mound-and-bailey castle that is interesting as situated on ground that was unquestionably Welsh at the period of its construction—the 12th century. It was placed on slightly rising ground, which at that time was probably protected in front by the waters of the river Banw. The position faces south, and at the eastern end of the rising ground was placed the mound. This was protected on the south side by a cut conducting the adjacent stream to the moat, except on the west, where the mound was isolated from the higher land by a shallow ditch, the bottom of which was about 20 feet above the stream. Beyond this ditch, the ground had been levelled, so as to form a small platform, which must have constituted the inner bailey of the castle. This platform was roughly circular, with a diameter of about 30 feet, and at its western end dropped a distance of 10 feet to the general level of the surrounding soil. The bounds of the outer enclosure are easily followed, though its defences have been removed. The entrance from the outer enclosure to the inner must have been placed at the western end of the latter, but it is difficult to conjecture its mode of construction; from the inner enclosure to the mound it was probably a plank bridge. Llyssin was once the residence of Lord Herbert of Chirbury. The present house is comparatively modern.—Visited, 12th April, 1910.

Mont. Coll., 1883, xvi, 71, with plan and section, the former of which is very inaccurate; repeated in *The Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, 81.

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

397. *Neuadd Wen Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 2''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis; occupier, Mr. Ellis Jones, Neuadd Wen.

A mound, closely adjoining Neuadd Wen farm house, marked as an antiquity on the Ordnance Survey sheet, but almost certainly natural.—Visited, 3rd August, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

398. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.). Ded : St. Erfyl or Urfyl. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caereinion; townships of Llyssin, Coed Talog, Cynnwyll or Cenewyll, Craen, Cefnlllys Ucha, Cefnlllys Issa.

The church is practically a modern edifice, having been erected on the site of the former church in the year 1870. The roof timbers were utilised. The font is octagonal in shape, of very late 16th- or early 17th-century workmanship. A late 15th- or early 16th-century open oak cupboard, which stood in a recess in the east wall of the former church, is now in the vestry. A 17th-century oak communion table which has been much patched, stands within the altar rails. Three painted panels of late 17th-century art, formerly placed in front of the gallery of the earlier church, have been fixed upon the north wall of the chancel.

The churchyard is circular. It contains a yew tree of great age, which has split into several parts and become much contorted, though it is still in full vigour. Beneath the yew tree is an early inscribed stone, the reading of which is as follows :—

HIC [IN]
TVMVLO IA
CIT R[U]STE
CE FILIA PA
TERNINI
ANI XIII IN
PA

The only serious uncertainty attaches to the first vowel of the woman's name. The most accurate sketch of the inscription comes from Lewis Morris in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1791, p. 13, plate III, fig. 3; republished in 1876 by Hübner, *Inscr. Brit. Christ.*, No. 125 (see also *Arch. Camb.*, 1896, V, xiii, 135). A less correct reading is given by Westwood in his *Lapidarium Walliae*, 153, with illustration, reproduced in *Mont. Coll.*, 1883, xvi, 71, and *The Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, 81. See also *Arch. Camb.*, 1876, IV, vii, 245. Since then it has been examined by the Chairman of this Commission, and the interesting questions to which the epitaph gives rise have been discussed in his work entitled "The Origin of the Welsh Englyn" (see *Y Cymmrodor*, 1905, xviii, 89-92).—Visited, 12th April, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 469 (with illustration of oak shrine); Glynn, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 41. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 223.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

399. *Ffynnon Erfyl or St. Erfyl's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 47''$). Owner, Miss Vaughan, Llanerfyl; occupier, Mr. Evans, shoemaker, Llanerfyl.

A spring of clear water on the steep bank of the river Banw to the north-west of the church, from which a footpath leads directly to it. It is not known to have been enclosed by masonry. From it the baptismal water for the church font was formerly taken.—Visited, 26th July, 1910.

Parish of LLANERFYL.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

400. *Bwlch y Gistfaen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 57''$).

It is usually believed that stone cromlechs are entirely absent from Montgomeryshire. The remains of what seems to have been a fine example of a cromlech, with perhaps a long "creep" entrance, are to be seen a few yards east of a deserted cottage called Pen y Parc. A neighbouring cottage, marked upon the Ordnance sheet as 'Pen y mynydd,' is still known to the old inhabitants of the district by the name which it bears in the Tithe Schedule (No. 1105), 'Bwlch y Gistfaen.' The stones forming one side of the structure, and the covering stones, have been broken to furnish the material for the adjacent walls, and fragments still lie strewn around. The right or southern side of the avenue and chamber has also been too much disturbed to permit of accurate measurements being taken. The entire structure would appear to have measured about 21 yards in length, and to have been aligned to east and west (magnetic).—Visited, 14th April, 1910.

401. *Ancient Roads* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.E. and 21 N.E.).

In a MS. dated 1760, and quoted by the Rev. Walter Davies in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, 1829, p. 36, it is recorded that a Roman road "proceeds forward [from Caersws] to Bwlch y drum and down to Caer Bachau, in the parish of Llan Ervil, crossing the high road leading from that village to Llan Vair, at a gate called Lldiard y Cae, and passes down to a little barn in the bottom of Llyssyn ground, and crosses the Vyrnwy along Maes y Velin Vach, and a little above it crosses the road that leads from Llyssyn to Meivod, at a small pot-house called 'Pass me if you can,' in Coed Talog land, and up the hill . . . it crosses the western end of a turbary, along the ridge of a hill called Craig y Gov; from thence it turns down to Pont y Styllod, near Dolanog." This description of the track of a road through this parish is in part verified by various facts still apparent.

An unmistakably ancient road, now largely obliterated, enters the parish at Bwlch y Drum, and runs by Cae berllan to Cae'r bachau, where a few years ago it was met with during farming operations by the late Mr. Ellis Jones, Llanerfyl, who, it is said, found there a small silver coin. Passing thence close to, or possibly through, the field still known as Erw'r ffordd, it crosses the highway from Llanfair Caereinion to Llanerfyl at the point known as Lldiard y Cae. Here its course becomes obscure, but it is said to have been found at Cyfylchau farm, though no reliable evidence of this is forthcoming. Running north it passes Craig'y gof, where it heads for Dolanog, its course in places being known locally by the difference in the grain crops, and by the lighter colour of the mountain grass. Mr. Evan Lloyd, Coed talog ucha, records having "taken away cartloads of stones from the field at Craig y gof, where the plough absolutely failed to drive." Another ancient road ran from the west, passing close to Llyssin in its course. On the 8th August, 1910, Mr. John Vaughan, who was previously acquainted with the general direction of this road, opened up a portion of the ground in his orchard at Llyssin. This revealed a section of a well paved road, 13 feet in width, and with distinct wheel ruts worn on its surface, and a pronounced curve between them. It was covered with soil to a depth of five inches. This road probably joined the one coming from Cae'r Bachau at the hostelry already named, and it doubtless was a continuation of a road which is known to have entered the parish over Ffridd yr Hafod, and to cross Afon Gam by the ford at Dol Capel. Here Mr. Thomas Henry Vaughan, of Sychtyn, heard his grandfather say "he had seen a Roman road on the mountain side." Both of these roads might be of Roman construction, but with the exception of the evidence mentioned above, no find of any sort has been recorded, and there is no confirmation to be obtained from place names. On the other hand the direct northern course of the Roman road running from Caersws that has been recorded under the parish of Llanwnnog would naturally connect with one of the roads just described.—Visited, 8th August, 1910.

402. *Cae garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 43''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 147. A field about half-a-mile north-west of Neuadd Wen Mound (No. 393), and the third south-west of Tanglwst.

Parish of LLANERFYL.

403. *Cae Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 0''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1751. A field $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of the village of Llanerfyl, near the western bank of the river Cleddan. No stone is now to be seen upon it.—Visited, 4th August, 1910.

404. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 24''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 2044. A site one mile east and south of Afon Gam, and north of the source of Nant Wythan. Here are the ruins of a small cottage. No apparent reason exists for the name, nor for that of Bryn y Castell, the hill on which it is situated.—Visited, 11th August, 1910.

405. *Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 28''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 24''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 816. A house half-a-mile west of Llanerfyl village, and about 150 yards south-east of Ty newydd. No reason for the name is known in the locality.

406. *Dol Capel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 37''$).

A field on the north side of Afon Gam, and the third east of Dolwen house. On it are some mounds of unhewn stones, which show no signs of having been used for buildings. No foundations can be traced.—Visited, 4th August, 1910.

407. *Dol y garreg wen isaf*, and *Dol y garreg wen uchaf* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 53''$ and $48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 32' 43''$ and $52''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 2086, 2077. Two farmsteads about 6 miles south-west of the village of Llanerfyl. No stone, white or otherwise, is remembered here.—Visited, 4th August, 1910.

408. *Domen y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 25''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 15''$).

This name is given on the Tithe map of 1849 to a site about 400 feet west of 'Bylch y Gistfaen' (No. 460). It may have signified a tiny natural eminence which occupies the spot, or the little height may have been crowned with a small earthwork. The adjoining cottage, now in ruins, was known as 'Aber Gastell.'—Visited, 14th April, 1910.

409. *Pen Carreg fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 50''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 669. A field 200 yards north-west of Garddin Camp (No. 393), and the second south-west of Garddin House.

410. *Siambr Ddu issa*, and *Siambr Ddu ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 11''$). Occupier, Mr. Ellis Jones, Neuadd Wen.

Two fields to the west of Neuadd Wen mound and adjoining it. These fields, originally one, but now divided, are said to be the site of the old house and drive of Neuadd Wen.—Visited, 3rd August, 1910.

411. *Werglodd Maen Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 33''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 712. A field 200 yards south-east of Llanerfyl parish church.—Visited, 26th July, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

412. *Stone Quern*. An upper stone, 15 inches in diameter, with a slightly protruding handle, found in the river Banw; preserved by Mr. Edward Vaughan, at Llyssin.—Seen, 8th August, 1910.

Parish of LLANERFYL.

413. *Stone Quern.* A lower stone, 15 inches in diameter; found about 15 years ago at Bryn Tanat, by Mr. David Roberts, 'Shop Gornel,' Llanerfyl, in whose custody it yet remains.—Seen, 3rd August, 1910.

414. Fragment of carved oak, part of the rood screen, formerly in the church; now in the Welshpool Museum.

415. *Wood Carved Panels.*

At the restoration of the parish church in 1870 most of the carved oak was sold. Mr. William Humphrey Gardner (d. 1909) bought the panels of the Vaughan of Llwydiarth pew, which he had (with two from the pulpit) made up into a sideboard. The door panel bears the initials E.V. above a dragon. The panels from the pulpit show, respectively, the date 1633, and a man's face bearded. This sideboard now belongs to Mr. William Vaughan, Hafod y beudy, in this parish.—Seen, 4th August, 1910.

Further portions of the carved oak are to be occasionally met with.

416. *Sword blade.* An iron sword blade, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and 1 inch broad, tapering to the point, and with two holes at the broad end for securing it to the hilt, was found, in 1909, by Mr. John Jones, Commins Goitre, when tree planting on the farm. It is now in the possession of the rector.—Seen, 26th July, 1910.

417. *Seal.* A small silver heraldic seal, the shield bearing three wolves' heads, two and one, for Rhirid Flaidd. Found at Llyssin.—Seen, 8th August, 1910.

Parish of LLANFAIR CAEREINION.

DIVISION Id (INSCRIBED STONES).

418. *Llyn Hir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 32\frac{1}{2}''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 27''$).

The pool called Llyn Hir lies partly in the parish of Llanfair Caereinion, and partly in that of Llanerfyl. It is best approached from the village of Llanerfyl, and the inscribed stone in the pool is inventoried under that parish (No. 388).

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (ROMAN).

419. *Y Gaer* in Penarth township (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 47''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 16''$). Owner, Mr. John Davies, Belanargae, Llanllugan; occupier, Mr. John Lewis.

A small camp on a farm called Y Gaer. It is placed on the summit of the high land between the valley of the Severn on the south, and the valleys of the Banw and Vyrnwy on the north, at a height of 1,000 feet; it is about 500 yards east of the direct road from Newtown to Llanfair, which, owing to the steepness of the hill on which the camp is situated (now commonly known as Gibbet Hill), has been superseded by a route of easier gradients. A cross road leaves the main road just mentioned on the Llanfair slope of the hill, and the camp is about 300 yards to the south. The position therefore occupies part of the angle made by the two roads, and is of considerable strategic importance; while, owing to the uneven character of the ground around, the actual situation of the camp is not so exposed to the elements as might be anticipated from its height. The ramparts are aligned almost exactly to the cardinal points; the northern and southern sides measure 40 yards, the eastern and western 48 yards, thus giving it an internal area of little less than half an acre. The rampart on the inner side is no more than from 2 to 3 feet high, but falls on the outer side to from 6 to 8 feet. The ditch is narrow. There is no outer rampart. The

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northern and southern angles of the eastern rampart are gently rounded, but the corresponding angles on the western side are more acute. There is a break of 12 feet about the centre of the eastern bank; and there are two entrances in the opposite or western rampart, one of the width of 9 feet placed 15 feet from the south-western angle, after which the rampart is continued for 75 feet, then comes the second entrance of a width of 9 feet, and finally a length of rampart of 36 feet to the north-west corner which is a clean right-angle. Water is abundant within easy distance. This camp is about 11 miles from the well-established Roman station of Caersws (parish of Llanwnnog), and a little less from the Gaer in the parish of Lorden.—Visited, 1st November, 1909.

Subsequent enquiries elicited the fact that some excavations had been made within the camp by Mr. E. T. Pickmere, now of Mayfield, King's Norton, Worcestershire, and in reply to communications Mr. Pickmere has stated that it is 53 years since he carried out the work in question. He observes, "I made a trench from one corner to another diagonally, about 3 or 4 feet deep, and in one corner I found a considerable amount of the earth discoloured black; in fact, what I think was remains of soot, but no flooring or walling at all" (letter of 26 June, 1910). Mr. Pickmere also forwarded the only finds resulting from the excavation that still remain. They are (1) a fragment of Samian ware, (2) the base of a vessel of light brown clay, (3) a portion of a flue tile, of a kind similar to tiles found at Caersws.

[Illustrated, figure 26.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

420. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.W.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caereinion; townships of Llanfair, Rhiw Hiriaeth, Rhos Aflo, Penttyrch, Llanlloddian Ucha, Llanlloddian Issa, Brynglas, Gwaunynog Ucha, Gwaunynog Issa, Dolged, Brynelen, Cil yr Ych, Penarth, Gelligason, Heniarth.

A entirely new edifice, constructed in 1868 upon the ancient site. The chief feature of this earlier church which is retained in the modern fabric is the original Early English south door. It is of two orders, of bold deeply-cut Early English mouldings; the capitals are Transitional Norman, and the bases are also late in that style. A recumbent figure of the 14th century is now placed in a recess on the northern side of the chancel. The inscription, which runs round the border of the belt, is 'Hic Jacet Davit ap Grufud Vachan,' who has been identified as Sir David ap Gruffudd Vychan, of Brynglas, of the family of Neuadd wen in the parish of Llanerfyl. The font is octagonal in shape. It is devoid of any feature that would permit of its dating, but is probably of the 13th or 14th century. One of the three bells is inscribed 'Sancte Petre ora pro nobis' in lettering of the late 15th century. The church chest is dated 1738.—Visited, 27th October, 1909.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 473, where is also a woodcut of the earlier church; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 42. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec., 1906, xxxiv, 224.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

421. *St. Mary's Well* or *Ffynnon yr Eglwys* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.W.).

In the churchyard, on the slope between the church and the river Banw. The well measures 12 feet by 6 feet. The walling on the left of the entrance is gracefully curved. The bottom is flagged, and is reached by three steps. The walling is still in good condition, and was probably never higher than it is at present. Though now neglected, the water is still in repute for certain disorders.—Visited, 6th April, 1910.

422. *Ffynnon y Campiau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. 52° 39' 24", long. 3° 25' 22").

A spring on the upper slope of the eastern side of Y Disgwydfa hill. The large covering stone of the well is still in position. Just below the spring is a small plateau where (after drinking the sweetened water) the visitors used to congregate for games.

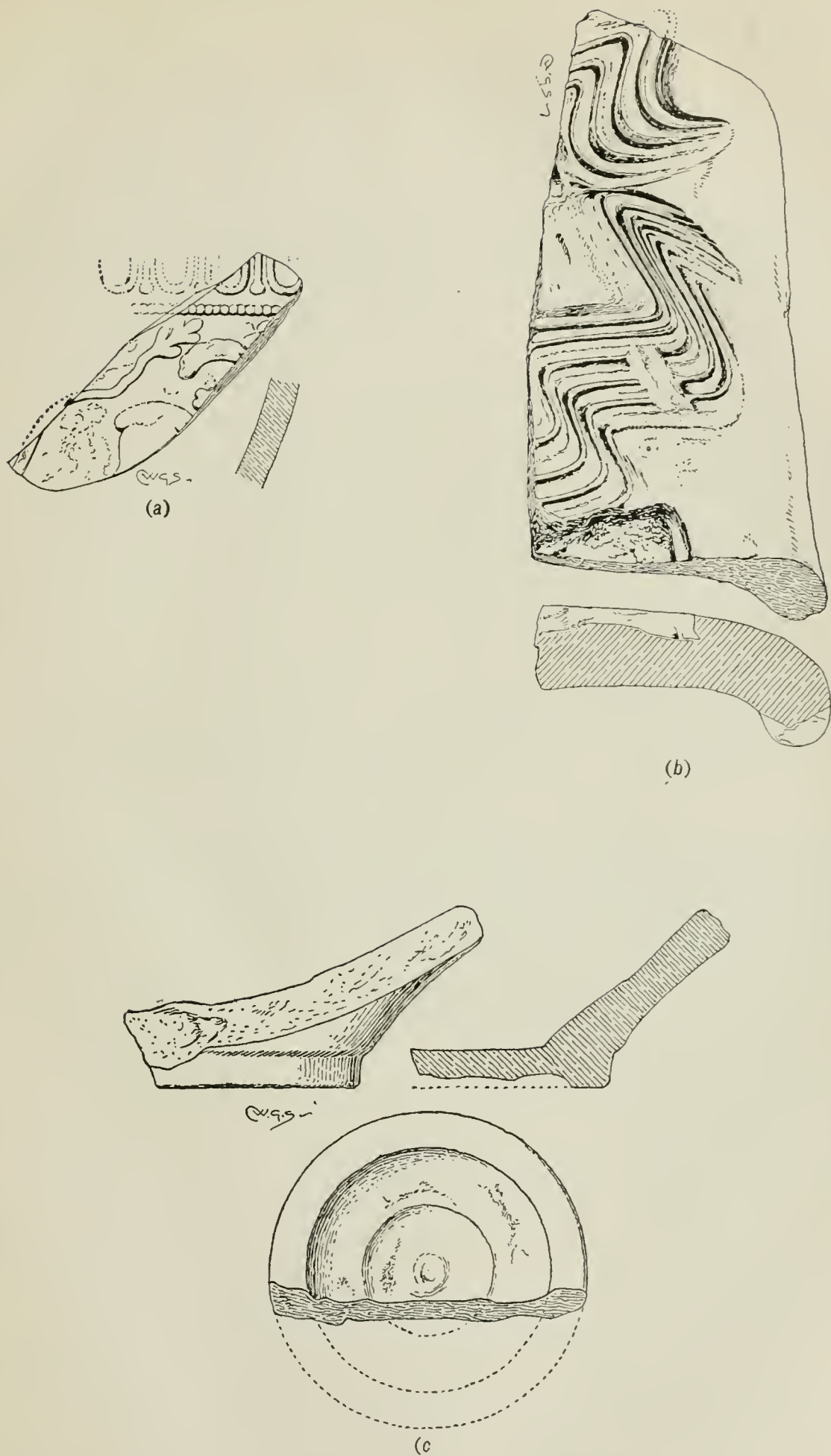


FIG. 26.—LLANFAIR CAEREINION: ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT Y GAER (No. 419);
 (a) a fragment of Samian-ware; (b) piece of flue tile; (c) fragment of bowl.

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423. *Ffynnon y Wrach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.).

A spring on the north-western slope of Moel Pentyrch.

424. *Ffynnon Wtra Heilyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 51''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 20''$).

A fine but now neglected spring near the farm called on the Ordnance sheet Garth eilun. It was used for bathing, and roofed over. A stone circle is said to have stood on Garth eilun which was destroyed when the farmhouse was erected, and to which the bathers proceeded. The well until recently was surrounded by oak trees.

425. *Ffynnon Madoc* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 54''$).

A mineral spring of recent repute and resort.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

426. *Roads—Roman*. No indications of the course of a road that may have existed in the Roman period are now traceable in this parish, but traces of what is described as a well-constructed road have recently been discovered upon the farm of Neuadd wen, in the adjoining parish of Llanerfyl (which see), and this postulates the passage of the road across the high and boggy land called Y Disgwylfa. It is stated that the traces of a road possessing some of the features of a Roman road have been found on Hiros ucha farm on Disgwylfa Hill.

427. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 46''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 24''$).

This spot is marked 'Camp' on the original 1-inch Ordnance map. There are faint indications of what may have been a small hill-top camp to overlook the lower course of the Banw (or Einion), but certainty is not attainable without excavation.—Visited, 7th April, 1910.

428. *Moel Pentyrch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.).

An isolated hill rising to a height of 1,200 feet. The abruptness of its slopes in all directions save the north, constitutes it a striking landmark for many miles. Its western side has a deep cleft of obviously artificial construction, but of doubtful purpose. It may have been intended for a trough-like basin for water for sheep, similar to one at present in use at a slightly lower level.—Visited, 27th April, 1910.

429. *Pant y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 46''$).

A meadow on the right bank of the Banw. Tithe Schedule, No. 3509.—Visited, 6th April, 1910.

430. *Gae Castle Einion*, or *Cae Castell Einion* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 46''$).

A field so called in the Tithe Schedule, No. 3768. There are now no indications of artificial defences.—Visited, 19th April, 1910.

431. *Cae Maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 26''$).

A field, in the Tithe Schedule No. 5039.

432. *Maes y Croesau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 30''$).

A farm of this name, one mile south-east of the village of Llanfair. There are no present indications of wayside crosses.

433. *Cae maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 24''$).

A field, in the Tithe Schedule No. 356.

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434. *Erw Mynach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 40''$).

A meadow on the left bank of the river Banw, belonging to the farm of Pant Gwyn. Tithe Schedule, No. 3294.

435. *Bryn y groes ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 6''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 41''$).

A field (now divided into two) on the farm of Pant Gwyn, immediately north of Erw Mynach (No. 434). Tithe Schedule, No. 3230.

436. *Cae tan tomen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 22' 24''$).

A field on the farm of Allt ucha, immediately north of the house. Tithe Schedule, No. 3264. There are now no evidences of a mound.

437. *Fron Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 45''$; long. $3^{\circ} 22' 15''$).

The field immediately eastward of Cae tan tomen (No. 436). Tithe Schedule, No. 3267.

438. *Cae Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 8''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 53''$).

A field on the farm of Bryn du. Tithe Schedule, No. 2608.

439. *Cae Cerrig Llech* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 46''$).

A piece of land now divided into three fields, lying in the angle formed by the cross-roads at Capel Sardis. In the Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1896, 1897 and 1898. The first and largest field occupies the angle just mentioned, and is called 'Carreg Bron Llech' in the Tithe Schedule. The adjacent cottage called 'Pen y commins' (otherwise 'Fron Llech') shows this land to have been open common at no distant date.

440. *Cae faen* or *Cae maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 19''$).

A field a little to the east of the preceding. Tithe Schedule, No. 1917.

441. *Mawnog y Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 50''$).

A site occupying the position indicated is so named upon the Tithe Map and Schedule, No. 2996. It stands 1,250 feet above Ordnance datum. There is now no sign of a carnedd. The intending visitor may be warned of the treacherous character of the boggy ground.—Visited, 14th April, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

442. *A stone spindle whorl*. Found near the village; now in the Welshpool Museum.

443. *Bronze (?) Ornament*. *Bye-Gones* for the 28th January, 1874, has the following—"Nearly twenty years ago a farmer named Richard Roberts of Pen-y-eroenllwm, Llanfair (a farm he had purchased from Sir Watkin W. Wynn), in ploughing his land turned up what he believed to be a piece of brass. It was about 10 inches in length, and tapering from 5 inches to 2 inches in width: 2 inches thick. He took it to Mr. Bell, watchmaker, at Llanfair, who said it was gold, and offered him £50 for it. This, however, Roberts refused; and the 'battle-axe,' as folks called it, was shown to a great many people at the Goat Inn, where I saw it

Parish of LLANFAIR CAEREINION.

myself. What became of it I cannot say, but I believe Sir Watkin afterwards had it. There is a field called 'Erw Milwyr' near the place, in which it is said a great battle was fought."

ROMAN.

444. *Pottery.* See No. 419 above.

445. *Coins.* In the year 1740 an urn containing a number of Roman coins was discovered "in a field near the river Banwy." The urn was broken, but many of the coins came into the possession of the Rev. John Jenkins (*Ivor Ceri*), a well-known Welsh literary clergyman of the period, who then resided at Crosswood, near Welshpool (Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.n. 'Llanvair Caereinion'). They descended to his successors until the year 1898, when a sale was held of the effects at Crosswood. The coins were erroneously stated in the auctioneers' catalogue to have been discovered at Ystrad near Newtown. They were purchased by Miss Naylor of Leighton Hall, Welshpool, who has furnished the following list:—

		No. of Coins.
<i>M. Antoninus Pius</i> , 138-161 A.D.		
Antoninvs Pi Avg | Providentiae Avg	- - - -	3
<i>Gallienus Aug.</i> , 253-268 A.D.		
Gal(l)ienvs Avg | Victoria	- - - -	1
<i>Postumus</i> , 259-269? A.D.		
Imp C Postvmvs P F Avg | . . . . .	- - - -	1
<i>Constantine the Great</i> , Caes. 306, Aug. 307-337 A.D.		
Constantinvs Avg | Beata Tranqvillitas	- - - -	3
Constantinvs [Avg] | D N Constantini Max Avg	- - - -	2
. . . . . | Iovi Conservatori	- - - -	5
Constantinvs Avg | Soli Inviecto [Comiti]	- - - -	4
Constantinvs Avg | Sarmatia Devicta	- - - -	3
Constantinvs Avg | Virtvs Exercit	- - - -	1
Constantinvs Max Avg | Gloria Exercitvs	- - - -	57
Ditto. | Ditto (On the reverse two soldiers facing each other, each holding spear and shield, crest on the ground; between them two military standards)	- - - -	1
<i>Helena, wife of Constantius Chlorus</i> (Flavia Iulia Helena), Aug. 306, died 328 A.D.		
Fl Helenae Avgvsta | Secvritas Reipvblicae	- - - -	1
<i>Maximinus II Daza</i> (Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximinus) Aug. 308, died 313 A.D.		
[Imp] Maximinus | . . . . .	- - - -	1
<i>Crispus, son of Constantine the Great</i> , Caes. 317, died 326 A.D.		
Crispvs Nob Caes | Caesarvm nostrorvm	- - - -	3
Crispvs Nob Caes | . . . ipia Ivventvtis	- - - -	1
Crispvs Nob Caes | Beata Tranqvillitas	- - - -	1
<i>Constantine II, son of Constantine the Great</i> , Caes. 317, Aug. 337-340 A.D.		
Constantinvs Avg | Providentiae Avg	- - - -	5
Constantinvs Ivn Nob C | Beata Tranqvillitas	- - - -	2
(cum Victoria in manu)		
Ditto. | Ditto	- - - -	2
(sin Victoria — quorum unum aspicit in dextrum, alterum in sinistrum.)		
Constantinvs Ivn Nob C Caesarvm Nostrorvm	- - - -	1
. Constantinvs Caesar	- - - -	5
Constantinvs Ivn Nob C Gloria Exercitvs	- - - -	59

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										No. of Coins.
<i>Constantins II, Caes. 323, Aug. 337-361 A.D.</i>										
Fl Ivl	Constantivs	Nob	G	Providentiae	Caess	-	-	-	-	3
Fl Ivn	Constantivs	Nob	G	Beata	Tranquillitas	-	-	-	-	1
Fl Ivl	Constantivs	Nob	G	Gloria	Exercitvs	-	-	-	-	78
Constantivs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
<i>Constantine or his sons.</i>										
Constantinopolis	|	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97
Pop Romanvs	|	Constans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pop Romanvs	|	Const	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Illegible.</i>										
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Vrbs Roma	(of 10 various sorts)	|	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Vrbs Roma	|	Gloria exercitvs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Parish of LLANFECHAIN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

446. *Camp in Bryngwyn Wood* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. 52° 45' 5", long. 3° 12' 36"). Owner and occupier, Brigadier-General A. E. Sandbach, R.E., C.B., D.S.O., Bryngwyn, Bwlch y cibau.

A camp on the south-western summit of Yr Henallt, now clothed with a dense plantation called Bryngwyn wood. The enclosure comprises the whole of the top of the hill, and extends for over 200 yards in an E.N.E.—W.S.W. direction. The summit is narrow, and the southern slope of the hill so precipitous that defences were unnecessary upon that side, except at the two ends where the entrances were placed. The northern side is defended externally by a strong bank and ditch, which at both ends of the camp are curved round to protect the entrances. The bank at the western end is drawn directly across the ridge of the hill, and is increased in height. There is an interior wall and ditch. The ground falls in the direction of the north-eastern entrance. This entrance constitutes a broad slope, but the banks are terminated on either side as little hillocks, and the ends of the inner rampart are curved inwards. The camp is one of great strength. It is of similar construction to the Gaer at Guilsfield and the Ffridd at Montgomery, though its defences are not so elaborate as those examples. No finds are recorded.—Visited, 21st June, 1910.

It may be well to state that this camp is not shown upon the modern Ordnance maps, and that the site upon the north-eastern point of Yr Henallt marked upon the maps as 'Camp' is not occupied by any artificial constructions.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

447. *Domen Gastell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.W.; lat. 52° 46' 24", long. 3° 12' 23"). Owner, Dr. Evans, Holbeach, Lincolnshire; occupier, Mrs. Jones, Domen Gastell.

A fine example of the mound-and-bailey type of stronghold, with interesting outer defences. The structure is placed on the banks of the small stream called the Cain, to the north of the main road from Llanfyllin to Oswestry, and about 400 yards south-west of the parish church. The mound rises to a height of 62 feet from the bottom of the ditch. Its summit is flat, and nearly circular, the diameter from north to south being 43 feet, and from east to west 40 feet. The ditch is very well preserved. The counterscarp is from 4 to 6 feet high, and the width of the ditch at the external level averages 40 feet. The bailey lies to the east. This forms an irregular tongue of land running to a blunt point at its eastern end. Its greatest width from east to west is 126 feet and from north to south 110 feet. On the

Parish of LLANFECHAIN.

south side of the enclosure the external bank stands about 6 feet high, but extends no further than the eastern extremity of the enclosure. On the north the mound and its bailey faces the little river, whose serpentine course brings it immediately beneath the western end of the mound. This side of the position overlooks a flat meadow, which is subject to flooding during a high river. The ground started to rise almost from the banks of the stream, but the slope has been cut back until it shelves down almost perpendicularly for an average distance of about 50 feet. At this level a platform or berm of varying depth runs along the entire northern face of the position, and behind the platform the ground again rises to the level of the bailey, but the escarpment is not so sharp, nor is it continuous. The bailey on this side has no rampart, and the place of the ditch at the foot of the slope is taken by the platform just referred to. The moat around the mound is connected with the platform by a cross-cut which starts immediately beyond the point at which the bailey leaves the moat.—Visited, 15th June, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

448. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.W.). Ded: St. Garmon. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Llanfyllin; townships of Tre'r llan, Bodynfol, Llys, Ystymgynon.

An edifice that was very thoroughly but effectively restored in the year 1883. The chief original features have been retained. There is no structural division between nave and chancel. At the eastern end are two Early English lancets with deep splays, one on either side of the altar, and a small square-headed light in the centre above. On the northern side are two pairs of round-headed lights of a little later period. An Early English door about half-way along the south wall, probably marks the extent of the original edifice; the piscina is still in position. The church must have been enlarged within a few years of its erection, for the present south door is late in the same style. The font is of the early 16th century, and the south porch dates from about the same time.—Visited, 15th June, 1910.

A mound, probably artificial, and called 'Twmpath Garmon,' stands on the northern side of the churchyard. Thomas, *Dioc. of St. Asaph* (1874), 755; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 44. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan., 1908, xxxv, 4.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

449. *Ffynnon Armon (Garmon)* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 49''$). Owner, Mrs. Thomas, Bodreinallt, Conway; occupier, Mr. David Davies.

The ancient parochial well, dedicated to St. Germanus; on the farm of Ty Coeh, and about 300 yards south-east of the church. The well is roughly built around with stone, and covered with stone slabs and earth. The depth from front to back is 31 inches, and the breadth 27 inches. The water is shallow; it was formerly used for baptismal and bathing purposes. It is kept in fair condition.—Visited, 21st June, 1910.

450. *Ffynnon Modrib* on Glanbrogan Hill (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.).

A well formerly in repute for its medicinal properties.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

451. *Ystryd y Ceunant* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.W.).

A road running in a north-westerly direction from the village. It is probably an ancient road, though it at present has no visible appearances of antiquity.

452. *Cae y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 1''$, and lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 1''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 58''$).

Two fields, Tithe Schedule, Nos. 903 and 910.

Parish of LLANFECHAIN.

453. *Bryn Cynfelin Hill* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 5''$ and $3^{\circ} 11' 11''$).

Two enclosures, the most westerly numbered 579a in the Tithe Schedule, and styled 'Y Gaer fawr'; the other numbered 571, and styled 'Pen y Gaer.' They are part of the ridge of high land crowned with the wood of Wyddigoed, which is situated at the south-western end of Bryn Cynfelin Hill, and which extends into the parish of Llansantffraid Pool (see No. 668). There are clear marks of human activity upon the summit and slopes of the hill, and an enclosure, forming a perfect parallelogram, of 224 feet by 63 feet, which may have served as a place of defence.—Visited, 15th June, 1910.

454. *Maes y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 8''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 732.

455. *Erw y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 54''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 20''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 129.

456. *Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.W.).

A low mound a few yards from the main road, in a field belonging to Brongain farm, and between the houses called Maesteg and South View. The mound is from 3 to 4 feet high, and about 35 feet in diameter. It has been ploughed for years, and though the soil is said to be different from that of the land around no finds have been uncovered.

457. *Roman Road*. Notwithstanding the common local belief that the parish was traversed by a Roman road, no evidence of the existence of a made roadway is obtainable. A small house called 'Street' stands about half a mile north-east of the village, on a narrow road which is unquestionably one of the early highways into the valley of the Cain; and 'Ystryd y Ceunant,' leading by the pass of Bwlch y ddar into the county of Denbigh, is doubtless also of considerable antiquity.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

458. In the History of the parish in *Mont. Collections*, 1872, v, 244, it is said that "an ancient weapon, resembling a celt or spear head, and apparently of bronze, was found near 'The Street,' about half a mile below the village," but no further information was obtainable. It is also said that in draining an adjoining meadow about 40 years previous to 1872, "a stone resembling a quern stone had been found, and in another place two small bells, something like modern sheep bells, of a bright golden colour and a very sweet tone." The bells passed into the possession of a Mr. Whitfield, the then owner of the field.

459. A sword is said to have been discovered about 26 years ago in the mound of Domen Gastell (No. 447) by rabbit poachers, but no trace of it is now to be found.

Parish of LLANFIHANGEL YNG NGWYNFA.*

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

460. *Pen y Gorddin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 33''$). Owner, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mrs. Davies, Yr ochr.

A strong position in the southern division of this parish, to the east of Allt Dolanog, commanding the upper reaches of the river Vyrnwy, which here runs between deep and precipitous banks. The camp is a small oval enclosure within a larger one which follows the contour of the hill. The rock crops out everywhere through a thin surface of soil, and the distinguishing feature of the camp is the way in which the rock has been cut away so as to constitute the defence of the inner enclosure on the south and west sides. The out-crop of rock which ran along the top of the hill was scarped to form a perpendicular drop of about 10 feet, so that no further defence in the form of rampart or ditch was necessary. The defences are confined to the north and east sides of the hill. A breastwork and shallow ditch run round the north and east sides, meeting at the narrow ends of the cross ditches which gradually die away, as the scarp on the western side formed a sufficient defence. The outer enclosure has been levelled; it is not protected by a rampart on the west where the fall to the river is steep, nor apparently on the east. The entrance to the position was placed almost midway in the short northern side, between five and six feet from the point where the inner and outer enclosures met. Thus an attacking column rushing the camp from the north- or south-east—the most vulnerable points—would have at the north end to pass up the cross ditch for a length of about 6 feet, assailed by the defenders standing on the inner bank, before they arrived at the main entrance; and, if they passed beyond the entrance to take the inner camp from its western side, they were met by the precipitous face of rock rising several feet above them. There does not seem to have been an entrance at the south end of the inner camp, but the area is only 35 yards from end to end, with a maximum diameter of 14 yards, so that one entrance probably sufficed. The rampart at the entrance was not incurved. The position would seem to be an early form of the large and elaborate camps of the Montgomery Ffridd type.—Visited, 23rd June, 1910.

461. *Pen llys Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 30''$). Owner, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.; occupier, Mr. Richard Owen.

A rudely circular enclosure, of simple plan, situated on the flat summit of Pen llys hill, 700 feet above Ordnance datum. On the north and the east, half encircling the hill, runs Nant y Pandy, to which rivulet there is a precipitous descent of 60 yards. This steep declivity, which is thickly wooded, appears to have been scarped in places, rendering approach, on these sides, one of great difficulty. From the south, and especially from the west, access is by a gentle slope, along which at intervals can be traced a well-worn rocky track leading to the probable entrance, which faces south. The entrance is about 12 feet in width. The continuous bank, 350 yards in circumference, enclosing the area, has an average height of only 2 feet; in some places it is much worn down and indistinct, but on the whole it can be traced fairly well. The enclosed area rises slightly to the south, a small outcrop of natural rock marking the highest point. A spring of water rises just within the camp on its western side.—Visited, 27th September, 1910.

462. *Llys y Cawr (The Giant's Hall) or Allt Dolanog Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 6''$).

The exceptionally heavy growth of fern on the banks and terrace makes an examination of this camp in the summer one of difficulty. It is situated on Allt Dolanog, 900 feet above Ordnance datum. The line of its ramparts, which face the north, so far as could be distinguished in the fern, appear to be given correctly in the Ordnance sheet. The summit of the hill and of the camp is marked by an

* This parish is sometimes called 'Llanfihangel yng Nghwnfa,' the last word being derived from a supposed 'cwnfa,' a place abounding with hills; but this word has no authority, and 'Gwynua' (Gwynfa) occurs as early as A.D. 1310.

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outcrop of natural rock. The inner rampart starts about 10 yards to the north of this rock, and runs due east and west for a distance of 204 feet, this bank having an average height of 8 feet. The outer rampart follows the course of the inner one at a distance of about 12 yards. It is of the same average height, and extends for a distance of about 300 feet; in the middle of its course it attains a height of 12 feet, gradually tapering off to 6 feet at either end. Below this bank, on its outer side and facing due north was a ditch, slight traces of which are discernible.—Visited, 28th September, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

463. *Beddau Cewri, the Soldiers' Graves* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 45''$). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. Evan Jones, Cuddig, and others.

This is a group of long, low mounds, of which there are other examples to be found in various parts of Wales, but upon the exact significance of which contradictory opinions are advanced. The present cluster are to be found on the slopes of Yr Allt Boeth, 'the Burnt Hill,' to the north of the farm of Cuddig, and at a height of 1,000 feet above Ordnance datum. Eight of the mounds are marked on the Ordnance sheet, and to these two others must be added, making a total of 10 in close contiguity upon this upland. Another one, not shown upon the map, is in Llwydiarth Park, close to the house known as Parc Bach, and about half-a-mile from the main group. Others may exist, for it is easy to miss the mounds during the summer, owing to the heavy growth of the bracken; in winter they are plainly visible. All those in question have the same external appearance—low mounds of the average length of 40 feet, breadth of 15 feet, and height of from 2 to 3 feet. They are entirely covered by grass and fern, and do not seem to have been disturbed at any time. Locally they are known as 'Soldiers' graves,' and the meadow adjoining the farmhouse of Cuddig goes by the name of 'Dol tan rhyfel,' 'the meadow below the combat,' or 'the meadow of the fire of combat.' The mounds on the Ordnance map are called 'Beddau Tewrt,' but the name 'Tewrt' would appear to be an extraordinary misprinting of 'Cewri.'—Visited, 26th January, 1911.

There are several groups of similar mounds upon the southern slopes of the Llanelwedd Rocks near Builth, and a few on higher ground in the Cardiganshire parish of Llanfair Clydogau.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

464. *Dolwar Hail* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 22' 22''$). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. David Charles Davies.

A small and interesting example of the black-and-white homesteads of the county. Neither date nor initials are carved on any part of it, but it was probably constructed within the first decade of the 17th century. The ground plan is rectangular; the southern elevation shows a low, storied house, with two windows to the right of the main entrance, and one narrow casement close under the eaves. The field adjoining the house bears the name of Gwerglodd y Domen; no mound is now to be seen upon it, nor does the present occupier, who succeeded his father and grandfather as tenants, remember hearing of such.—Visited, 28th September, 1910.

465. *Llwydiarth* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 N.E.). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon.

This ancient house has been largely reconstructed within the past few years. An illustration of the earlier residence as it appeared in the year 1684, is in *The Beaufort Progress through Wales* (ed. Banks), cxii, and is reproduced in *Mont. Coll.*, 1872, v, 407.

466. *Plas Dolanog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 31''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 32''$). Owners, the representatives of the late Rev. J. B. M. Williams; occupier, Mrs. Jones.

A small black-and-white residence, built in the year 1664, which has been very little altered. A woodcut of the house is in *Cymru* for Jan., 1906, p. 49.

Parish of LLANFIHANGEL YNG NGWYNFA.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

467. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.W.). Ded: St. Michael. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Llanfyllin; townships of Garthucha, Halfen, Farchwel, Llwydiarth, Rhiwlas, Dolwar, Fachwen, Cefnuleisiog, Cadwnfa, Llaethbwlech, Nant y cyndy, Ffynnon Arthur.

A modern structure erected in 1863-4, on the site of an earlier church; even the font was replaced by a new one upon the old base. During the re-construction several sepulchral slabs were removed from their former resting places, and used to form the jambs of the fire-place in the vestry, at the western end of the church. One of these bears a cross, the head of the cross within a circle of quatrefoil ornament. The cross is of the character heraldically termed 'raguly'; the long arm is carried to the foot of the slab, and terminates with short cross arms. A sword extends down the left side of the slab. An inscription starting from below the circular cross-head runs round the margin of the slab, but as this slab has been shortened to make it occupy its present or previous position, and the terminal piece has been still further mutilated to make it fit into its place on the other side of the chimney, the inscription is unfortunately not merely indistinct but also imperfect. The present reading is *Hic: Jacet: Mad.....: ap: Kelinnine.** The central slab above the fire opening bears a beautifully-executed quatrefoil ornament enclosing a four-pointed star, the cusps of the quatrefoils falling between the points of the star. A long stem terminates with a double fleur de lis carried outwards between the curves of the quatrefoils. The right chimney jamb is narrower than its fellow, and contains the parts of several monuments mutilated almost beyond description. The upper fragment is that of a cross, the head within a circle, but of different design from those already described. Another piece bears a human face, very slightly incised. All the slabs are of the end of the 14th or early years of the 15th century. There is a beautifully engraved dial plate which is on the point of being restored to its ancient use in the churchyard. It displays a shield of arms bearing three lions rampant and a sheaf of arrows with the Herbert motto 'Pawb yn ei arfer,' and 'Thomas Harper fecit,' but there is no date. In the rectory garden is a fragment of carved stone bearing a four-pointed floriated figure that probably belonged to one of the slabs already described.—Visited, 23rd June, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 227. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 6.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS).

468. *St. Michael's or Pen issa'r llan well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.W.).

A disused well, some 150 yards to the south-east of the parish churchyard. No local tradition respecting it seems current now, but it is recorded (*Mont. Coll.*, 1898, xxx, 311), that its water was formerly used for baptisms. Its position is not marked on the Ordnance sheet.—Visited, 28th September, 1910.

469. *Ffynnon Fach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.W.; lat. 52° 44' 37", long. 3° 21' 52").

An insignificant spring on the road-side between the rectory and Tan y llan farm. It is not marked on the Ordnance sheet, and is now but intermittent in its flow; but it was formerly noted for its medicinal virtues (*Mont. Coll.*, 1898, xxx, 310).

* Celynin is one of the most important sources of descent of Montgomeryshire families. He is unquestionably historic, for a grant to Anian ap Kelynnin by John Charleton, lord of Powis, is recorded as having been made in the year 1340 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1872, v, 399, where 'Glasmeynoc' is an error for Glasmeynot, i.e. Clâs Meivod). The incomplete name upon the slab almost certainly included that of Madoc's father, and this would bring Madoc's period to the close of the 14th century. This slab is illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1879, xii, 85, but the inscription has been misread.

Since the above was written, the rough drawing of this inscription, made by or for Mr. Edward Lhwyd about the year 1697, has been published by the Cambrian Archæological Association. The slab was then in a window on the south side of the church, and in the same condition as at present (Supplement, 'Parochialia,' p. 86).

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470. *Ffynnon Geiliog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.W.).

A well situated about 20 yards to the west of the camp on Allt Dolanog (No. 462), of great popular resort on Trinity Sunday. The name ('The Cock Well') may have been derived from the practice of cock-fighting which was carried on close to the spring.

471. *Ffynnon Dila* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.W.).

A spring, not shown upon the Ordnance sheet; like the former it used to be much frequented on Trinity Sunday.

For *Ffynnon Arthur*, see No. 475 below.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

472. *Cae y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 56''$).

A field about 2 miles south-east of the village of Llanfihangel. Tithe Schedule, No. 218.

473. *Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 22''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 46''$).

A cottage on the south slope of Pen y Bylechau, for the name of which no reason is apparent. Tithe Schedule, No. 1887.

474. *Erw y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 39''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 8''$).

A field in which is a small spring of water, in the township of Garth uchaf, half-a-mile to the north-east of the village of Llanfihangel. Tithe Schedule, No. 715.—Visited, 27th September, 1910.

475. *Ffynnon Arthur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 46.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 45''$).

The township of this name is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-east of the village of Llanfihangel. The well itself is remembered by the octogenarian, Mr. David Jones, of Penllys Cottages, Ebenezer, who has lived in his present home for over half a century. He states that the well, now marked only by a damp spot, was in Cae Dwr, on Cefn Llwyni. He has no knowledge of any building having been over or around the well.*—Visited, 28th September, 1910.

476. *Gwerglodd y Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 22' 28''$). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. David Charles Davies, Dolwar Hall.

A field on Dolwar Hall farm, which has been under grass for many years past. Nothing is known of any finds within it, nor is there any present appearance of tumulus or mound. Tithe Schedule, No. 255.—Visited, 28th September, 1910.

477. *Gwern y Cymry* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 38''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 26''$).

A field 230 yards south-west of Moel ddiwyd farm. Tithe Schedule, No. 795.

478. *Cae Maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 55''$).

A field on the farm of Tan y llan. Tithe Schedule, No. 1137.—Visited, 27th September, 1910.

* A writer (the Rev. Elias Owen) in *Mont. Coll.*, 1898, xxx. 308, thus notices the well on the occasion of a visit to it in 1895:—"A few years ago the well was filled in because it was dangerous to cattle grazing in the field . . . Mr. Lodwick [the tenant] said that it was four yards deep in the centre. The well was about 12 feet square, and originally it was surrounded by a stone wall, and there were steps leading into it. I could not ascertain the exact number."

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479. *Cadwynvaen.*

A place in this parish (! in the township of 'Cadwnfa') mentioned in a fine of 1596-7. (*Montgomeryshire Records*, 446.) Its location is apparently unknown.

480. *Garth Dingarth.*

Named in a suit in the Exchequer of Pleas, 5 James I, as being "in Dolwar" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1895, xxix, 52). Mr. David Charles Davies of Dolwar Hall has, however, no knowledge of the place, nor has he heard his father or his grandfather, who preceded him as tenants of the farm, mention it.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

481. *Heraldic panels.* On the demolition of the earlier parish church in 1863-4, the ancient pew of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth was dismantled, and the fine series of heraldic panels forming its canopy were removed to Wynnstay. The date of 1577 appears on one of the panels. An excellent description of the armorial insignia, with illustrations, is given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1881, xiv, 355.

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

482. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 35''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. J. Marshall Dugdale, Llwyn, Llanfyllin.

The "remains of" a small "camp" are marked on the Ordnance sheet, at the point indicated. Little or no traces of earthworks can now be distinguished with any certainty; the re-planting of the Derwlwyn coppice, in which the camp is situated, in the year 1884, having doubtless obliterated most of what remained of it. It seems to have been a small circular enclosure, with the strongest part of its rampart to the east. It stands a little above the 600 feet contour.—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

483. *Domen yr Allt* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 41''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. J. Lomax, Bodfach, Llanfyllin.

A fine and perfect mound castle, with deep fosse. It stands on the highest point of a densely wooded enclosure called Coed yr Allt, about two miles north-west of the town of Llanfyllin. The height of the mound from the bottom of the fosse is about 60 feet. The counter-scarp varies in height, with an average of 10 feet. The fosse is between 35 and 40 feet in width at the crest of the counter-scarp. The slope of the mound is extremely sharp, and the fall of the hill is almost equally abrupt, except towards the south. The circumference of the rampart is just 200 yards. It was originally brought up to a narrow crest, though it has been much trodden down in places. There does not appear to have been any exterior defences, but the east side is occupied by a cultivated field, and the thick undergrowth effectively hides the other directions.—Visited, 13th June, 1910.

A somewhat fanciful illustration, and sectional plan, is given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 58.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

484. *Abernaint* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 41''$). Owner, Mr. Herbert Arthur Openshaw, Southport; occupier, Mr. Thomas Roberts.

A brick farm-house, having on its gable, which faces the high road from Llanrhaidr ym Mochnant to Llanfyllin, the inscription and date $\frac{D.P.}{1700}$ within a

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circle. The plain oaken staircase of the earlier residence, which runs from the entrance door to the attic, has been preserved.—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

485. *Bodfach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 55''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. John Lomax.

The old home of the Kyllin family, from whom by marriage it passed to the Prices, and so to Bell Lloyd whose initials appear in the later of the two inscriptions over the hall door—'Yr adeilad hon a yehwanegwyd at yr hen Bod gan Sion Kyllin, 1661'; and, below it, 'Ac adnewyddwyd gan B. L.L., A.D. 1761. Meddienwch na amheuwh.' The house was considerably enlarged in the 19th century, in the course of which the exterior has been modernised; but the interior, with a fine plaster ceiling and panelling, and a good staircase, remains unaltered.—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

486. *The Hall* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 25''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Thomas Jones, Town Clerk of Llanfyllin.

Over the chief entrance, in raised letters of the period, is the date 1599. Here, according to W. Morris, Cefnbraich, Llansilin, a contemporary Welsh writer, Charles I. stayed the night of the 21st November, 1643, on his progress through these parts to Cefnhrifynydd and Chirk. Thomas Price (fl. 1586-1632), Captain and Welsh poet, is said to have lived here, as did Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, one of the ministers of James II. The barn belonging to the Hall, and closely adjacent to it, yet retains a quaint overhanging wooden porch. It is now used as a mineral water factory.—Visited, 22nd September, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES)

487. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.E.). Ded: St. Myllin, said to be identical with St. Moling of Ferns. Diocese of St. Asaph; arch-deaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Llanfyllin; townships of Camen, Rhiwnachor, Bodyddon, Bodran, Nant halan, Globwll, Bodfach, Garthgell, Bachie, Brynelllyn, Rhysgog, Town.

An edifice of about the commencement of the 18th century, in the classic fashion of the period, and an interesting example of the conventicle style of church architecture. There is a western gallery. The oak chest is dated 1733. A copy of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' dated 1687, is chained to a book-rest underneath the western gallery.—Visited, 15th June, 1910.

Mont. Coll., 1870, iii, 78, with plans of the pre-Georgian edifice, of the building of 1706, and of the same as it now appears. Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 230. An inventory of the parish registers, church plate, and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 8.

488. *The Independent Chapel* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.E.).

This edifice has no single feature of architectural interest, but its general effect gives a certain pleasing sense of simplicity and modesty, and it is one of the oldest Nonconformist places of worship in the Principality. Above the entrance is the tablet 'This Protestant Chappel was rebuilt in the year of our Lord 1717, being the 172nd year after the Reformation, the 29th since the Revolution, and the 4th year of the reign of King George. Uno avulso non deficit alter.'—Visited, 15th June, 1910.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

489. *Ffynnon Coed y Llan* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 58''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 32''$).

In the History of the parish (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 59) this well is also called 'Ffynnon Myllin.' It is about 300 yards west of the church, and was doubtless the parish well. It has been closed in, but the water is still used by the public.—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

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DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

490. *Cae carn ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 36''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1934.

491. *Cae carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 15''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1640. A field without indications of any carnedd having stood upon it.—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

492. *Cae y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 7''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1053. The second field to the east-south-east of Cefn Gaer (No. 493).—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

493. *Cefn gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 16''$).

A farmstead, situated about 600 yards to the west of Llanfyllin. The occasion for the name is not now apparent.—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

494. *Dol y Felin blwm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 50''$).

A field close to and south-east of Llanfyllin, to the east of the police station. Local tradition has it that traces of a smelting floor have been seen here, also a small section of a Roman road. According to *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 53, "many tons of lead have been procured from the imperfectly reduced scoria of some ancient smelting hearths" on this field. Roman coins are also said to have been discovered, but inquiry failed to ascertain any confirmation of the report.—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

495. *Ancient Road*. Except for the local tradition, which seems, however, to lack any authority behind it, that a section of a Roman road had been seen on Dol y Felin blwm (No. 494), there would not appear to be anything known of such a road in the immediate neighbourhood of the town itself. Some remains of a Roman road are said (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 59) to have existed at a place called 'Street' in the township of Bodyddon, not marked on the Ordnance Survey sheets (9 N.E., 9 N.W., 9 S.W., 9 S.E.); of these remains, however, nothing could be gleaned in the parish.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

496. *Bronze Celts* (two) found at Coed y Llan. Exhibited at the Cambrian Archæological Association's meeting at Bala in 1884 by Dr. Richards, Vronheulog. They were illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1877, IV, viii, 209, when it was stated that one was in the possession of Mrs. Richards, but that the other had been given to Capt. Massey Taylor, Tynllwyn, near Corwen.

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DIVISION Ia (CAIRNS).

497. *Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 0''$).

This cairn on Bwlch Esgair Garnedd—so named on a parish map of 1840—is not marked on the new Ordnance Survey sheet. It crowns the highest point of the pass; its circumference at base is about 210 feet, the diameter is some 60 feet, the

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height 4 feet. The loose stones of which it is constructed are similar to those of other cairns in the district; few are of a size larger than a man could conveniently carry, and none are to be seen on the moorland in the immediate neighbourhood of the cairn.—Visited, 29th July, 1910.

498. *Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 5.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 33''$).
Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupiers, Messrs. Thomas and Evan Roberts, Maes dyfnant.

A cairn on a field called Cae Maes dyfnant, just west of the river Vyrnwy. This cairn has been reduced by the removal of many of its stones. Its present average height is 4 feet, its circumference at base about 250 feet.—Visited, 21st July, 1910.

499. *Garnedd Wen*, or *Carnedd Cylch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 48''$).

A cairn somewhat difficult of discovery owing to its being in a slight dip on the moor; about 5 miles south-west of Garthbeibio parish church; and on the boundary where the parishes of Llanerfyl, Llangadfan, Garthbeibio and Llanbrynmair meet. It has a circumference at base of some 120 feet; its highest point above the moor is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A rude shepherd's shelter has been made of the stones in its centre.—Visited, 9th August, 1910.

500. *Garnedd Las* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 0''$).

A cairn not marked on the Ordnance sheet, on the tract of moorland known as Garnedd Las, close to Llyn Coch Hwyad and the parish boundary. It is largely covered with heather. The two lowest stages of stones appear to be set on edge, and in regular order. It does not seem to have been opened. As base it has a circumference of some 200 feet (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 329).—Visited, 5th August, 1910.

501. *Pen Cad Cymry Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 41''$).

In many ways this may be said to be the finest of the cairns in the parish. It is placed on high land on Pen y Coed—marked Pen Cad Cymry on the Tithe Map—and measures at base some 220 feet in circumference; its diameter east to west is about 60 feet. Its present average height is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is constructed of small, loose stones, and appears to have been opened, there being a decided hollow in its centre. Tradition locates a church here at one time (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 329).—Visited, 22nd July, 1910.

DIVISION 1c (MEINI HIRION).

502. *Bryn Bras Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 24''$).

These six standing stones, locally known as 'Cerrig yr helfa,' not marked on the Ordnance Survey sheet, are in a line with one another on Mynydd Dyfnant. The tallest is 6 feet above the ground, the others are from $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 2 feet. The average distance between the stones is 10 feet. Though unhewn stones of the mountain, they appear to owe their position to design. A seventh stone is just visible in the bog, into which it seems to have sunk. The direction of the line is north-east by south-west.—Visited, 29th July, 1910.

503. *Dol Garreg Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 40.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 8''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. Griffith Evans Morris, Maes Llynystyn, Llangadfan.

This stone stands erect, about a mile west of Garthbeibio church, south of the river Banw, and near the 18th milestone from Welshpool. The stone is 43 inches above the soil, and 87 inches in circumference. At its base lie two pieces of the

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stone, which are said to have been broken off the top. Occasionally the stone is spoken of locally as 'Maen Cadfan.'—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

Mont. Coll., 1869, ii, 328, with an illustration; repeated in *The Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, p. 13. The stone is then described as "broken."

504. "A large stone thrown, as the tradition is, from the top of a hill on the other [the north] side of the valley [of the Banw] by a giant, lies now in a hollow on the mountain near a place called Pren Croes" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 328). Pren Croes is on sheets 13 S.W. and S.E. of the Ordnance Survey.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

505. *Gogerddan Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 47''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 27''$). Owner, Mr. T. O. Jarrett, Gorphwysfa, Cemmes, Mont.; occupiers, Messrs. E. and D. Davies, Llettypiod.

A camp on the summit of a conical hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the village of Foel. The position was practically impregnable on all sides but the east, from which it is easy of approach. On that side it is defended by double banks and ditches, with a third low bank and shallow ditch at a little lower elevation. The greater part of the summit line is without protection. There are no appearances of hut circles; nor is there any present indications of a water supply, but a little brook flows at the foot of the hill, and there are clear signs of a pathway down the steep slope.—Visited, 22nd June, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR CAMPS).

506. *Llymystyn Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 28''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. Griffith Evans Morris, Maes Llymystyn, Llangadfan.

A small, rectangular camp, on the summit of a steep hill, behind the ruins of Llymystyn Hall. It is defended by a single rampart, and, on its only accessible side, by a deep and well defined ditch. The rampart at the north corner is 7 feet high. The length of the east rampart is about 250 feet; the ditch is 10 feet wide. The entrance seems to have been at the south angle. The heavy growth of trees and shrubs on the camp area, and on the rampart and ditch makes examination difficult.—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

Mont. Coll., 1869, ii, opposite p. 327, appears a plan and section, but no account of the camp is given; the plan is reproduced in *The Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards*, p. 11.

507. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 5.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 43''$).

An earthwork in the grounds of Cann Office Hotel. Although the land has long been under cultivation, traces of a well defined rampart and ditch are plainly visible, especially above the mill stream. Closely adjacent are the remains of a fine mound, a large portion of which was removed in erecting some outbuildings belonging to the hotel. It is now about 200 feet in circumference, and of considerable height. It is said that "instruments of bronze were found in this tumulus" (*Geirlyfr Cymraeg*, under 'Llanfair Caereinion.'—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

Mont. Coll., 1869, ii, 326, with a highly conjectural plan.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

508. *Moelpart* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.).

A circular mound below Moelpart farm, with Lle'r gell to the left. It would appear from its domed shape to be largely artificial; is surrounded by a ditch, and in many places, the rampart above the ditch is visible. Clawdd Mawr practically runs from Moelpart to Llymystyn Camp. This earthwork is not shown on the Ordnance map.—Visited, 20th July, 1910.

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

509. *Clawdd Mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 48''$).

Marked on the Ordnance Survey sheet as 'Supposed Fortification,' this fine dyke runs for more than a mile on Boneyn y Llwyn, practically connecting the rectangular camp at Llymystyn with the circular mound at Moelpart. Down to five years ago, *Clawdd Mawr* had not been touched by the plough, and it was then some 6 feet high, and 3 to 4 feet broad at top. It has since been ploughed over, which has somewhat reduced its height. From the main dyke four smaller dykes run down the hill towards the river Banw. These are plainly visible in winter, when clear of bracken.—Visited, 20th July, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

510. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.). Ded: St. Cadfan. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caer-einion; townships of Blowty, Bryngwaeddan, Cowney, Cyffin, Maes Llymystyn, Moelfeliarth, Tre'r llan.

An edifice that was thoroughly restored in the year 1867. The east window, which is poor Perpendicular, was retained. The roof is ceiled, hiding what are said to be 14th-century oak timberings. The defaced stoup remains in the south wall. The bell is inscribed with the words 'God save His church,' and with the year '1658.' The former font is now in the Welshpool Museum, together with a few tiles discovered during the rebuilding. The churchyard was circular until 1910, when an addition was made to it. The original stone lych gate was left intact. The wrought iron gates, of village manufacture, have been re-hung at the new entrance.—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 478; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 45: "the destruction of the ancient features must be regretted." An inventory of the registers, church plate and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 225.

511. *Cae'r mynach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 21''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 22''$). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. Evan Evans.

The remains of an ancient construction, which, though in its present appearance justifying the Ordnance Survey description of it as a "Carn," strengthened by the name of 'Cae Garnedd' on the Tithe Schedule (No. 427), has, nevertheless, probably not been either an earthen tumulus or a stone cairn. According to the story of the intelligent tenant, whose ancestors have occupied the farm for at least two centuries, his grandfather used to tell of the ruins of buildings which once occupied the position, and which he had assisted in removing; especially did he remember an entrance doorway or porch. A cist formed of four big stones and two end stones was discovered containing a burial; a hammer (of unknown material), and 14 pieces of money were also found, but no further particulars are now remembered. These simple facts would appear to make for a prehistoric burial, but the name of the farm, which is certainly original, points to the site of a small monastic grange or farmstead. The field in which the remains are situated has been under the plough for many years, so that the site has been gradually contracted, its shape roughly reduced to that of a circle of 25 yards in diameter, and the stones met with in ploughing thrown into a heap. A neighbouring hill is called 'Bryn yr Athro.'—Visited, 23rd June, 1910.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—WELLS, ETC.).

512. *St. Cadvan's Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 46.5''$).

A short distance from St. Cadvan's church. It was formerly in great repute for the wonderful efficacy of the water, and it is still used by the inhabitants. "It was at one time covered with some kind of a building; and the stones, which were of

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remarkably large size, were remaining near it until the present road leading from Cann Office to the church was made through the place. The road was carried over the well; but, through the intervention of the late Rev. Griffith Howell, rector of the parish [1839-63], an arch was made over it, so as to keep the well from being buried under the bed of the road" (*Mont. Coll.*, May, 1895, xxviii, 332; reproduced in *The Works of the Rev. Grffith Edwards*, p. 7).—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

513. *Rhos Garreg Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 8''$).

A field on the farm of Bryn cyrch. Tithe Schedule, No. 1656. No white stone is now to be seen.—Visited, 22nd July, 1910.

514. *Cae Maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 16''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 24''$).

A field on the farm of Certain slight indications seem to suggest small earthworks. Tithe Schedule, No. 1253.—Visited, 20th July, 1910.

515. *Ffridd Goch* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 20 N.E.).

The traces of man's activity on Ffridd Goch, three miles south-west of Garthbeibio, are agricultural rather than defensive. It is said that the small plots of prepared ground called 'grynau,' where tiny crops of grain were grown, are to be traced, especially in the winter months (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 330).

516. *Ffridd y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 6''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 25''$).

A small homestead now in ruins, west of Pen y Coed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles W.S.W. of Pen Cad Cymry Cairn. Tithe Schedule, No. 2199. The neighbouring rivulet is still called Nant Ffridd y Castell.—Visited, 22nd July, 1910.

517. *Dol y gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 13''$).

A field on the farm of Tyn llwyn, above a little brook. Tithe Schedule, No. 1187. On it is a well defined ridge, which may be artificial. It runs for some 30 yards in a slightly circular course, with an average height of 3 feet.—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

518. *Tal y Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 21 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 53''$).

A homestead about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of the cairn on Pen Cad Cymry, and on the road north of Nant Nodwydd. There is no present trace of a causeway or pitched road.—Visited, 22nd July, 1910.

519. Two cairns stood formerly near Pont Llogell (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 N.E.), the larger one at least 60 feet in diameter, and about 7 feet high in the centre. "A great part of this was carried away about 80 or 90 years ago [from 1869], to build the wall of Llwydiarth Park. The workmen engaged in carrying it away, came to a stone chest placed in the centre of the heap and covered with a very large stone, which they were unable for a considerable time to remove, and when they had opened one end of it, one of those present, seeing an urn inside, struggled hard to get the first hold of it; but to his great disappointment, found nothing in it but a few burnt bones and ashes. In addition to the urn, the chest contained two

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skeletons, the head of one lying at the feet of the other" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 327; quoting *Camb. Register*, 1796, ii, 380).

520. A cist or small rectangular stone chest was found "about 30 or 40 years ago" (from 1869), in a cairn near Nant Bran, which was destroyed and the stones removed to make a wall. The "chest" had four sides, a bottom, and a cover of large rude stones; these were dressed and put up as entrance pillars in front of the present post office at Llangadfan. "There was no urn nor were any remains found in the chest at the time, but it was supposed that it had been previously entered and its contents removed" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 327).

521. A rectangular stone chest, with an urn containing ashes and bones, was found about the middle of the 19th century in a cairn near Dol y pebyll. The cairn was demolished, and the material used for draining the adjoining land (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 327).

522. *Gwynyndy Farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 13''$).

The Ordnance map at the spot indicated records the discovery of a cistvaen in the year 1883, and an account of the find is in *Mont. Coll.*, 1883, xvi, 379, with good plans. A stone was uncovered by the farmer's plough. "Under it there were four stones forming a rectangular vault or Cist Faen, 4 feet 2 inches square, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, and at the bottom it was paved with small stones. . . . Nothing was found inside it, but in the clay about the place of interment were found pieces of an urn of a very rude character and a few scattered bones."

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

523. *Stone*. In the year 1828, two quern stones were found south of Bryn y garreg farm, and about one mile south of Parc Newydd Wood (at a site marked on the 6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 13 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 17''$), at a depth of about 2 feet from the surface (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 330). It is said that these stones are the querns which have long stood as supports to the wooden pillars of the porch at the entrance of Llangadfan post office.

524. Two quern stones were found "some years ago" in a part of the glebe near the river side. They were at the rectory in the year 1892, but their present location is not known (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 330, with illustration).

525. "An ancient stone hatchet, or hoe," was found among some rubbish near the rectory garden "a short time ago" (from 1869). It has been suggested that "it may have been used as a mould or pattern for casting bronze hatchets" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 330, with illustration). On the other hand the author of *Stone Implements in Great Britain* was "unable to see any signs of its shape being due to art," and was inclined to regard it as of a purely natural form (*ib.*, 1873, vi, 146). Now in the Welshpool Museum.

MEDIEVAL.

526. *Font*.

Formerly in the parish church. Now in the Welshpool Museum.

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DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

527. *Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 46 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 23' 55.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 40' 48''$).

This cairn, known locally as 'Carnedd Fach,' is situated on Esgair Wen, not far from the boundary between Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire. It was considerably damaged, prior to the year 1868, the stones having been taken to build a closely adjacent shooting shelter, now in ruins. The base of the cairn shows the lowest range of stones to have been somewhat regularly laid. It is 120 feet in circumference, and the present height is about 2 feet. As in the case of so many other carneddau and tumuli in this county, boundary fences—in this case three in number—meet at it; one of the fences has been carried across it. The base of the cairn facing due west is the best remaining portion. Carn Bwlch y Cloddiau (No. 529), half-a-mile to the south, is distinctly to be seen from it.—Visited, 11th October, 1910.

528. *Cairns* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 28''$ and $28.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 44' 42''$ and $41''$).

Two cairns on Pen Plynllumon Arwystli, 2,427 feet above Ordnance datum. The cairn upon which an Ordnance bench mark is placed consists of only a few stones, and is not more than 2 feet 6 inches high. The second heap of stones, at a distance of 35 yards to the west, is probably modern; there is no appearance of any outer circle.—Visited, 12th October, 1910.

529. *Carn Bwlch y Cloddiau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 50 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 23' 37.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 41' 6''$).

About half-a-mile south of Carnedd Fach (No. 527) stand the remains of the cairn known as 'Carn Bwlch y Cloddiau,' the boundary fence between the holdings of Llechwedd y Cloddiau and Llechwedd Du passing close to the stones. This cairn has been considerably disturbed, and large numbers of the stones carted away. Its base appears to have had a circumference of 110 feet; its centre is now 4 feet in height, though much of this is a modern pile of stones. The stones forming the foundation course are none of them larger than could be conveniently carried.—Visited, 11th October, 1910.

530. *Carneddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 51 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 22' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 40' 10''$).

Several heaps of stones on the upland called 'Cistfaen.' See *Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 242; reprinted as *A History of the Parish of Llangurig*, p. 20.

531. *Carn y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 51 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 22' 25''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 50''$).

This is the name of the high land at the source of 'Nant y Groes.' See *Mont. Coll.*, as above.

532. *Carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 45' 53''$).

This part of Plynllumon is called Pen Lluest y Carn, the cairn to which it refers being the one now in question. In the Tithe Map and Schedule it is called 'Pen Carn Tarenig,' from the little stream that rises to the east of it. Its maximum height is 4 feet, its diameter 12 feet. The south side has been opened, and its base exposed. The county boundary between Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire crosses over it.—Visited, 12th October, 1910.

533. *Carneddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 7.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 46' 4''$).

Two cairns standing on the high ground immediately above the source of the river Wye, and on the boundary of the parishes of Trefeirig and Cwmrheidol in

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the county of Cardigan. Both are close together. The smaller appears to have been disturbed; when perfect its height was about 5 feet. The larger one is not disturbed, and is about the same size.—Visited, 12th October, 1910.

534. *Domen Giw* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 22''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 28''$).

A low, grass-covered tumulus on Cefnhirbrigg. It is formed of small boulders of the local stone which crops out plentifully above the surrounding soil. Its height averages 8 feet; the circumference at base is 160 feet. Rushes grow freely at its western base. It has no appearance of having been disturbed, save for the insertion of the posts of a wire boundary fence which crosses over it.—Visited, 7th October, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (ROMAN).

535. *Cae Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 46 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 49''$). Owner, Mr. A. E. O. Humphreys Owen, Glan Severn, Berriew; occupier, Mr. Edward Lewis.

A rectangular enclosure of simple plan, situated almost on the Cardiganshire border, in the pass of the Tarenig river, and about 250 yards from the stream. The site, 1,245 feet above the Ordnance datum, is on relatively low ground, now partly covered with bog and rushes. To the north rises Plynlumon, at the foot of which in this pass yet remains the old track, which was superseded only when the present high road was made, a few feet to the north of it, and on a slightly higher level. The camp is close to and on the southern bank of the river Tarenig, which here receives the two smaller streams—Nant Ceiliogyn and Nant Fagwr fraith. Its north-western angle borders closely upon the mountain path used by the miners in crossing to Cwm Ystwyth, in Cardiganshire, over Cefn Blaen Merin. The camp is defended by a single rampart, which averages 4 feet in height. The fosse is distinct on the north side, but only slight traces of it are visible to the west. There are two entrances, on the north and south respectively. The northern one is well preserved and shows a width of 15 feet, the ramparts on either side being well rounded. The entrance from the south has been ruined by the inrush of mountain torrents, and for a width of 77 feet between the endings of the ramparts the ground is boggy and rush grown; faint traces of the lip of the rampart running from the south-western corner to the entrance can be seen. The longer sides of the ramparts have a length of 400 feet. The north rampart measures about 309 feet, and the south about 280 feet. The end ramparts are 220 feet in length. At the southern end of the inner side of the eastern rampart is a low mound not more than 1 foot high, and 4 feet in diameter; and here the vallum is at its greatest height of 5 feet. From the southern entrance to the north-western corner, through which it has worn its passage, the treacherous bog now passes through the camp.—Visited, 5th October, 1910.

[Illustrated, figures 27 and 28.]

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS,
WITH ENCLOSURES).

536. *Rhyd yr Onen Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 36''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 4''$). Owner, Mr. William Ellis, The Laurels, Weaverham; occupier, Mr. John Lewis.

A mound-and-bailey castle, of great natural strength, which occupies the triangular tongue of land, formed by the junction of the two streams, Nant yr Oerfa and Nant Brochan, on Rhyd yr Onen farm, two miles north-east of the village of Llangurig. The apex of the triangle ends in an outcrop of rock which has been scarped down to the verge of Nant Brochan. From this point the tongue of land rises until it attains to a height of some 80 feet above the brooks, which form the boundary on the two sides; the third is defended by a strong and massive rampart which stretches for a distance of 240 feet, and almost closes access to the castle. The



FIG. 27.—LLANGURIG: CAE GAER (No. 535); GENERAL OUTLINE.



FIG. 28.—LLANGURIG: CAE GAER (No. 535); THE NORTH RAMPART.

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original entrance, some 15 feet in width, seems to have been at the western end of this rampart. A modern entrance has been cut through the rampart to give a cart approach to the meadow which extends for 150 feet to the fosse of the mound itself. From the extreme ends of this rampart, which is 30 feet in height, and 5 feet broad on its summit, the land abruptly descends to the brooks on either side, thus adding to the strength of the defence. On the south, or outer side of the rampart is a fosse, 4 feet wide, and beyond it the field still known as 'Cae Castell.' The mound is circular, and surrounded by a fosse averaging from 4 to 6 feet in width. The base of the mound, which entirely fills the space from brook to brook, has a circumference of 540 feet; the mound rises to a height of 55 feet, its flat top being 60 feet in diameter. To the north of the mound, in the direction of the apex, is a plateau of sloping land, now largely covered by undergrowth and fern; at a distance of 100 feet is a rampart, 9 feet high, which again stretches from brook to brook. Beyond this is yet another and smaller platform, 3 to 4 feet lower than the other, and defended also by a slighter rampart, 3 feet high, and a fosse 3 feet broad, and 65 feet from stream to stream. All the ramparts and fosses are in excellent condition, though in most places thickly covered by trees. The site is at an altitude of 800 feet above Ordnance datum, and to the east, immediately across Nant Brochan, the land rises abruptly to 1,000 feet to the summit of Blaen Pathiog. To the west is the narrow valley of Nant yr Oerfa, beyond which rises Esgair y Clawdd to a height of 1,402 feet.—Visited, 4th October, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

537. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 S.E.). Ded: St. Curig. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Arwystli; townships of Glyn Hafren, Glyn Brochan, Glyn Gynwydd, Cefn yr hafodau, Llan y fynn, Llan y wared (the townships of Llan y fynu and Llan y wared form a portion of the manor of Clâs—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; the remaining portion is in the adjoining Radnorshire parish of St. Harmon).

The restoration of this church has preserved several features of the edifice that preceded it. The lower portion of the tower may be of late 12th-century date; a fragment (now in the westernmost window of the south wall of the nave), which may have formed part of the head of a 13th-century lancet window; the font of late 14th or early 15th century; the east window, and one now in the vestry, both of the 15th century; and a portion of the 15th-century rood screen which has been worked into the cornice of the present one—a copy of the original screen, removed at an earlier restoration in 1836. One piece of the early roof was retained in the principal against the chancel arch. The octagonal basin of the font has a diameter of 1 foot 11 inches within the bowl, is 12 inches in depth, and rests upon a low shaft and octagonal base. A ground plan of the church prior to the last restoration, together with details of the rood screen, preserved in a drawing made in 1828 by the Rev. John Parker, are given in the History of the Parish in *Mont. Coll.*, 1869, ii, 252, whence it has been reprinted as Hamer and Lloyd's *History of the Parish of Llangurig*, 1875.—Visited, 8th October, 1910.

An account of the restored church is given in *Arch. Camb.*, 1903, VI, iii, 239, but the ground plan is that of the unrestored edifice. Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI, i, 144.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

538. *Blaen y Clawdd du* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 51 S.W.; lat. 52° 21' 47", long. 3° 39' 0").

Open moorland, of which the highest point is 1,693 feet above Ordnance datum; the county boundary of Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire crosses it, whilst the Cardiganshire boundary is one mile to the west. The 'clawdd' in this case probably marked a boundary.

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539. *Bwlch y groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 37' 30''$).

A desolate spot upon the moorland between Llanidloes and Llangurig where five mountain tracks meet, and doubtless in medieval times the site of a cross, of which the only survival is the name.

540. *Cae Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 3''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 596. A field south-east and adjoining the Rhyd yr Onen mount and court (No. 536).—Visited, 4th October, 1910.

541. *Castell y dail* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 46''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 0''$).

A position on the northern verge of Coed Cribin. Tithe Schedule, No. 340.

542. *Cae garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 42''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 6''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 743.

543. *Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 44''$).

A position on the farm of Belan, and on the east side of the tiny streamlet called Nant yr Hebog. The name 'Belan' signifies a mound, generally artificial, and the mound in this instance may have given rise to the suggestion of a castle. Tithe Schedule, No. 893.

544. *Esgair Clawdd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 25' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 58''$).

The open moorland, 1,400 feet above Ordnance datum, south-west of the Llanidloes Corporation Reservoir, and half a mile north-west of the mound castle at Rhyd yr Onen.

545. *Gwar y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 26''$).

A field on the farm of Bryn cylla. Nothing is locally known of the origin of the name, but it doubtless had relation to the strong position of Rhyd yr Onen, which is in the neighbourhood. Tithe Schedule, No. 1771.—Visited, 5th October, 1910.

546. *Rhos y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 38''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 13''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. J. Owen.

A farm on the left of the road from Llanidloes to Aberystwyth. The correct name, as given in the deeds of this property, is 'Dol y Castell,' 'the Castle meadow.' A house has been built a short distance off, and the old name of Dol y Castell has been revived. It probably was originally meadow land attached to the castle of Rhyd yr Onen. Tithe Schedule, No. 2399.—Visited, 5th October, 1910.

547. *Cae Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 35''$).

A field probably once attached to the castle of Rhyd yr Onen. Tithe Schedule, No. 1756.—Visited, 5th October, 1910.

548. *Castell Greiddo* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 20''$).

A farm $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the village of Llangurig. Tithe Schedule, No. 235.

Parish of LLANGURIG.

549. *Mynachlog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 40' 33''$).

A farm 7 miles west of Llanidloes, on the banks of the river Bidno. This was probably a grange belonging to one or other of the Cistercian abbeys of Strata Florida, Strata Marcella or Cwmhir, each of which had extensive rights of pasture in the Plynlimon district. Tithe Schedule, No. 2166.

550. *Pant Llewelyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 51 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 22' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 24''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Evan Price, Dernol.

A field on Glaswrm farm, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Llanidloes on the road to Rhayader. Glaswrm is mentioned in a release by Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince of Wales, to Roger de Mortimer—"a loco illo ubi nant glascum cedit in Woyam," cf. 'Liber Niger de Wigmore,' *Harley MS.* 1240, early 14th century (*A Catalogue of the Manuscripts relating to Wales in the British Museum*). Tithe Schedule, No. 2728.

551. *Quakers' Garden* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 41\cdot5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 18''$).

A walled burial ground, 30 feet by 30 feet, just north of Nant gwernog farm, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the third milestone from Llanidloes to Llangurig. The low gate faces east; on it is a cast-iron plate inscribed—'Friends' Burial Ground. 1708.' A well-worn path connects it with the lane leading into the high-road. The entrance is shadowed by two aged holly trees. No memorial stones mark the graves, the forms of some of which are yet visible. This burial ground, which is excellently kept, is not shown upon the Ordnance Survey sheet. It was granted to the Friends for a term of 2,000 years on a yearly peppercorn rent, the lease being dated the 25th 1st mo. [March], 1708, from which date until within living memory it was the place of interment of the once numerous Society of Friends meeting at Llanidloes.—Visited, 3rd October, 1910.

552. At a general meeting of the Archæological Institute held on the 6th January, 1860, some ancient mining implements found during the preceding year in clearing old workings at the Snow Brook mines, Plynlimon, were exhibited by the Duke of Northumberland, they having been presented to His Grace by Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. The account of the exhibit, as given in the *Archæological Journal*, 1860, xvii, 66, is as follows:—"These ancient lead workings, as stated by Captain Reynolds, manager of the mines, have been supposed to be of Roman date. The operations may, however, have been continued in medieval times. The objects sent by his grace's kindness for examination consisted of an iron pickaxe, with its haft of oak in good preservation, found in the bottom of the old workings, about 60 feet from the surface; a ponderous ball of stone, diameter about 5 inches, probably used in crushing or pounding the ore, and found in the same old workings at a depth of about 50 feet; also a portion of a stag's horn fashioned so as to be suited for the handle of some implement, such as a perforated maul or hammer-head of stone." The Snow Brook mine was also known as Nant yr Eira mine, its exact location being lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 16''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 36''$; it has long been abandoned.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

553. *Quern*. 'Y Clochfaen,' an upper stone, of a peculiar cup form, 10 inches tall, 38 inches circumference at base, with perpendicular grain hole through centre, and handle hole at the side. In possession of Mrs. Lloyd-Verney, Clochfaen.—Seen, 7th October, 1910.

Several other upper and lower quern stones are preserved at Clochfaen.

MEDIEVAL.

554. The '*Hirlas*' drinking horn; a highly polished straight cup made from deer's horn, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a diameter at the mouth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and tapering to a blunt point; silver mounted. It holds about three-quarters of an Imperial pint measure. An heirloom at Clochfaen.—Seen, 7th October, 1910.

Parish of **LLANGURIG**.

555. *Coins*. "Thirty-eight silver coins or shillings of Henry I. were found in a grave in this [Llangurig] churchyard two years ago" (Lewis Morris, *circa* 1755; in *Cambrian Register*, 1799, ii, 491). Nothing now appears to be known of this find.

In 1826 a rose noble of Edward III. was dug up (Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, *s.n.* 'Llangurig'). Its present location is not known.

Parish of **LLANGYNOG**.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

556. *Carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 2''$).

A cairn formed of smaller stones than those ordinarily used for such purpose in this county. It is placed on Cymiau y Llyn at an altitude of 1,510 feet above Ordnance datum. The lowest layer of stones is set on edge and is fairly perfect. The circumference at the base is 180 feet, and the height 4 feet. The heap has been disturbed on the north-east side. The boundary between the parishes of Llangynog and Llanwddyn runs about 500 yards to the west of this earnedd.—Visited, 1st September, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

557. *Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 1 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 51' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 34''$).

A mound on the summit of the Berwyn range, a few yards from the main road from Llangynog to Bala, and on the boundary line between the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth. The suggestion has been made (*Arch. Camb.*, 1849, I, ii, 86) that it was intended for a beacon station, but it is almost certainly of natural formation, though it may have been artificially adapted to serve as a boundary mound.—Visited, 16th August, 1910.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

558. *Ty Ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 32''$).

A ruined black-and-white cottage in Cwm Llech, about one mile south of Pennant Melangell church. Over a window with diamond-shaped leaden quarrels is a carved oak beam inscribed "C. R. 1665," said to be the initials of a local bard, one Cadwaladr Roberts.—Visited, 7th August, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

559. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.E.). Ded: St. Cynog. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Llanfyllin; townships of Llan, Hendre fawr, Rhiwarth, and (transferred from Pennant Melangell) Pengwern, Cwmllech, Llan, Llechwedd y garth, Cablyd.

The church, with all its appointments, is modern, the former edifice having been entirely demolished in the year 1894. The old church chest is in the rectory stables.—Visited, 16th June, 1910.

An inventory of the registers, church plate, and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan., 1908, xxxv, 12.

560. *The Church of Pennant Melangell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.E.). Ded: St. Monacella. There is no civil parish of Pennant Melangell (though there is a civil parish of Pennant), and the church is now held with that of Llangynog.

An edifice which, on the whole, has been fairly restored. A number of carved details, some of late Norman character, have been inserted in the southern wall with-

Parish of LLANGYNOG.

out regard to manner or method. The rood screen is in position and still retains its panel tracery. Other parts of the screen, depicting animal forms, with probable reference to the story of Monacella, are placed along the front of the gallery at the western end of the church. The carving is rude, and of the late 15th or early 16th century.

The font, which is late Norman, is of the four-handled type; it has been much maltreated, but it still shows the grooves of the hinges of its cover. Two fine sepulchral effigies, which at one time had been removed into the churchyard, are now placed at the western end of the church. One is of a knight in armour, with shield bearing a lion rampant, and an inscription of which only the letters ' [Hic Ja]cet Madoc vy[chan] ' are now legible. The period is *circa* 1370. The second figure is that of a lady, probably the wife of the knight; she has the square head-dress of the period.—Visited, 16th June, 1910.

The church has been described and the carving of the screen illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1894, V, xi, 139; an exceedingly interesting example of 18th-century local craftsmanship in the shape of a wooden candelabra is also illustrated. A blank wall terminates the east end of the church, behind which is a chamber supposed to have contained the shrine of the saint. The roof of this chamber is of lower pitch than that of the church; it is entered by a door at its eastern end, and has no communication with the church. Some of the carved fragments in the walls of the edifice, and in the gables of the lych-gate are supposed to be portions of the shrine of St. Monacella. A reconstruction of this shrine by Mr. Worthington G. Smith appears in *Arch. Camb.*, 1894, V, xi, 144-5.

A rude shelf of natural rock situated about a quarter-of-a-mile from the church, is called 'St. Monacella's Bed.' The site has been "improved," and some one has carved the name of the saint upon the rock within a comparatively recent period.

561. *Lle yr Hen Eglwys* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 48.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 38''$).

At the above position on the summit of Pen y Fuches the Ordnance sheet shows (with 'Gylwys' as a misprint for 'Eglwys') the site of a building, the true character of which it is now difficult to conjecture. An enclosure 75 feet by 60 feet has been walled with rough unhewn stones, the walls being 3 feet in thickness. The site is so covered with bracken and rushes as to make the discovery of any details almost impossible, but there is what seems to have been an original entrance, 10 feet wide, on the southern side of the enclosure. In *Arch. Camb.*, 1849, I, iii, 194, the place is referred to as the "site of an early building . . . on a line of ancient road, probably Roman. This may be found to be a Roman outlying camp." No traces of the supposed Roman road are visible in the vicinity of the walls, and the suggestion of Roman origin may be dismissed. The name points to an ecclesiastical connection, and the building may have been an early tithe barn.—Visited, 1st September, 1910.

562. *Hen Eglwys Pant Dwr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 51' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 55''$).

The foundations and gable of a rude stone building of oblong shape, not marked on the Ordnance sheet, are yet visible about 100 yards north of the stepping stones over the river Eirth in Cwm Rhiwarth, and 500 yards north of Blaen Rhiwarth farm. The local tradition is that the remains are those of a church, with attached burial ground. The boundary walls of the latter enclosure are still standing to a height of 2 feet; they extend to 70 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, and are built without mortar. The edifice is placed at the north-west end of the enclosure. It measures 24 feet by 14 feet. The gable wall which is attached to the burial ground has a present height of 8 feet 6 inches: it shows no appearance of a window opening. There was an entrance at the western end. No road now leads to the ruins. The late David Roberts, Hendre Fawr (died 1910, aged 90), had known the ruins all his life as 'Hen Eglwys Pant Dwr'; its beams, according to him, were made of a tree growing near Nant Nenbren, and he could remember the edifice in use in the early 19th century as a 'hafotty'—a summer shieling. The probability is that it was a small farmstead belonging to this or one of the neighbouring parishes, and that simple religious services may have been held within it.—Visited, 16th August, 1910.

Parish of **LLANGURIG**.

563. *Craig yr Arian* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 4''$).

A small unhewn and somewhat flat stone, so named on the Ordnance sheet, and said to be the capstone of a ruined cromlech. It is stated that about the year 1830 the stone then rested upon several supports. The surrounding earth was excavated, and a quantity of coins and some other objects (said to have been of gold) were discovered. The coins, described as 'flyrlingod,' 'farthings,' were dispersed in the neighbourhood, but recent inquiry has failed to trace any of them.* The other articles are said to have been sent to Powis Castle. The late Mr. David Roberts, Hendre Fawr, Llangynog, who has died (aged 90) since corroborating the above account, alluded to this monument as 'Bwrdd y Gwylliaid cochion,' 'the red outlaws' table.' The supporting stones, if they ever existed, have been removed or broken up, and no trace of a cromlech can now be made out.—Visited, 17th August, 1910.

564. *Stone Cist* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 51' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 51''$).

On Pen Bryniau, on the farm of Blaen Rhiwarth, two miles to the north of Pennant Melangell church, a stone cist is said to have been uncovered about the beginning of the 19th century. The above-mentioned Mr. David Roberts described it as measuring about 3 feet long by 2 feet wide, and made of bastard slate. It contained some coins (*arian*). A few upright stones mark the spot, on the right hand side of Nant Llwyn Gwern in the ascent to its source.

565. *Plaschwe' cheiniog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 28''$).

An old mansion bearing this curious name ('Sixpenny Hall'), formerly stood a few hundred yards to the south of Carneddau farmhouse, its garden being bounded in part by Nant y Pantiau. When razed much of its timber was transferred to and used in the building of Hendre Fawr house, now owned by Mr. Thomas Jones, Tynyffynnonau. The site, not marked on the Ordnance sheet, was remembered by the late Mr. David Roberts (died 1910, aged 90), Hendre Fawr house, Llangynog.

566. *Carneddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 35''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Thomas Jones, Tynyffynnonau.

A small farmhouse on the road leading from Llanfyllin to Bala. No reason is known to its owner for its name, nor yet for that of the second field to the west, which is called Erw'r Garnedd in the Tithe Schedule, No. 166.—Visited, 16th August, 1910.

* It is more than probable that the following circumstances relate to the find at Craig yr Arian. After the Cambrian Archæological Association's meeting at Bangor in 1860, a gold ring, said to have been found in Cwm Llech, Montgomeryshire, about the year 1834, was exhibited by the Very Rev. Dean Bonnor, of St. Asaph. This ring, together with a decade ring of the 16th or 17th century, and a portion of a Romano-British fibula, were illustrated in *Arch. Camb.*, 1890, V, vii, 155, under the title 'Gold objects found in Montgomeryshire.' The first article is said to have been found "under a stone called 'Bwrdd y Gwylliaid' [*sic*], between Cwmllech and Blaen Cwm Pennant Melangell, in the year 1824, together with two brass coins of the Emperors Caius Victorinus and Gallienus (A.D. 260-8)." It may also be noted that the discovery is thus alluded to in Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, *s.n.* 'Pennant': "In the left branch of the valley in which the village is situated there is a large stone, under which were found, a few years ago, several coins, rings and other relics of antiquity." It will be noticed that the name 'Craig yr Arian' does not appear in the earlier accounts of the find; and that Mr. David Roberts knew the monument under which it was discovered as 'Bwrdd y Gwylliaid Cochion.' It would appear that the name 'Craig yr Arian' came into use in consequence of the find.

The gold ring is described as "of circular shape, and as having ten little knobs projecting from the outside at equal distances apart. On the front it has incised, within a circle, the *ius* monogram of Jesus, with a cross rising from the centre of the horizontal bar of the H; and below, the three nails as emblems of the Passion." No reference is made to the place of discovery of the decade ring or portion of fibula, but it may be inferred from the heading under which they are described that they form part of the same hoard as the intaglio ring.

It may also be observed that at the Cambrian Archæological Association's meeting at Ruthin in 1854, there was exhibited by Mr. F. R. West, M.P., of Ruthin Castle, a seal which is said in the catalogue of the exhibits (*Arch. Camb.*, II, v, 253) to have been found at Pennant Melangell; and immediately beneath that entry is another, of a second seal "found at Pennant Melangell," but whether the latter was also exhibited by Mr. West is not at all clear. It is by no means improbable that both articles belonged to Mr. West; that what are described as "seals" were really rings (the Roman intaglio ring might easily be so regarded); that Mr. West might have presented them to Dean Bonnor, with whom he must have come into close and frequent communication; and that the two seals of this entry are the same as the two rings already described as having been found under 'Craig yr Arian.'

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567. *Erw'r Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 47''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 45''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 166. No reason for the name is now apparent.—Visited, 16th August, 1910.

8. *Craig y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 25''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 12''$).

A natural crag, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile west of Llwyn on farm. So called from its resemblance to a castle tower.—Visited, 16th August, 1910.

569. *Ffynnon Cwm Ewyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 48''$).

A well, to which healing properties were formerly attributed, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north of Pennant Melangell church, and immediately beneath *Craig Cwm Ewyn*. Some years ago it is said to have been altered by the construction of a square stone-lined bath, with steps leading down to the water.

570. *Gae Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 12''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 37''$).
Tithe Schedule, No. 372.

571. *Tir y Maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 40''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 49.

572. *Y Cestyll* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 5''$).

A natural rock with the fancied outline of a castle, about one mile N.W. of Pennant Melangell church.—Visited, 16th August, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

573. *Stone hammer head*. Found some years ago on the farm of Pencraig, where it is said still to remain.

574. *Flint knife*. Found by a gamekeeper in a nest on Llechwedd y garth, about the year 1890. In length it is 3 inches, in breadth 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the cutting edge is perfect. Now in the collection of Mr. R. Roberts, The Stores, Pen y bont fawr.—Seen, 18th August, 1910.

575. *Bronze Celt*. Said to have been “found near the village at the beginning of the 19th century” (Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.v. ‘Llangynog’).

Another bronze celt is said to have been discovered at a subsequent period near the *Craig Rhiwarth* quarries (information by Mr. J. Kenrick Jones, M.D.).

576. *Coins and Gold Article*. See ‘*Craig yr Arian*’ ante, and *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 418.

577. *Iron hunting knife*. Haft and blade, 24 inches long, in one solid piece. Found, about the year 1890, at Tan y foel, Pennant, by C. Roberts, Pwll Iago, Cwmllech. It is now in the collection of Mr. R. Roberts, The Stores, Pen y bont fawr.—Seen, 18th August, 1910.

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578. *Quern*. Found about 20 years ago, near the powder-house of the Craig Rhiwarth slate quarries, by Mr. Thomas Peter Jones, Gloucester House, Llangynog. It is similar in shape to 'Y Clochfaen,' Llangurig parish (No. 552). It has a circumference at base of 38 inches, and is 7 inches high. The grain-hole pierces its entire length, from the slightly depressed top; the handle-hole is at the side. Now in the collection of Mr. J. Kenrick Jones, M.D., Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant.—Seen, 30th September, 1910.

Parish of **LLANGYNYW**.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

579. *Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 20''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool.

A mound about 400 yards south of Mathrafal Farm, which is almost certainly natural, though marked as an antiquity on the Ordnance sheet. It has no signs of having been opened.—Visited, 1st October, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

580. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 12''$).

A small circular camp, much broken down, situated in the midst of the dense plantation called Ffridd Mathrafal. It consists of an inner enclosure, and a shallow ditch, which, by reason of the fall of the ground, has practically no countersearp or rampart. Its average internal diameter is 120 feet. It was probably intended for the protection of cattle.—Visited, 11th April, 1910.

581. *Pen y Castell* or *Pen y Gorddin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 21''$). Owner, Capt. A. R. Pryce, Cyfronydd, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. John Jones.

An interesting construction, affording an instructive example of the hill-top camp, with concentric defences applied in a simple and undeveloped manner. The innermost enclosure is in shape a slight oval, with a distance from north to south of 160 feet, and from east to west of 180 feet. The summit appears to have been naturally level, though it may have been improved by design. The surrounding bank is nowhere more than 2 feet high, though it has probably been worn down, and the ditch on its external side is now a mere depression. At a varying distance of between 12 and 15 feet come another bank and outer ditch of similar construction, and at a still lower distance of about 12 feet is a third line of similar defences. The camp could never have been a strong one, the ramparts being low, and the ditches shallow. The entrance is at the eastern end, and consists of a straight and gradual slope about 9 feet wide, carried through the successive ramparts, and passing over the intervening ditches. Running along the north-eastern slope may possibly have been an outer vallum, now continued along the line of a dilapidated hedge. There are several slight depressions on the otherwise fairly flat surface of the interior which may point to hut dwellings, or they may be natural hollows in the surface.—Visited, 26th July, 1909.

582. *Bryn y Saethau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 53''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis; occupier, Mr. John Jones.

A camp placed just within the eastern margin of the great wood called Ffridd Mathrafal, and difficult of observation in consequence. In shape it appears to be almost circular, with its longer axis pointing east and west. It consists of an inner area, surrounded by a bank that is now very shallow, and a much larger outer area, also defended by a bank and ditch. These banks draw closely together at the eastern side of the camp, and eventually melt into one shallow rampart and ditch. The

Parish of LLANGYNYW.

banks do not appear to be incurved, but the dense underwood rendered this impossible of satisfactory settlement. At about 8 feet below the main bank at the east end is a bank that appeared to be intended as a traverse for the purpose of guarding the entrance, which was doubtless at this end. Somewhat similar arrangements prevailed at the west end. This camp should be carefully compared with Y Gaer Fawr in the parish of Guilsfield, to which it displays much similarity. It occupies a splendid position for blocking the route through the valley of Meifod.—Visited, 1st October, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

583. *Mathrafal* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 3''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis; occupier, Messrs. H. M. and H. W. Jones.

A mound-and-bailey castle situated upon the left bank of the Banw, a tributary of the Vyrnwy, itself a tributary of the Severn, and a mile south of the village of Meifod. It was the seat of the Welsh principality of Powys Wenwynwyn. The mound was placed on the verge of the river, and has in consequence been eaten into by the rapid and turbulent waters. It has been considerably interfered with by reason of its contiguity to the farm house of Mathrafal, but has probably retained its original height of about 20 feet from the ground level. Its summit was doubtless practically circular, with a diameter of 22 feet, but its symmetry has been marred by the undermining of the river. The mound rose from a somewhat shallow moat, the counterscarp of which was defended by a rampart. The moat joined the river on either side of the mound, but could not have been fed from it, as the stream is at a much lower level. The enclosure is a fairly regular rectangle, which has led to the idea that it is the site of a Roman station. It lies along the bank of the river which forms its boundary on the east; the other three sides are moated and ditched. There are no evidences of a second enclosure.—Visited, 26th July, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

584. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 N.E.). Ded: St. Cynyw. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caereinion; townships of Llangynyw, Mathrafal, Gwaunynog, Cynhinfa.

A small church, having no structural division between nave and chancel. The roof is plastered. The upper portion of the eastern front of a rich and well-proportioned Perpendicular screen, with the original tracery in the heads of the openings, still remains *in situ*. The tracery of the head of the centre compartment of the western front of the screen is inserted between two pillars of the western gallery. The porch is of the 15th century. The font is octagonal and bears a rude representation of the Tudor rose on the set-off above the base.—Visited, 23rd April, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 481. An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents, is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec., 1906, xxxiv, 227.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

585. *Mount* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 21''$).

This is shown on the Ordnance sheet as an antiquity, about 300 yards south of Mathrafal Farm. It is almost certainly of natural formation.—Visited, 11th April, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

586. "In 1849 the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, editor of the *Archæologia Cambrenis*, stated [in *Arch. Journal*, 1849, vi, 399] 'that he had lately found fragments of Roman tile, mortar, and other undeniable vestiges of Roman occupation in the fosse of the entrenched work at Mathraual' " (*Mont. Coll.*, 1871,

Parish of **LLANGYNYW**.

iv, 41, note). Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, s.n. 'Llangynyw' observes:—
 "Several relics of antiquity have been dug up among the ruins near this spot, among which were some tiles having protuberances at one extremity, also some silver dishes, an old sword, and some silver coins."

587. *A button-mould*, found in 1871, on the bank of the river Vyrnwy, adjoining the site of the castle of Mathraval. Now in the Welshpool Museum. *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 217, with illustration; and 1881, xiv, 405.

Parish of **LLANIDLOES** WITHIN.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

588. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.E.). Ded: St. Idloes. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Arwystli; townships of Morfodion, Cefnicroesllwybr, Manledd, Glyn Hafren Iscoed, Cilfachallt, Treflyn, Brithdir, Hengynwydd fach.

The present structure, which has been well and carefully restored, has incorporated two features that are of greater antiquity than any portions of the building of which they now form part. The church consists of a nave and chancel, structurally one, a south porch, a north aisle, and a squat, heavy western tower. The nave and north aisle are separated by an elegant arcading of five bays of the best period of Early English. This arcade is said to have been brought from the dissolved Cistercian monastery of Cwm Hir in Radnorshire. The correctness of this ascription has been frequently debated, and the authorities are referred to in *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 163. The arguments of an able architect, Mr. Martin Underwood, F.R.I.B.A., on p. 177, in favour of the Cwm Hir origin of the arcade, are worthy of consideration. The church has one of the finest oaken roofs of the Perpendicular period in North Wales, which is also asserted to have been brought from a dissolved monastic church, probably that of Cwm Hir. It is said that the date 1542 is carved on the end of one of the hammer-beams, and that it represents the period when the church was very largely rebuilt to accommodate the new features that had just been acquired. The present east window may have been inserted at the same time. The tower is of the type usual to the district, and is surmounted with a wooden belfry; at 4 ft. 6 in. from the ground it splays out ungracefully from a characteristic Perpendicular string course which is carried over the western door. A two-light window of the same period above the west doorway gives light to the tower. The basin of the font is of the first half of the 14th century; the base is modern. On the west wall of the nave, supported on a modern bracket, is an iron helmet, c. 1500-1550, which it is said formerly hung in the chancel, and represents all that is left of a suit of armour that was once kept in the church.—Visited, 8th July, 1910.

There is a good description of this church in *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 163. Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI, i, 144.

[Illustrated, figure 29.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

589. *Old Market Hall* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 47 N.E.).

This building of stone, brick and timber stands in the centre of the town where the four main streets cross. Underneath is an "open" market place with pitched and cobbled paving; above it, supported on oaken beams and arches, is the "closed" market, a long well-lighted room. From the roof rises a cupola, on which "closed" market, a long well-lighted room. From the roof rises a cupola, on which was rung until very recent days. The brick gable end facing Long Bridge Street was rebuilt in 1765. At the corner where Long and Short Bridge Streets meet is a small boulder known as Wesley's Stone, from which the Evangelist is said to have preached. Part of the "Crib" or lock-up, yet remains at the China Street end



FIG. 29.—LLANIDLOES: THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 588): INTERIOR.

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of the structure. Tolls are still taken for stalls pitched in the "open" market on Saturdays. In the years 1606 and 1629 the assizes were held in this building; and until the opening of the Town Hall, in 1908, a Working Men's Institute and Library was located in the upper chamber. It is now the property of Col. J. Davies-Jenkins, Penygreen, Llanidloes.—Visited, 8th July, 1910.

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DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

590. *Pen Cerrig* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 59''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, the Plas, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. Stephen Breese, Garth, Llanidloes.

A prominent cairn erected on a sheep walk on Bryn Mawr, to the south-west of Cors y Gamallt. It is formed of stones gathered on the mountain, and is in appearance similar to others on Plynhymon. It stands some 15 feet high, and is 130 feet in circumference. Nothing is to be gleaned about it locally.—Visited, 5th July, 1910.

591. *Tumulus* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 30''$). Owner, Mr. H. L. V. Pryse, Surrey House, Leamington; occupier, Mrs. Martha Jerman, Ystrad Hynod, Llanidloes.

This fine tumulus is situated on a flat meadow, known as Dôl Rhynion, on the farm of Ystrad Hynod, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes, and on the left bank of the river Clywedog from which it is distant about 30 yards. It is grass-grown and does not appear to have been opened. Its height is 7 feet and its circumference at base about 180 feet. Locally it is said to be "the soldiers' grave, and has a wall inside it."—Visited, 28th June, 1910.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

592. *Garreg Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 54.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 26''$).

There are here two white stones, known as 'y fuwch wen a'r llo,' 'the white cow and calf,' standing close to one another on the moorland near the source of the Severn. They are best approached from Eisteddfa Gurig. The larger of the two stones is 6 feet high, and the smaller 4 feet high. No local tradition would seem to be connected with them.—Visited, 5th July, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

593. *Pen y gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 S.W. and S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 26''$).

Situated on the summit of a high hill, the sheep walk to the farm of Crowlwm, immediately above the disused Aberdeunant mine. The defences consist of little more than a rampart of loose mountain-gathered stones, few of them being larger than one man could carry. The rampart on the inside is from two to three feet high, and has an average depth of 15 feet. The enclosure is not quite circular, measuring some 185 feet in its longer, and 145 feet in its shorter diameter. The entrance is to the north and has on either side the strongest parts of the rampart. Rushes grow freely near the highest point of the enclosure. To the east, just outside the rampart, are two small, erect meini hirion, the one 6 and the other 4 feet in height. In 'A Parochial Account of the parish of Llanidloes,' in *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 158, it is stated that "an inner circle is said to have formerly existed, but no traces of it are now to be seen."—Visited, 7th July, 1910.

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594. *Pen y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 12''$). Owner, His Majesty's Charity Commissioners.

There are faint remains of what was probably an early camp on the hill to the north of the little valley of the Cerist and the celebrated Van mine. In 'A Parochial Account of the parish of Llanidloes,' the writer (Mr. Edward Hamer) states that the camp "seems to have been an extensive one, pentagonal in form, pointing in the direction of the brook which runs at the base of the hill. Its northern portion has been under cultivation for at least thirty years, probably much longer; so that the limits and strength of the work in this direction cannot be very well made out, but that portion which has not been ploughed up is in good preservation. Its measurements were, in its longer direction, about 200 yards, with a breadth varying from 60 to 80 yards. The sides which form the apex of the pentagon are very precipitous, and require no artificial additions to secure the camp from attack in this direction, but on the side nearest the Van mountain the slope is more gradual, and the engineer constructed a line of works consisting of an agger and fosse, at a distance of about 30 yards from the main line of defence, in a direction parallel to it" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1872, v, 48). The same writer adds (*ib.*, 1873, vi, 155) that "although not of the usually accepted orthodox rectangular form, several reasons led" him "to conjecture that this is a Roman work." Since then the camp has evidently suffered much, and there are now but few traces of the "fosse and agger" mentioned by Mr. Hamer. The indications are quite insufficient to admit of any conjectures as to the area that was enclosed. The camp is certainly not Roman.—Visited, 11th May, 1910.

595. *Pen y Clun* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 28''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 55''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Richard Thomas, Pen y Clun, Llanidloes.

A fine camp placed on the south-eastern slope of Pen y Clun Hill, in the wide curve formed here by the river Clywedog, and sheltered by the higher ground of Bryn Tail, almost half a mile to the west. This camp, which covers internally about two acres, is thoroughly protected by the precipitous nature of the ground to the

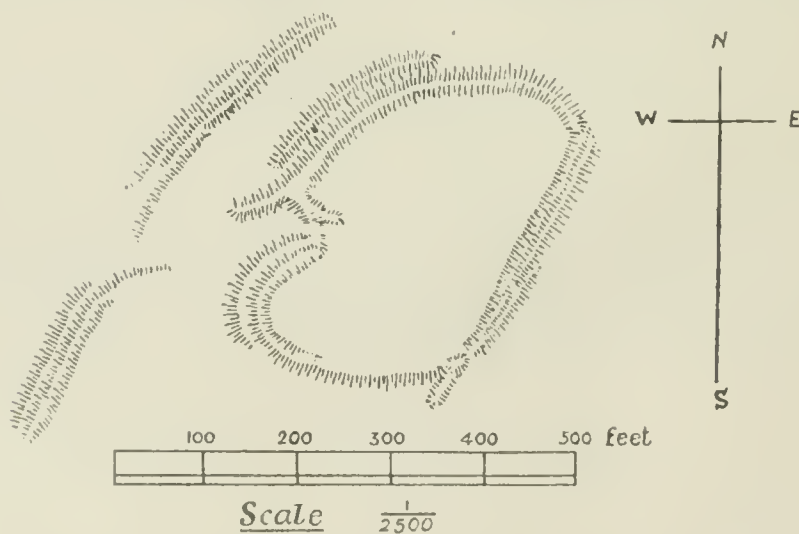


FIG. 30.—LLANIDLOES: PEN Y CLUN CAMP (No. 595); plan.

north and east. The camp is formed of two curved lines springing from an almost straight base-line 400 feet in length. The northern curve starts directly from the end of this base-line, or may be regarded as a continuation of it; but the southern end of the line is carried about 60 feet beyond the point where the curve on this side branches off. The curves do not form perfect ellipses, nor are they quite perpendicular to the base-line constituting the chord of the arc. The northern curve is slightly longer than the southern arm, the one being 375 feet, the other 345 feet. At these distances from the base-line is placed the entrance, which thus comes nearly mid-way in the circular face of the camp. The fall of the ground is away from the base-line and towards the entrance, while the curved bank, which is not more than 4 feet high at the start on either side, is increased in height as it

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proceeds, until it reaches 12 feet at each side of the entrance. It is also doubled for about half its length. Both northern and southern banks at either side of the entrance have their terminations curved inwards. But, whereas the southern curve consists merely of a somewhat shallow hook, the northern side has an outward as well as an inward extension, in perfectly straight lines, and both together take the character of a traverse at right angles to the northern rampart. The portion of this cross bank running into the camp is parallel with the shallow curve of the southern bank, and both banks are drawn nearer together, until the actual entrance into the camp is narrowed from 40 feet to 6 feet. This straight line of the cross bank is carried about 25 feet beyond the line of the northern defence. Here it almost meets the exterior defences of the camp which consist of two slightly curved banks, following the same direction as the inner banks. The scheme of defences thus consists of two external lines which approach each other, much after the shape of the letter U, but do not actually meet, and these exterior lines cover an inner and practically parallel curved line, the intervening space being cut across by the traverse terminating the lines of the northern curved ramparts. These outer defences have an entrance that is placed obliquely to the inner entrance, the bank on the northern side of the entrance being 300 feet in length, whilst that on the southern side is only 120 feet. Like the inner ramparts these banks decrease in height and strength as they recede from the entrance. The width of the opening is 40 feet, and both sides have the ramparts slightly curved inwards and outwards, the inner curve of the northern rampart coming within 40 feet of the termination of the traverse already referred to. The ditches vary in depth from 3 to 6 feet from the level, the greater depth corresponding to the greater height of the ramparts as the entrances are approached. The ditch is continued along the exterior side of what has been termed the base-line of the camp, 120 feet of the entire length of 400 feet being cut through solid rock. Rock crops out in several places within the camp, and cuts across the southern inner rampart. There is no appearance of water within or close to the camp, but the river Cerist flows through the valley below it. This camp is the westernmost example of its class in the county of Montgomery, and of considerable strategic interest.—Visited, 28th June, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

596. *Pen y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 0''$). Owner, the Rev. J. C. Bowen; occupier, Mr. John Davies.

A good example of the mount-and-bailey castle, situated at the southern end of a small hill, at the foot of which is Llyn Ebyr. The earthwork extends along the crest of the hill for a distance of nearly 300 yards, the mound being placed at the southernmost corner. It rises to a height of from 12 to 15 feet from the bottom of the surrounding ditch, and is 24 yards in diameter at the summit. This is hollowed out towards the centre, in a somewhat unusual fashion, and the hollowing has been executed more carefully than it would have been done by treasure hunters. It may, however, have been done when the trees which now cover it, and which are unquestionably of considerable age, were first planted. The ditch protecting the enclosure has disappeared along much of the eastern side, which is flat and open, and where cultivation has been long pursued. The western slope, now covered with trees, falls precipitously, but along it can be traced the ditch and bank that surrounded the enclosure. The fields to the east of the camp are styled 'Moats,' 'Moats canol' and 'Moats nessa' in the Tithe Schedule, Nos. 425, 418 and 419.—Visited, 13th July, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

597. *Van Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 41 N.E. and S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 28''$).

The Van hill is to the left of the road from Llanidloes to Machynlleth, about two-thirds of a mile south-east of the fourth milestone. The site of an oval camp on the summit of the hill is shown upon the 6 in. Ordnance sheets, but no earthworks remain at present. It is possible that its situation may be marked by a circular

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depression in the surface of the ground. Two cairns, which formerly crowned the summit, have long since been carted away for building purposes (*Mont. Coll.*, 1872, v, 44).—Visited, 1st July, 1910.

598. *Melin Hen Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 46.5''$).

This mill lies south-east of the south-east corner of Llyn Ebyr. The former sarn of wood and stone was only removed a few years since, when the present bridge with iron railings was erected over Nant Wigddwr.—Visited, 29th June, 1910.

599. *Dinas* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 55''$).

An open mountain to the south-west of the road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes, a little beyond the fifth milestone from Llanidloes. No remains of any earthworks on the Dinas are marked on the Ordnance sheet, and any which may have formerly existed are not now visible.—Visited, 1st July, 1910.

600. *Banc y Groes; Nant Groes; Croes uchaf* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 41 N.W., 41 S.W.).

The reason for the names of this sheep walk, brook and farm is not apparent, nor does any local tradition seem to survive. They lie to the west of the road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes, a little beyond the fifth milestone from Llanidloes, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the road.—Visited, 1st July, 1910.

601. *Cae Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 48 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 26' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 45''$).

A field $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles east-south-east of Llanidloes. Tithe Schedule, No. 811. No sign of any sarn is now visible.—Visited, 30th June, 1910.

602. *Cae Sarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 27' 25''$, long. $3^{\circ} 39' 6''$).

A field owned and occupied by Messrs. Thomas and Richard Davies, Geufron; north of the river Severn, and south of Pont y Geufron. Tithe Schedule, No. 78. The lower corner is always wet and boggy, and sometimes difficult to cross; there probably once existed a paved footpath across, which gave its name to the field.—Visited, 5th July, 1910.

603. *Cae Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 32' 50''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, the Plas, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. Stephen Breese.

A field on Garth Farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Pen y Castell fawr, and adjoining the Garth and Van Road station. Tithe Schedule, No. 1034. In it is a large monolith, of a formation different from any about here; probably a drift stone. One of the three Garth fish-ponds was in this field; it was filled in with some 300 cart-loads of soil and *débris* about 20 years ago.—Visited, 1st July, 1910.

604. *Cae gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 36' 48''$).

A field on the farm of Ystrad Hynod. Tithe Schedule, No. 656. Excavation here might possibly disclose the reason for the name.—Visited, 28th June, 1910.

- 604a. *Stone Axe-head*. Of Whinstone; $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and 4 inches broad at the widest part. It weighs between 5 and 6 lbs. It was found in the spring of 1878 in a field forming part of the farm called Pen y bank (otherwise Cefn hafod y coel, according to the Ordnance map), by the tenant when ploughing, at a depth of 18 or 20 inches below the surface. Now in the Welshpool Museum. Illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1881, xiv, 271.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

605. *Quern*. A perfect upper stone of a circular quern was dug up in trenching at Garth, where it remains in the custody of the tenant, Mr. Stephen Breese.—Seen, 5th July, 1910.

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DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

606. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.W.). Ded : St. Mary. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caereinion; townships of Ehudan, Llan, Cowney.*

The present parish church was formerly the nunnery church of St. Mary of Llanllugan, the only pre-Reformation house of female religionists in North Wales. The nunnery was founded by Meredydd ap Rotpert, lord of Cedewen, about the year 1200. At the dissolution the inmates numbered three. The monastic church became parochial, and has continued to exist, with greater or lesser restorations, until the present. The edifice is a small single-chambered building, with no structural division between nave and chancel. The east window is of three lights, pointed, but of the early Perpendicular period. It contains much of the original glass. In the centre light is the figure of the Crucifixion. The glass in the side lights has been replaced without any sense of order; fragments of an inscription such as "Orate pro bono. . . . ecc— fabrica—," "a pr—," and "qui," can be discovered here and there.† The fleur de lis is used as a decoration motive, but there is no sign of the Tudor rose. In the lower panel of the left light is the hooded figure of an abbess, in an attitude of prayer; on the right side is a shield bearing the royal arms—1st and 3rd, three fleurs de lis, placed two and one, 2nd and 4th, three leopards guardant. The roof timbering is for the most part ancient; a tie beam which stretches across the building has Perpendicular mouldings. The font is a small circular stone basin which was not originally intended for the purpose it now fulfils; it is placed on a modern pillar, but the base is ancient. The conventual buildings were probably to the south of the church, on a flat space of ground slightly raised above the little river Rhiw. In the south wall of the church are signs of a door, which probably opened into the cloister. There are also evidences of buildings having been attached to the church on its north side, and a square headed window has been inserted into a doorway which opened on this side. The materials of the displaced buildings were doubtless used for the erection of a house that adjoins the present churchyard, but a careful examination failed to discover any relics of the pre-Reformation period.—Visited, 20th June, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 484; Glynne, 'Notes.' *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, V, i, 91. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 229.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

607. *Cae Garn fawr, Cae Garn fach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 N.E.; lat. 52° 36' 11", long. 3° 26' 25"; lat. 52° 36' 13", long. 3° 26' 10"). Owner, Mr. John Davies. M.R.C.S., Newtown; occupier, Mr. John Hughes, Sychnant, Llanllugan.

Two fields on the verge of the open land called Mynydd y Gribyn. In Cae Garn fawr, at the point indicated, are the remains of a mound of stones, probably a cairn, the materials of which have gone to construct the walls of the various enclosures from the mountain. According to the farmer, the field containing the remains of the cairn is now known as 'Y Belan gerrig,' 'the stony heap,' and Cae Carn fach is called 'Cae Carw uchaf.' The fields are numbered 435 and 434, respectively, in the Tithe Schedule.—Visited, 18th July, 1910.

* The townships of this parish seem to have sunk into complete forgetfulness. They are not recorded in Thomas' *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 484, but they are given above from the first Minister's Account of the dissolved nunnery.

† Archdeacon Thomas (*ib.*) writing in 1908 says that he misses from the window the fragment having the date (M)CCCCLIII, and another piece, '(San)cta ora pro.' The latter fragment would appear to be the same as the 'a pr...' mentioned above, but the piece containing the date is not now to be discovered.

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608. *Cae y garreg fawr* and *Waun tair carreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 7''$).

An enclosure directly north-west of the farm of Lliidiardau mawr. Tithe Schedule, No. 153. It is said on the information of an elderly native of the parish, Mr. Evan Morris of Cefn coch isaf, that at or near the spot indicated, about 45 years ago there stood three upright stones, 4 or 5 feet in height, which were destroyed by one of the farmers of the neighbourhood.

609. *Cae carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 15''$).

A field on Gwennydd farm, and directly south of the farm house. Tithe Schedule, No. 19.

610. *Maes y cwrt ucha*, *Maes y cwrt issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 38''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 23''$ and $14''$). Owner, Mr. A. E. F. W. Herbert, Upper Helmsley, York; occupier, Mr. John Morris, Tynllan, Llanugan.

The first and second fields directly west of the farm house of Tynllan, which itself adjoins the churchyard. The house is of the half-timbered type, and dates from the first half of the 17th century, and is doubtless built upon the site of part of the nunnery of Llanllugan, where the steward of the house transacted manorial business, and the fields represent the meadow attached to the abbatial 'court house.'—Visited, 20th June, 1910.

Parish of LLANLLWCHAIARN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

611. *Aberbechan Dykes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 10''$).

Two parallel dykes, commencing at the point where the boundary of Aberbechan township of Llanllwchaiarn parish connects with the Beechan, or Highgate Brook. Each dyke has an external ditch, at present of varying height, but averaging 6 feet from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the rampart; neither dyke has any sign of a rampart on its outer side. The space between the dykes varies slightly, but maintains an average distance of 25 feet. Their termination at the brook side is not marked by any special feature. Their course for the first 250 yards is north-easterly, and for the greater part of this distance they are fairly on the level. The ground then rises sharply, the dykes following a straight course up the acclivity. The farm house and buildings of Little Aberbechan are built right upon the line of the dykes, which have in consequence disappeared at the farm house. They are again traceable beyond the farm buildings, with a slightly irregular course eastward, and they are finally lost in the second field beyond the farm house. The next farm, which is about 250 yards to the eastward, and in a straight line with the course of the dykes at the point of their disappearance, is called 'Cloddiau,' 'The Dykes.'—Visited, 9th August, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

612. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.E.). Ded: St. Llwechaiarn. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen; townships of Aberbechan, Hendidley, Gwestydd, Cilcowen.

The edifice is modern. "The chancel has been lined with old oak panelling [from Welshpool parish church], and an old oak altar table and reredos have been placed in it, to commemorate the reign of Queen Victoria" (Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 530).—Visited, 27th June, 1909.

An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents is given in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 248.

Parish of LLANLLWCHAIARN.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

613. *Pen y Gloddfa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.E.).

The northern slope above the town of Newtown, now largely built upon. There are no distinctive appearances of early occupation, but the name points to early occupation. The township bears the name of Hendidley, and three farms within it are called Scafell.*—Visited, 9th August, 1909.

614. *Cae Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 28''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 8''$).

A field on the farm of Middle Scafell (Tithe Schedule, No. 196). There is now no indication of a tump or tumulus.—Visited, 14th July, 1909.

615. *Cae'r fendith, Scafell farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.).

A farm, said to have been the residence of Henry Williams, the non-juror, in the reign of Charles II. A field bearing the above name ('the field of blessing') is especially associated with him.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

PREHISTORIC.

616. *Urn*—of the drinking cup type; discovered "a few years ago" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 426), during the construction of a new road to Aberbechan Hall. It



FIG. 31.—LLANLLWCHAIARN: URN (No. 616); scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

is also figured in *Archæologia*, 1870, xliii, 394, and *Arch. Camb.*, 1902, VI, ii, 199.† Now in the Welshpool Museum.

617. *A stone object* found in July, 1890, on the banks of the Severn, nearly opposite the Gro Tump.

MEDIEVAL.

618. *Ecclesiastical medal*, found at Pen y gloddfa, in 1873.

* 'Scafell' is the form into which the Welsh 'Ysgafell' has been distorted. The Welsh name was borne by Miss Jane Williams, the author of *A History of Wales*, who was of this house.

† The location of the find is erroneously given as "Aberbechan, near Newton, Monm[outh]," in the Hon. John Abercromby's 'Chronological Arrangement of the Drinking-cup' (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1903-4, xxxviii, 331, No. 45b).

Parish of LLANLLWCHAIARN.

619. *Owen Glyndwr's Parliament House at Dolgelly, co. Merioneth* ; removed from its original site by Sir Pryce Pryce Jones, and re-erected, with the careful preservation of all its details, within the grounds of his residence at Dolerw, near Newtown. It presents an interesting example of a 16th-century Welsh town residence.*

Parish of LLANMEREWIG.†

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

620. *Camp on Giant's Bank Farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 0''$). Owner, Mr. Maurice M. Lloyd, Montgomery; occupier, Mr. John George.

The camp is situated on the summit of a hill a little over 600 feet in height. The ground slopes gently away towards the south and west, and more abruptly to the north and east; and the site is commanded by higher ground on all sides, except towards the valley of the Severn. The enclosure is a rough parallelogram, with rounded corners, which give it the appearance of a long oval. The interior measures 90 yards from E. to W., by 40 yards from N. to S. It has been surrounded by a fosse, which is plainly discernible on the S. and W. sides, but has disappeared elsewhere. On the northern side a hedge has been planted on the line of rampart, and the ditch has been filled up in this direction. The present maximum height from the top of the rampart to the bottom of the ditch is 20 feet. Traces of a slight outer rampart remain at one or two points.

In Lewis's *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833 (*s.n.* Llanmerewig), where this camp is called Roman, "fragments of ornamented pottery, and part of a spear head," are said to have been found within its area. The writers of the History of the parish also say that "a spear head has been found on the summit since 1840, by a farmer whilst ploughing"; but that, "in spite of a thorough search," no trace of either find could be discovered (*Mont. Coll.*, 1908, xxxv, 81, with plan).—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

621. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 S.W.). Ded: St. Llwechaiarn. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen.‡

The church has been practically rebuilt since 1833. Probably the only structural feature of the earlier edifice that still in part remains is the plain timbered roof. The east window was removed in the restoration of 1892, and the stone-work re-erected in the churchyard—an early fourteenth century window of two lights, with a semi-circular trefoliated opening above. On the ledge of the easternmost window on the south side is the bowl of a font, doubtless belonging to this church, which was discovered in the parish and removed hither in 1833. Internally it has a diameter of between 17 and 18 inches; externally the curve is broken at four equidistant points by heavy projections shaped as to two opposite sides like a solid handle, and as to the other two opposite sides with the same projections curved into the side of the font. It is an early water stoup. A font of similar shape and size is still in use at the parish church of Snead (which see).

The churchyard is nearly circular, and has every appearance of having been a small prehistoric hill-top enclosure. It is surrounded by an earthen bank, outside

* An original water-colour drawing of this building (and others adjoining it) made in 1836 by Jean Jacques Masquerier is preserved in the National Library of Wales.

† The early spellings of the name of this parish point to some such form as Llam erewig, or Llam yr ewig; but not to a name commencing with the usual Llan. See the instances collected in the History of the parish in *Mont. Coll.*, 1908, xxxv, 81.

‡ The single township constituting the parish is now called Llanmerewig, but was formerly known as Llanllwechaiarn issa.

Parish of LLANMEREWIG.

which a modern stone wall has been built. The bank has a fine slope to the interior.—Visited, 18th September, 1909.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 533. Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, V, i, 92. An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 250.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

622. "A Roman road, leading from Caersws, through the vale of the Severn to the Gaer, near Montgomery, and thence to Chester and Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium of the Romans, may be traced in the lower part of this parish, near the river Severn" (Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, 1833, *s.n.* Llanmerewig). The Roman road, which has been traced and located in the adjoining parish of Newtown, must have passed through the parish of Llanmerewig, but no superficial evidences of it have been discovered during the course of the present inspection, nor hints of its direction met with in local place-names.

623. *Cae Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 S.W.; lat. 52° 31' 48", long. 3° 14' 40").

Tithe Schedule, No. 38. The field west of, and adjoining, the modern Church House. There are no present traces of a cairn.

624. *Cae Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.E.; lat. 52° 31' 37", long. 3° 15' 17").

A field on Lower House Farm, 500 yards north-west of the camp on Giant's Bank Farm. Tithe Schedule, No. 123.

625. In the year 1273 King Edward I directed a letter to Llewelyn ap Gruffud, enjoining him to suspend entirely the repair and construction of a castle at Abermule, probably intended by Llewelyn to be a direct menace to the castle of Montgomery (*Close Rolls*, 1 Edw. I, m. 7d., 23 June, 1273. The *Rolls Calendar* gives the place as 'Abrunol,' and indexes it as 'Abrunob').

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

626. In the camp on Giant's Bank Farm, "fragments of ornamented pottery, and part of a spear head" were discovered (Lewis, *Top. Dict. of Wales*, 1833, *s.n.* Llanmerewig), and, since 1840, a spear head; none of which are now to be traced. *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 90.

Parish of LLANRHAIADR YM MOCHNANT.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

627. *Garnedd Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 N.W.; lat. 52° 50' 25", long. 3° 23' 3").

The remains of a cairn on Y Clogydd, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the south-west of the disused lead mines on Craig y mwn, and two miles north-east of the village of Llangynog. It is approached from the farmyard of Tan y graig by a path leading to the waterfall, known locally as 'Pistyll Dwrgi,' or 'Pistyll Cwrgi,' both these names being current, though not so marked on the Ordnance sheet. The *carnedd* has been used as a quarry, and many of its stones have been removed. Its circumference at base is 28 feet; the average height is now about 2 feet. There are slight indications that the lowest round of the stones of which it was built were laid on edge; the *carnedd* is, however, too ruined to warrant any further statement as to its construction.—Visited, 20th September, 1910.

Parish of LLANRHAIADR YM MOCHNANT.

628. *Bedd Crynddyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 54''$).

A tumulus, not marked on the Ordnance sheet. It is also sometimes called 'Moel Cerrig Gwynion,' and is visible for some distance, the white quartz stones upon it rendering it conspicuous. It has a height of 8 to 10 feet, with a circumference at base of 250 feet. No traces of its having been opened are to be detected. On its summit sheep have worn a slight depression, and the part so exposed shows the tumulus to be constructed of earth and small stones; the outer covering, now largely grass-grown, being formed of the white quartz already noted above.—Visited, 6th September, 1910.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI IIRION).

629. *Carreg y Cyfrwy* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 59''$).

This curiously and naturally shaped stone, known as the 'Saddle stone,' stands upon the parish boundary, and close to 'Bedd Crynddyn' (No. 628). Its height above ground is from 12 to 15 inches, with a length of 24 inches, and a width averaging 15 inches.—Visited, 6th September, 1910.

DIVISION Id (INSCRIBED STONES).

630. *Pont Glan Tanat Uchaf* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 49''$).

On the parapets of this bridge over Nant Engyll, built into the coping on either side, are three stones having the remains of circles clearly carved upon them. The coping stone on the left, going to Llanfyllin, is 26 inches long and 17 inches broad; upon it is a well-nigh perfect cross, the arms being $7\frac{1}{2}$, 7, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 inches respectively in length. The circle enclosing the arms is perfect at the ends of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and the $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lateral arms, which would appear to be their original length. A portion of the circle, about one fourth of it, has been cut away to make the stone fit its present position. On the opposite parapet are two stones, adjoining each other, end to end. The shorter of the two is evidently the remaining portion of the above stone, containing the missing parts of the 4-inch arm, and the portion of its circle. The remaining stone, 44 inches long, and 16 inches broad, has on it a similar cross and circle, but larger and more extended, each arm of the cross being $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; the circle is practically perfect. The stones have a thickness of 5 inches, and appear to have originally been grave stones. The carving is sharp and deep. Careful examination of the bridge failed to reveal any portions of inscribed slabs, or any carved pieces other than the three here noted.—Visited, 12th September, 1910.

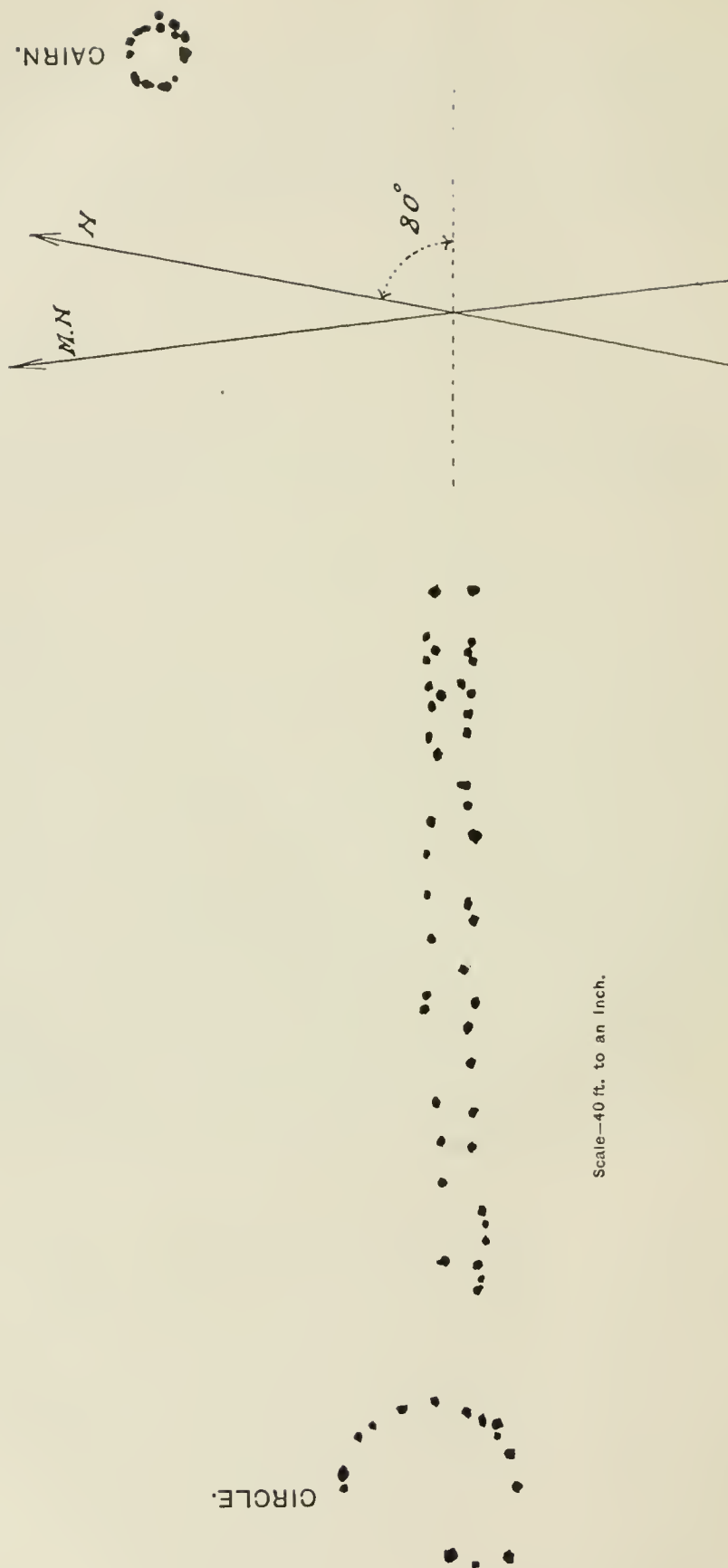
DIVISION Ie (STONE CIRCLES).*

631. *Rhos y beddau Circle and Avenue* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 1 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 51' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 51''$). Owner, Lady Williams-Wynn, Llangedwyn.

A circle, with a well-defined avenue. The circle has a fairly uniform diameter of 41 feet, though a few of the stones are now a little out of position. The 13 stones noted were all of small size, the largest (the western one) being only 2 feet high. The number of the stones given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1871, iv, 241, is only 12. The thirteenth stone is certainly small, and perhaps doubtful. Two stones on the western side, now outside the ring, have probably been moved from the circle. Judging from the results obtained in the avenue many more stones of the circle might be discovered by digging below the surface.

The avenue is formed by two rows of stones, the one on the south side being the more complete. It is not directed to the centre of the circle (the prolongation of its centre line passing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet south of that point), but to the largest stone on the western side of the circle. Both rows appear to commence at stones on the eastern

* This description has been contributed by Lieut.-Col. W. Ll. Morgan, R.E., one of the Commissioners.



Scale—40 ft. to an Inch.

Fig. 32.—LLANRHAIIADR YM MOCHNANT: RHOS Y BEDDAU STONE CIRCLE AND AVENUE (No. 631); plan.

Parish of LLANRHAIADR YM MOCHNANT.

side of the circle, but the southern stone has fallen a little out of line. There is a gap in both rows—of 27 feet in the southern and 33 feet in the northern row—before the stones are visible, but doubtless many are buried under the accumulation of decayed vegetation, and could be recovered with but little difficulty; 19 stones were counted in the northern, 33 in the southern row. The rows stand 10 feet apart and are fairly straight. A few stones have fallen both outwards and inwards, which in places gives an irregular appearance to the lines. The stones which terminate the rows are slightly larger than the others, and stand exactly opposite to each other.

The azimuth of the avenue is N. 80° E., and the skyline 5° . It is hard to see what festival this line could have anticipated, while a more unfortunate site for an observatory would be difficult to find, being surrounded by high hills; the only break in the heights is almost directly east and is not utilised.* 126 feet to the north-east of the termination of the avenue is what looks like a small circle, bearing N. 69° E. from the centre of the circle, skyline 7° . What purpose it has served, whether stone circle, cairn, or hut circle it is impossible now to decide. On a cursory survey it apparently consisted of 12 stones, but on removing the rushes and decayed vegetation it was found that it was composed of an almost continuous ring of stones close together. Some few of the stones were sufficiently large to have needed a considerable amount of labour to place them in position. It is quite possible, therefore, that it had been originally erected as a cairn, and the enclosing ring, which has a diameter of 15 feet, had been improved by shepherds.

[Illustrated, figure 32.]

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS,
WITH ENCLOSURES).

632. *Domen Moel Frochas* † (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 36''$, long. $3^{\circ} 1' 26''$).

A mound, with fosse and outer enclosure. The situation is at the end and on the highest point of Moel Frochas, with the ground falling sharply on all sides except along the line of the hill, and with splendid prospects of the country around. The mound rises from a shallow fosse to a height of about 20 feet, the counter-scarp being nowhere more than 7 feet in height. The moat surrounded the mound, but to the north it has been filled in by the earth shovelled from the top of the mound in the course of past excavations. The enclosure was placed to the east of the mound, on its most vulnerable side; in shape it is a horse-shoe, its external walls being given a slight outward curve. It is 21 feet in diameter.—Visited, 13th June, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION H (ANCIENT VILLAGE SITES).

633. *Craig Rhiwarth Hut Circles* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 50' 3''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 0''$).

Over the upper portion of the southern slope of Craig Rhiwarth hill are scattered a number—probably sixty—of hut circles, with a strong, carefully constructed, protecting wall of large unhewn stones. At its eastern end the wall starts from rough precipitous ground needing no special defence. Its course is almost due east and west for a distance of near 1,500 feet, when it terminates ineffectually on the hill-side. About midway along this wall is the entrance which is both in- and out-turned to an extent of nearly 10 feet. The hut circles are in groups on the hill-side above the wall, and so far as could be ascertained their entrances faced the south-east. The internal diameter seemed to average 20 feet. There is a small spring in the south-eastern part of the enclosure.—Visited, 18th August, 1910.

* The correction of azimuth for this sky line would be difficult to calculate. It is, however, so considerable that if not taken into account all conclusions based upon the original observations would be absurd. It can be seen that approximately it would point to the sun-rise of the May festival, but to work out anything more definite would be waste of time, as it is impossible to conceive that the astronomers of those early days would have used a plumb line to identify the crossing to the lines of the avenue or the distant hills; and, without some such means, the observations might easily be days out.

† This is called Tomen Cefnllawr in *Mont. Coll.*, 1871, IV, xxviii, where it is termed “a mound of judicature.” Locally it is called ‘Tomen Cennlor,’ which has been made into ‘Tomen yr Cefn lle oer’ on the Ordnance sheet.

Parish of LLANRHAIADR YM MOCHNANT.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

634. *Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 58''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 10''$).

An earthen bank on the land of Ty newydd farm, running almost due east and west for a distance of 300 yards. At its eastern end it starts at a tiny rivulet which is too insignificant to have formed an obstacle. A few yards from its eastern termination it is cut through by the main road from Llanfyllin to Llanrhaiadr. It is at its best at about half its course, where it is about 12 feet in height. The accompanying ditch is on its northern side; it is shallow, not more than 3 feet high, and varies in breadth. A modern hedge has been planted within it, and has largely succeeded in filling it up. The bank becomes less prominent as it reaches its western termination, and it appears to end at a tiny rill. There are no signs of its continuation on the rising ground further west. It was probably not constructed for defensive purposes; but it is marked 'Intrenchment' upon the Ordnance sheet.—Visited, 13th June, 1910.

635. *Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 12''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 48''$).
Owner, Mr. John Lomax, Bodfach, Llanfyllin.

An earthen bank, on the farm of Aber naint, of similar character to the last described. It starts at the little stream called Nant y Clawdd, a tiny tributary to the slightly bigger stream called Nant Fyllon, and at the point indicated as the boundary of the municipal borough of Llanfyllin. The course of Nant y Clawdd is north-eastward, whereas the course of the bank is north-westward, at almost an exact right angle to the stream. Parallel with Nant y Clawdd, and about 700 yards to the west, another tiny nameless rill runs into Nant Fyllon, and doubtless the bank ran from the margin of one stream to that of the other. It, however, does not at present reach so far as the westernmost stream, but ends inconclusively a few yards from it. Its direction is by no means straight. It is cut through by a narrow lane, probably of considerable antiquity. About midway in its course it is quite 20 feet high. The ditch, which is shallow throughout, is on the north side of the bank.—Visited, 13th June, 1910.

636. *Clawdd Mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 18''$).

This massive and well-preserved dyke is situated on the summit of Y Foel, at an altitude of 1,655 feet. Its north-eastern end almost touches Llwybr Heilyn. Midway in its length of 1,500 feet, the dyke crosses the boundary line of the parish, and for the remainder of its course runs to the north-west in the parish of Hirnant. It has an average height of 20 feet; the ditches on either side are 10 feet wide, and are particularly clear and defined at the two ends of the dyke, which are well finished. A water course has worn its way through at a distance of 540 feet from the northern end, and the exposed sections here show that the dyke is composed of small stones and earth thrown up from the ditches. Throughout its entire length the north side of the dyke is the steeper of the two. The summit has a flat surface, averaging 4 to 5 feet in width. It would seem as if this dyke had been constituted to guard the ancient trackway of Llwybr Heilyn (No. 256), which is visible for some distance from the top of the entire length of the dyke. A few years ago Clawdd Mawr was often alluded to in this parish as 'Boneyn Rhyfal,' 'Battle Bank,' a name now seldom heard when it is referred to. A fine rapier (No. 652) was found on Clawdd Mawr about quarter of a century since.—Visited, 7th September, 1910.

637. *Mound* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 18''$).

An earthwork on the left bank of the river Tanat, which, though not marked as an antiquity upon the Ordnance sheet, has every appearance of being artificial. It consists of a mound, having a rocky core, of about 20 feet in height, and 70 feet in diameter. Attached to the eastern side is a platform, elevated above the surrounding level about 5 feet. There are no signs of a ditch round either the mound or its annexe.—Visited, 17th June, 1910.

Parish of LLANRHAIADR YM MOCHNANT.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

638. *Bishop Morgan's Summer-house* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 21''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 58''$).

On Pen y walk, immediately over the bank of the river Rhaiadr, and opposite to the Vicarage and Church, which are on the Denbighshire side of the river, are the scant foundation stones of the building known as 'Bishop Morgan's Summer-house,' in which tradition has it he did much of his translation of the Bible. It is on the glebe land. Within living memory the walls of this small building were breast-high, and were removed for sake of the stones, which were used elsewhere.—Visited, 23rd September, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

639. *Cadnant* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 21''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 46''$).

A farm, one mile north-north-east of the village of Pen y bont fawr. Some years ago an old building, said to have had a date-stone in one of the walls, was pulled down. Nothing is known of the stone.—Visited, 16th September, 1910.

640. *Cae castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 50''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Richard Thomas, Cefnderwen.

Tithe Schedule, No. 330. A field on Cefnderwen farm, two miles north of Pen y garnedd. In one part of it, yet marked by a holly tree, formerly stood an old building, which was inhabited about 80 years ago. The last stones of it are stated to have been removed some years ago.—Visited, 16th September, 1910.

641. *Cae Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 23''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 698. There are at present no traces of a mound.—Visited, 15th September, 1910.

642. *Cae garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 24''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 153. A field so named on the farm of Cil eos uchaf, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile north of Pen y bont fawr village. Nothing is known of any cairn having stood on it.—Visited, 16th September, 1910.

643. *Cae y garreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 54''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 2''$). Occupier, Mr. William Richards.

Tithe Schedule, No. 56.—Visited, 15th September, 1910.

644. *Erw garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 28''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 5''$). Owner, Mr. Thomas Lomax; occupier, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Cwmgwenn isaf.

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 59 and 60. Locally known as 'Erw fawr,' and not as 'Erw garn.'—Visited, 15th September, 1910.

645. *Erw y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 5''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 34.

646. *Erw gerrig* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 32''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 114. A field east of Moel frochas farmhouse.

647. *Garn Uchaf* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 28''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 38''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 93. Nothing is known of a cairn here.—Visited, 16th September, 1910.

Parish of LLANRHAIADR YM MOCHNANT.

648. *Pen y garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 12''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 38''$).

A small hamlet, distant five miles from the town of Llanfyllin, and near the fifth milestone on the road to Bala. The origin of the name is not evident.—Visited, 15th September, 1910.

649. *Pen y stryd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 8''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 4''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 269. One-third of a mile south of the second milestone from Llanrhaidr ym Mochnant to Llanfyllin. There is no local knowledge or tradition of a causeway here.—Visited, 13th September, 1910

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

STONE AGE.

650. *Spindle Whorls*—now in the Welshpool Museum.

- 650a. *Stone Hammer*. A small stone hammer, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was found in a heap of stones drawn from the river Twrch, in the parish of Llanrhaidr ym Mochnant. Now in the Welshpool Museum. It is illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1881, xiv, 272.

BRONZE AGE.

651. *Celt* (?), found near the hut-circles on Cefn Rhiwarth, about 25 years ago. Present locality unknown.
652. *Bronze Celt*—"A bronze celt was discovered in Brithdir some years ago" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1871, iv, 248).

LATE CELTIC.

653. *Bronze Penannular Torques*. In the year 1867 nine rings or torques were discovered upon the farm of Bryndreiniog, in the township of Glanhafon, during the removal of an old fence. One of the rings was broken by a workman

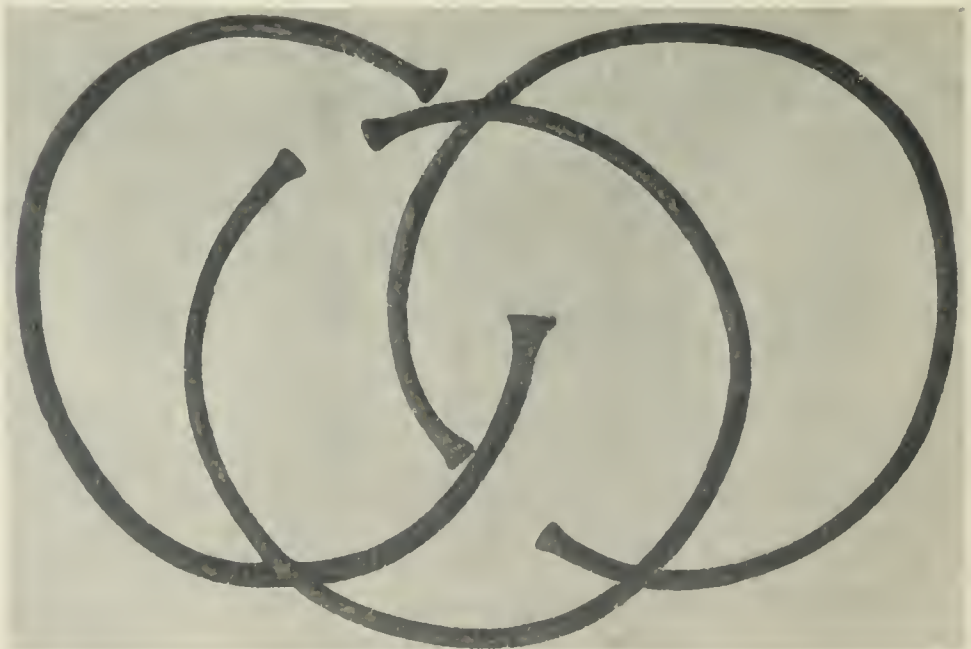


FIG. 33.—LLANRHAIADR YM MOCHNANT: BRONZE TORQUES (No. 653); $\frac{1}{2}$ actual size.

when trying to open or widen it. Another had pendant pieces attached to it, but this and four of its companions were soon lost, and unfortunately no drawing

Parish of LLANRHAIADR YM MOCHNANT.

was taken or description written of the pendants. The four remaining rings found their way into the Welshpool Museum, but only three were discoverable when they were photographed for this notice. They were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on the 7th April, 1870, and two (the largest and the smallest) are figured in *Proc. S.A.*, II, iv, 467. The illustration is reproduced in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 420, together with a second drawing of the smallest.

654. *Spur and portion of sword-handle.* In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (7th April, 1870), 2nd Series, iv, 468, after the description and illustration of the Torques referred to above (No. 653), it is stated there had been found in a field called 'Maes y fattel' on the farm of Glanhafon fawr (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.) "an ancient spur and a piece of a sword-handle. The latter was sold by the finder for a few pence, but, proving to be of gold, it fell into the hands of a Jew in Chester." This find is also mentioned, with the same illustrations, in *Mont. Coll.*, 1871, iv, 247. No date is given, but as the find is within the memory of a person now living, it is probable that the discovery was made only a short time before the year 1870.

MEDIEVAL.

655. *Rapier (?)* About 25 years since, a perfect blade, 27 inches in length, was unearthed on Clawdd Mawr. It was exhibited at a village bazaar in 1891, and promptly disappeared.

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

656. *Hen Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.E.; lat. 52° 45' 41", long. 3° 7' 33"). Owner, Mrs. Busch, Crosswood, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. Richard Jones.

An interesting mound on the farm of Coed mawr, which in the course of the cultivation of the surrounding land has lost whatever characteristic features it may have once possessed. Slight indications on the western side show that it had a ditch. The mound is now about 25 feet high, and the summit is 55 feet in diameter. An account of it written in or before the year 1871 observes of its appearance at that time, "The excavations that have been made expose its entire breadth to the depth of about 10 or 12 feet, the lower exposed layer consists of tolerably large sized river stones, with a very thin layer of soil between, next a layer of pebbles, and then a layer of gravel, superimposed by the upper large layer of soil proceeding from coarse to fine to the surface. Between the upper layer of gravel and the soil, of which its lower layer would seem to have been put in while in a state of mud, there are hollow spaces or holes into which a long stick has been pushed out of sight in a horizontal position" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1871, iv, 91, with plan and section (p. 58). See *ib.*, 1900, xxxi, 285).—Visited, 22nd April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

657. *Intrenchments* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.E.; lat. 52° 45' 10", long. 3° 10' 25"). Owner, Mrs. C. E. Stewart; occupier, Mr. Edward Morris, Collfryn Farm.

A peculiar earthwork, in length nearly 500 feet, and spreading at its base to a width of about 150 feet. It forms a solid mound of earth of about the height of 5 feet from the surrounding surface. The south-western side of the work is carried

Parish of LLANSANTFFRAID DEUDWR.

round with a sweeping outward curve. According to an account of it in *Mont. Coll.*, 1871, iv, 90, it was then surrounded by a "great ditch," and had "a rampart on the summit from 6 to 20 feet high." Local tradition associates it with warfare, but it is difficult to see its utility or purpose. The neighbouring cottage is called Pen y Sarn.—Visited, 26th April, 1910.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

658. *Ffynnon Elias* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 58''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 48''$).

This well is on common land in the township of Trederwen. *Ffynnon Elias* became silted up, and a more conveniently situated well close by has led to its neglect. It is understood, however, that it is to be again brought into general use.

659. *Ffynnon y Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 7' 36''$).

Near the mound called Hen Domen (No. 653); it is now closed, and its waters drained into an adjoining brook.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

660. *Ancient Roads*. It is stated that a Roman road has been traced in places along the route from the valley of the Severn, traversing the upland country beyond the parish of Guilsfield, and passing through the parish of Llansantffraid Deuddwr. In the opposite direction, and taking the cross roads near the farm of Pen y sarn as a point of departure (lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 27''$), it will probably be found that the by-road called Collfryn Lane is medieval. Starting from the same point, the road to the right of Collfryn Lane is now in too neglected a condition to admit of an opinion being formed. This latter road (and Collfryn Lane by a turn to the west) leads to Fawnog Lane in the parish of Meifod, and to its continuation in the parish of Guilsfield, where it is called 'The Street.'—Visited, 26th April, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

661. A *dagger* or side-arm, marked 168—; found at Trewylan Ganol Farm. In the Welshpool Museum.

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

662. *Y Foel Camp* or *Soldiers Mount* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 53''$).

A finely situated camp enjoying a wide prospect of the Vyrnwy valley, formed off the summit of the Foel hill. There are slight signs of both rampart and ditch, and a portion of the side of the hill has been scarped. The area on the summit thus cut off from the rest of the hill is about 5 acres. The escarpment varies considerably in parts, being from 15 to 20 feet at the north-east and south-west ends, where the lower ground is continued in a sort of natural platform. There are no specially constructed entrances, and the ingress and egress must have been managed at the easiest points. Owing to the steepness of the slope, the ground at its base was formed into something of a berm, but that feature resulted merely from the absence of a ditch, as the flat platform is not carried uniformly round the hill. A spring about halfway up the eastern side of the hill provided an abundant supply of water.—Visited, 29th October, 1909.

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663. *Intrenchments, Site of* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 45''$).

There are faint traces of escarpments for a short distance along the western side of Winllan Hill, but the appearances are due to the natural formation of the rock, though the slope of the latter may have been artificially increased in places. There are no indications of defensive lines.—Visited, 25th April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION F (HOMESTEAD MOATS).

664. *Plas yn Dinas, or Y Park, or Camp Field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 31''$). Owner, Mr. W. R. O. Kynaston, Hardwick, Ellesmere; occupier, Mr. Thomas Watkin, Pont y Pentre, Llan-santffraid.

One of the most historic spots in Wales: the caput of the manor of Dinas, once the residence of Thomas, the son of Rhodri, youngest brother of Llewelyn ap

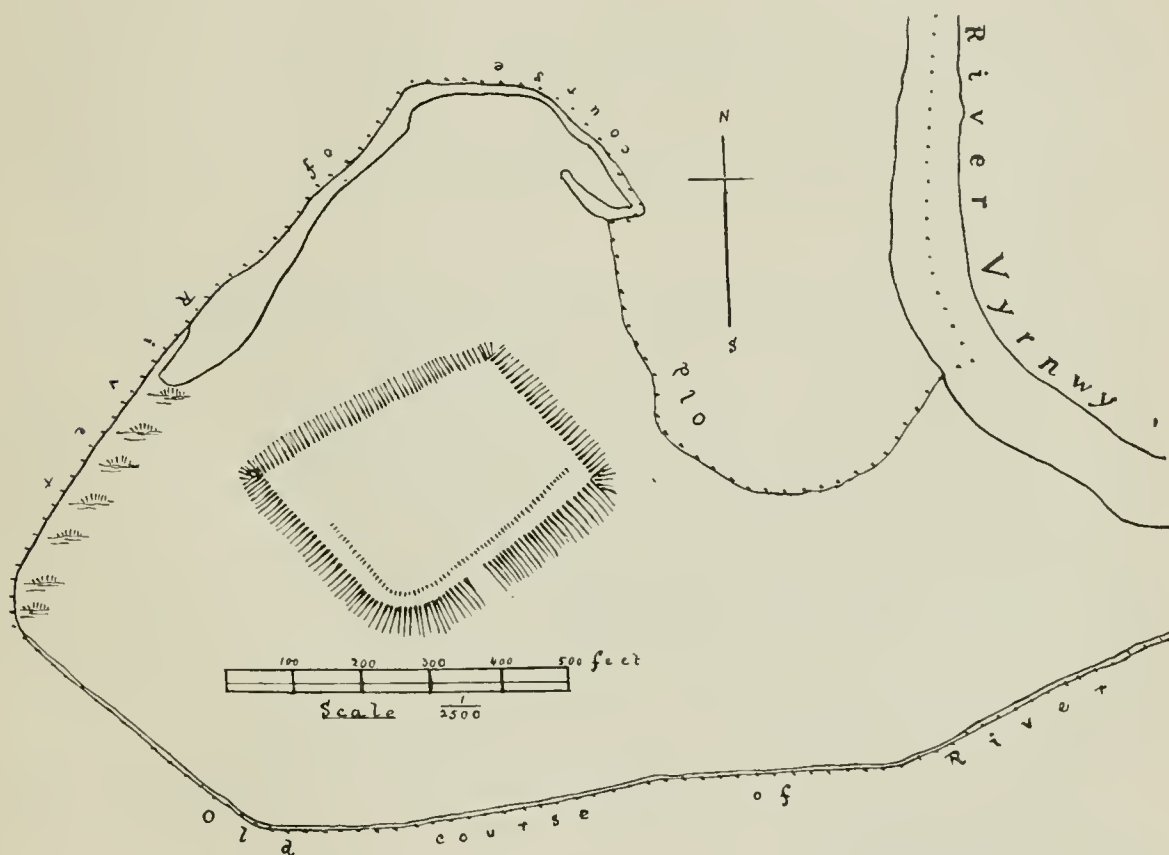


FIG. 34.—LLANSANTFFRAID: PLAS YN DINAS (No. 664); plan.

Griffith, prince of Wales, killed A.D. 1282. The possible residence, and certain possession of Owen of Wales, the Yeuan de Galles of Froissart, and the Owen Lawgoch of Welsh romantic tradition (*Transactions of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion*, Session 1899-1900, p. 54). The fact that this site is thus known to have been occupied at a particular date in the Middle Ages, and doubtless uninterruptedly for a long time before and after that date, renders it difficult, without excavation, to be certain whether any portion of the unquestionable remains are not of a much earlier period. The natural position is striking. The river Vyrnwy, a tributary of the Severn, here makes one of its many loops; the ends of the loop approach within 150 yards of each other, embracing within it an area of about 25 acres. At some period the river made for itself a straight cut across the neck of the loop, transforming the winding course into a back-water, and the loop into an actual island. Upon this island stand the remains. They consist only of earthen banks placed upon a slightly higher elevation of the ground. There are evidences of a rough parallelogram, the north bank being 114 yards long, the south about 112 yards,

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the east 70 yards, and the west 85 yards. The south-western angle, which is excellently preserved, is carried round upon a wide curve, but the other angles form practically right angles. At a distance of 66 yards from the eastern angle of the south bank is a break of 10 yards, where was an entrance. The outer slope of the bank is gentle, and falls about 12 feet to the bottom of a shallow ditch, the counterscarp is another gentle slope of about 4 feet. The entrance just referred to crosses the ditch, which may have been accidentally or intentionally filled up at this point. The surface of the enclosure is fairly even, and there are no indications of internal structures, though a slight depression near the centre may mark a well.—Visited, 29th October, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

665. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.E.). Ded: St. Bride. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Pool; townships of Tref llan, Llannereh Emrys, Dol wen, Melyniog fawr, Melyniog fach, and Lledrod, comprising the portion of the ancient parish of Llansantffraid ym Mechain, on the northern side of the river Vyrnwy, and now the civil parish of Llansantffraid Pool; and the townships of Trederwen, Trewylan and Collfryn, comprising the other moiety of the ancient parish on the southern bank of the Vyrnwy, and now the civil parish of Llansantffraid Deuddwr, and (with the township of Llannerch celi or kila, in the parish of Llandrinio) the lordship of Deuthur. The church is in the civil parish of Llansantffraid Pool.

An edifice, originally a small Early English church, having no structural division between nave and chancel, to which several additions were subsequently made at different periods; a small north transept and a lengthened nave in late Decorated times; and an alteration of the transept at the commencement of the 18th century. The church has undergone a thorough but careful restoration. The piscina, a double one, has been mutilated. The font is circular, and probably dates from the period of the Early English church; it is mounted on a modern base. There is a small brass to a former vicar, who died in 1696. The south porch is Perpendicular, but has been restored.—Visited, 25th April, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 247; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 46. An inventory of the registers, church plate, and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 17.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

666. *Ffynnon y Ffinnant* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.E.).

A well on the farm of Ffinnant, now closed. The well-chamber was approached by several steps, and its floor was flagged. A small wooden hut gave accommodation to bathers.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

667. *Cae Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. 52° 45' 12", long. 3° 11' 13").

A field on the farm of Pen y godor. Tithe Schedule, No. 945. There are now no indications of a cairn.

668. *Y Gaer fawr* and *Pen y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. 52° 45' 42", long. 3° 11' 10" and 5").

Two sites in the upper portion of Wyddigoed Wood, so called in the Tithe Schedule, Nos. 579A and 571. There are faint indications of entrenchments.—Visited, 25th April, 1910.

669. *Pen y Groes* and *Nant Pen y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 N.E.; lat. 52° 47' 56", long. 3° 10' 26").

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670. "On the west end of the Four crosses farm house [lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 2''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 24''$], there was an old Druidical circle, where it is said the king [Gwrthefyr] offered up sacrifice ere he went to battle [against the Saxons, "about the middle of the 5th century"]. The principal stone was rolled down the declivity and into the old house by some mischievous individuals" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1871, iv, 94, note).

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

ROMAN.

671. *Coins*. A third brass of Constantine II; found at Glasgoed, in the township of Dolwen. In the Welshpool Museum.

Mr. T. G. Jones, Cartrefle, Llansantffraid, has nine brass coins of various periods from Vespasian to Constantius II, which are believed to have been found in the neighbourhood.

MEDIEVAL.

672. *Pocket Sundial*; Brass, early 17th century; found about half-a-mile from Glasgoed farm (*Mont. Coll.*, 1881, xv, 72). In the Welshpool Museum.

673. *Stone Coffin*. A fragment of a stone coffin, bearing a floriated design, was discovered during the restoration of the church in the year 1892 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1892, xxvi, 255, with illustration).

Stone spindle whorls and leaden bullets have been and are frequently found in various parts of the parish.

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DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

674. *Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 28''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 35''$).

The remains of a cairn on the high ground of Croes y Forwyn, about one mile north-north-east of Llanwddyn parish church. It is built of rough mountain stones, and measures 30 feet in circumference at base and 3 feet in height. This earnedd was partially cleared away about 20 years ago. Nothing is known to have been found in it.—Visited, 2nd September, 1910.

675. *Carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 2''$; long. $3^{\circ} 26' 30''$).

About half-a-mile north-east of Llanwddyn parish church, on Croes y Forwyn, at an altitude of 1,392 feet, and 190 yards south-south-west of the boundary fence, on ground owned by the City Council of Liverpool. It has a present height of 2 feet, with a circumference at base of 60 feet, and is constructed of moderately-sized stones. On its flat top is a slight cavity. It appears as if an attempt at penetrating the earnedd had been made on its south side.—Visited, 2nd September, 1910.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

676. *Croes y Forwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 29''$).

A stone, not marked on the Ordnance sheet, 4 feet above and about 3 feet beneath the soil, placed near the highest point of Croes y Forwyn, at a height of 1,617 feet. This stone had long laid prostrate, until the 24th September, 1910, when the vicar of the parish (the Rev. John Williams, M.A.) caused it to be again placed erect on the same site. In so doing he took the opportunity of making careful search

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for any bones or other remains, but found none. The stone appears to have had two letters cut upon it, probably the initials of a parish officer), which are now indistinct. The maid whose memory the stone is traditionally said to commemorate is stated to have been found dead on the spot after a great snowstorm.—Visited, 2nd September, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

677. *The Hospice of the Knights of St. John* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.W.; lat. $32^{\circ} 45' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 5''$).

The foundations of this small house of Knights Hospitallers are about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile to the south of lake Vyrnwy, nearly one mile north of the river Cownwy aqueduct, and some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles direct west of the new parish church of Llanwddyn. The ruins are much overgrown with bracken and fern, but they appear to consist of an oblong building 40 feet by 20 feet. The walls stood 4 feet high within living memory, but in the year 1875 they were thoughtlessly pulled down and the stones carted away to build a neighbouring Nonconformist chapel. In 1910 a fragment of what appears to have been a stone fluted pillar (No. 704) was found by Miss Maud Williams, Llanwddyn Vicarage, amongst these ruins. Immediately to the south of the Hospitium there is a bank of earth and stone, enclosing a piece of ground 42 feet square, which was probably the garden of this lonely establishment. The well 'Ffynnon y Myneich' is just south of the site.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

678. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.E.). Ded: St. Wddyn. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Llanfyllin; townships of Tre'rllan, Ysptyty, and Dwyffrwd, the last added from Pennant in 1855.

The present edifice was consecrated in 1888, having been erected by the Corporation of Liverpool in place of the old church (dedicated to St. John the Baptist) which was submerged when lake Vyrnwy was formed. A model of the old church, made in stone by a parishioner, is preserved in the modern edifice. The book-rest on the altar table is made of yew from one of the trees in the drowned churchyard, and two saplings taken from it now flourish in the new ground. The oldest gravestones, 1664 to 1767, were re-erected at the entrance of the new burial ground, to which all headstones were removed.—Visited, 2nd September, 1910.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 254; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 46. An inventory of the registers, plate, and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 19.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

679. *Ffynnon Dogfan** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 30''$). Owner and occupier, The Corporation of Liverpool.

A well, flowing with considerable force, close to the north-eastern bank of lake Vyrnwy, and to the road between Llechwedd and Ffynnant; one mile west of Pont Ty Ucha. Its water is now impounded by the Corporation of Liverpool. Prior to the formation of lake Vyrnwy it was in demand for eye diseases.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

680. *Ffynnon y Myneich* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.W.; lat. $32^{\circ} 45' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 5''$).

An abundant well of copiously-running water, immediately to the south of the ruined hospice (No. 677).—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

* This is called 'Ffynnon Dwgan' in Thomas's *Hist. Dioc. of St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 256 (note), and the suggestion is made that it may represent Dwyfan, the patron saint of the mother church of the neighbouring parish of Llanrhaiadr.

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DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

681. *Cae Maen Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 55''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 132. A field on the farm of Garthbwlch, at present showing no signs of an antiquity.

682. *Cae Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 58''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 46''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 88. The field adjoining *Cae Maen Llwyd* to the east. There is no appearance, nor is anything known, of any tumulus or mound having stood here.

683. *Maes y Carneddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 14''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 40''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupier, Mrs. John Jones.

Tithe Schedule, No. 341.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

684. *Cae y Carneddau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 25''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. Ellis Gittins.

Tithe Schedule, No. 330. A field about 300 yards east of *Maes y Carneddau* farm (No. 683). It is locally said that three small heaps of stones once stood here, which, about 100 years ago, were buried by the ancestor of the present occupier. Nothing now remains of these heaps.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

685. *Cae y Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 2''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 25''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 521.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

686. *Cae y Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 42''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 30''$). Owner and occupier, The Corporation of Liverpool.

Tithe Schedule, No. 42. A field, part of which is now covered by lake Vyrnwy, on the northern bank of the lake, in front of *Garnedd wen* (No. 691), near the side of the road where *Nant Garnedd wen* falls into the lake. The *carnedd* on this field is now submerged. Miss Erasmus, Alltforan, formerly resident in *Garnedd wen*, has often heard it alluded to by old inhabitants.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

687. *Cae y Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 24''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 50''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 347. A field on the farm of *Maes y Carneddau* (?). On it are a few small heaps of gathered stones, but nothing is known of a *carnedd*.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

688. *Cae y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 45''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 542.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

689. *Cae y Garreg lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 45''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 690.—Visited, 26th January, 1911.

690. *Ffridd St. Ioan* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 0''$).

A swampy meadow, doubtless once part of the Hospice property.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

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691. *Garnedd Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 33''$). Owner and occupier, The Corporation of Liverpool.

Tithe Schedule, No. 21. The ruins of a low one-storied house, probably of early 17th-century date, on the northern bank of lake Vyrnwy, near the point where Nant Garnedd wen flows into the lake. The remains of this old home of the Erasmus family show a mansion which occupied two sides of a square and faced Cae y garnedd (No. 686), now largely covered by the lake. Its two remaining doors have posts each composed of one stone. The lintels also are of single stones, slightly arched. The square windows on either side of the doors had stone mullions.—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

692. *Garth Bwlch, Quakers' Yard* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 1''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 53''$).

A burial ground belonging to the Society of Friends, on the farm of Bryn Cownwy, the western outskirts of Coed Garthbwlch, and one mile south of the modern village of Llanwddyn. It is not marked on the Ordnance sheet. It stands enclosed by a modern fence on the high ground close behind Bryn Cownwy, the large stone-paved kitchen of which was formerly used as the Friends' meeting-house. The inscription on an erect slate stone, recently placed in the middle of the small enclosure, is as follows:—"Site of the old Quaker Burial Ground attached to Garth Bwlch: 13 bodies are said to have been interred herein. Actual records show that David Lloyd (died in 1685) and John Thomas Morris of Bryn Cownwy (died in or about 1751) were of the number. Erected in 1910, at the cost of 4 members of the Society of Friends."—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

693. *Gwely Wddyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 46' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 28''$).

A natural shelf of rock on the south side of lake Vyrnwy, to the south-east of Pistyll y Ceunant, at an altitude of 900 feet. It is very similar in appearance to St. Monacella's Bed in the parish of Pennant (No. 000).—Visited, 31st August, 1910.

694. *Maes y garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 8 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 45' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 0''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 743. Nothing appears to be known of any antiquity.—Visited, 26th January, 1911.

695. *Moel y Gadfa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 7 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 47' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 30''$).

Open moorland, to the west of lake Vyrnwy, and north of Eumant Fach, the highest point attaining a height of 1,536 feet. No tradition survives in explanation of the name.

696. *Garreg Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 4 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 20''$).

To the west of the river Cedig, on Cefn gwyntog, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of the north of lake Vyrnwy. There appears to be nothing here but outcrop of natural rock.—Visited, 1st September, 1910.

697. *Ancient Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 3 N.E. and 3 S.E.).

A line of road, known in the locality as 'Stacros' ('Ystrad y Groes'), about five miles north-west of the village of Llanwddyn, having a northerly course and crossing the Berwyn hills. From Fedw ddu farm (lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 33' 11''$) it closely follows the east side of Nant Nadrodd fach. It has been surmised (*Arch. Camb.*, 1856, III, ii, 195) that this may have been a Roman line of communication.

Parish of LLANWDDYN.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

698. *Sinker (?)*. A stone sinker (?), oval, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 inches, having a hole in centre; found in the township of Dwyffwrdd, in 1906, by the vicar, the Rev. John Williams, in whose custody it is.—Seen, 7th September, 1910.
699. *Spindle Whorl (?)*. Stone, slightly oval, 2 inches in diameter, with hole in centre; found near Gwely Wddyn, and now in the possession of the Rev. J. Williams, vicar of the parish.—Seen, 7th September, 1910.
700. *Quern*. A lower or nether stone, found on the 12th September, 1910, during Liverpool Corporation excavations, between the vicarage and the river Vyrnwy.—Seen, 27th September, 1910.
701. *Querns*. Five stones, all of the same type, though each has a distinctive feature, which have been found at different periods within the parish, the latest within the last five years. Preserved in the grounds of the vicarage.—Seen, 2nd September, 1910.
702. *Quern*. A perfect example of both upper and nether stones, 14 inches by 3 inches; placed for preservation in the parish church.—Seen, 2nd September, 1910.
703. *Maen Camp, or Carreg y Gamp*. A stone ball, weighing $75\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., formerly used in the village games, and now preserved in the parish church. The player, bending low, grasped the stone ball, gently swayed it to and fro between his open legs, and then flung it over his head. The stone had always been kept in the old parish churchyard, now under lake Vyrnwy.—Seen, 2nd September, 1910.
704. *Carved Stone*. In November, 1910, a fragment of what appears to be a fluted stone pillar, measuring $7'' \times 4'' \times 3''$, was found amongst the ruined foundation stones of the Hospice of St. John (No. 677) by Miss Maud Williams, Llanwddyn Vicarage. It has been placed, with other relics, in the parish church, and a record of it made by the vicar in the parish log-book.
705. *Inscribed Stone*. A stone, inscribed "R.W. 1584," which was over an out-house of Eunant Hall, the home of Rees Wynne, and now submerged by lake Vyrnwy, was removed to the Vyrnwy office of the Corporation of Liverpool, and from thence has been placed in the grounds of Llanwddyn vicarage.—Seen, 31st August, 1910.
- A photograph of Eunant Hall, a 17th-century residence, is reproduced in *Arch. Camb.*, 1902, VI, ii, 306.
706. *Rapier*. A well-preserved rapier, with a blade of 26 inches, and embossed brass handle and quillons; discovered about 60 years ago on the farm of Maes y Carneddau, where it is preserved.—Seen, 31st August, 1910.

Parish of LLANWNOG.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (ROMAN).

707. *Caersws—Roman Fort* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.E.). Owner, Mr. David Davies, M.P., Llandinam.

The village of Caersws has long been known to occupy the site of a Roman military station. Excavations were conducted during the year 1909, and are still

Parish of LLANWNOG.

being continued, by the Liverpool Society for the Excavation of Historic Sites in Wales and the Marches, which have resulted in the discovery of the main features

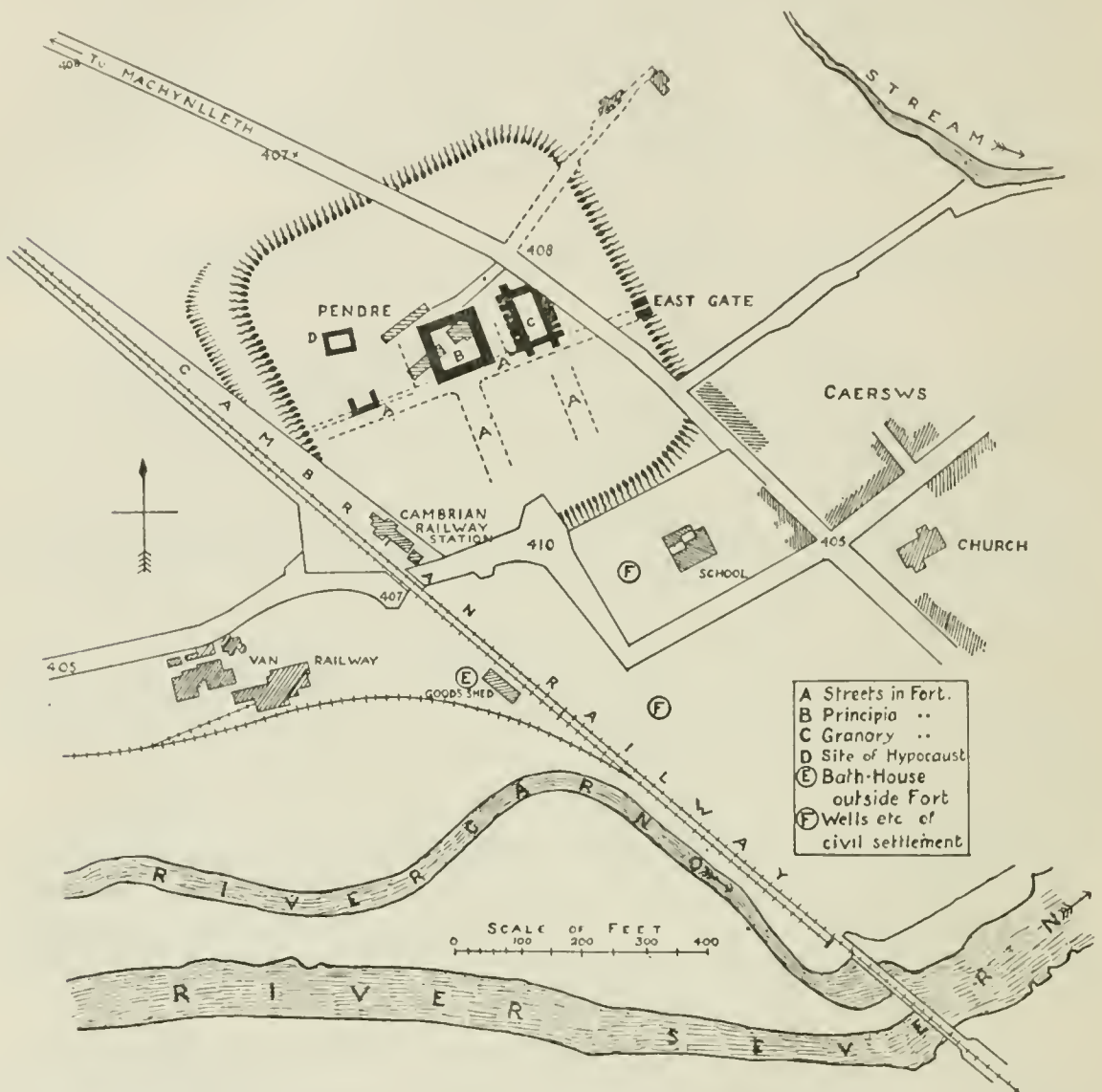


Fig. 35.—LLANWNOG: ROMAN STATION, CAERSWS (No. 707); plan.

of the station. These are fully described in the Report issued by the Society of its operations in 1909.

Roman Roads. The existence of the Roman fort having been abundantly demonstrated, it follows that there must have been a system of communications connecting it with other positions in different districts. These roads have not yet been traced for any distance. In addition to the lines of Roman roads starting from Caersws shown on the Ordnance sheets, the following indications, contributed by helpful place-names taken from the Tithe Schedules, probably mark the courses taken by the roads in various directions. The field immediately north of Pen dinas, and lying to the left of the pathway from Caersws to Llanwnnog, is called 'Cae Sarn' in a roll of the Gregynog estate of about the end of the 18th century, and almost certainly marks the direction taken by the road leaving the north-western gate of the station. This is in lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 11''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 0''$. A small house on the road from Llanwnnog village to Pont dol goch is called 'Ty'n y sarn'; it is shown on the Ordnance sheet. The field directly north of this house, and on the other side of the roadway, is given as 'Cae Sarn' in the Tithe Schedule (No. 361), and the two meadows to the south-west of the house are called 'Cae Sarn nessa' (No. 1347), and 'Cae Sarn pella' (No. 1346), respectively. The exact locations are: 'Cae Sarn,' Tithe Schedule, No. 361, lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 45''$; 'Cae Sarn nessa,' No. 1347, lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 46''$; 'Cae Sarn pella,' No. 1346, lat.

Parish of LLANWNOG.

52° 31' 52", long. 3° 26' 47". The next indication of the presence of the road is given by a field called 'Cae Sarn' on the farm of Cross Gates, not far from the small hamlet of Clatter. The precise spot is lat. 52° 32' 37", long. 3° 28' 0". Should the 'Gaer' at Carno prove to be the first station north-westward of Caersws, as appears probable, the Roman road must have crossed the river Carno a little south of Capel Salem, and be continued along the road skirting Allt y genlli, its course being indicated by Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1502 and 1524 (parish of Carno, which see), where they are styled 'Old Road.'

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION C (RECTANGULAR CAMPS).

708. *Gwyn fynydd Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.E.; lat. 52° 31' 53", long. 3° 25' 2"). Owners, the Montgomeryshire County Council (Small Holdings Committee).

A camp situated about 1½ miles N.N.E. of the Roman station of Caersws, and within a few yards of an unquestionable Roman road. It stands at a height of 600 feet above sea level. In shape it is a rough parallelogram, having its main axis running N.N.W. and S.S.E. It seems to be constructed after a Roman model, but situated as it is in the midst of a cultivated field from which it is not separated by any form of boundary, the salient features have become obscure or been ploughed down altogether. The best preserved side is that to the west, which measured about 150 feet; there are no indications of an entrance on this side. Taking a southerly direction along the rampart, the south-western angle is found to be well marked. The vallum on the south side is plain for a distance of 36 feet, when it disappears for quite 100 feet, to begin again about 60 feet from the south-eastern angle. This would give the southern face a length of about 200 feet. The east side extends without a break for about 120 feet. The north-eastern corner is a perfect rectangle, with the angles rounded off in very Roman fashion. The vallum is continued along the northern face for 70 feet, when comes a probably modern gap of 10 feet, followed by an uneven length of vallum for a distance of 90 feet, and next by a broad entrance of 30 feet, and a further continuation of the vallum for about 20 feet—making a total of about 220 feet to the curve to the north-west. The bank varies in height from 3 to 5 feet, and appears to be constructed of earth alone. There are no indications of a roadway or other marks of occupation within the enclosure.—Visited, 14th July, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

709. *Wyle Cop* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.E.; lat. 52° 32' 23", long. 3° 26' 24"). Owner, Mr. E. Pugh, 39 Kenyon Road, Wavertree, Liverpool; occupier, Mr. Richard Rees.

This is not so much a mound with ditch and outer bank, as two banks with a deep intervening ditch. The banks run east and west, with a slight bend inwards, which gives them the appearance of being on a curve. The western termination abuts upon a tiny and very precipitous dingle, which cuts it effectually off from the ground to the west. The outer rampart is of an average 6 feet in external height, and internally it falls 12 feet. The ditch has an average width of 6 feet at the bottom, and 12 feet at the ground level. The dimensions of the inner or lower bank are nearly similar, but it decreases in height as it proceeds eastwards. This bank has been dug into not far from the western end, and the cleft has given its western termination something of the appearance of a mound of the Norman-Welsh period. After a course of 140 feet, there comes a break in both banks, in the outer bank of 8 or 9 feet, in the inner a mere gap. The outer bank is continued at a slightly lower level for 25 or 30 feet, when it seems to join a bank running down the hill for another 80 or 90 feet. The gap in the inner bank referred to may not be an original feature; it is not continued parallel with the outer bank, but terminates with a tiny mound on the further side of the gap. The ground in front falls off in a gentle slope to the plain of the Severn, with the Roman station of Caersws in full view a mile and a half away.

Parish of LLANWNOG.

The work is unquestionably defensive, but it is not easy to comprehend its purpose, as it is open to a turning movement on the right, and it is also quite open to the north, towards which the ground rises for over 200 feet.—Visited, 30th September, 1909.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

710. *Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 2''$, long. $3^{\circ} 27' 38''$).

Owners, University College, Oxford; occupier, Mr. D. M. Hughes.

One of the best preserved examples of Tudor architecture in the county. An excellent description of it, accompanied by an admirable illustration, is given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1884, xvii, 361.

[Illustrated, figure 36.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

711. *The Parish Church** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.E.). Ded: St.

Gwynnog. Diocese of Bangor: archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Arwystli; townships of Weeg, Surnant, Escob and Castle, Uwch law'r coed, Caersws.

The edifice is practically new, though it probably incorporates some of the material of the structure it has replaced. In the south side of the east wall externally is a stone bearing the initials M.S. and the date 1660, part of a grave-stone found beneath the surface about forty years ago. The rood screen, of the latter part of the fifteenth century, is still *in situ*; it is of very good workmanship, both in design and execution. The panels of the loft facing the nave have been removed, and replaced by poor and comparatively modern work. The side fronting the altar is still fairly complete. An excellent account of the screen, with illustrations, is given in *Mont. Coll.*, March 1902, xxxii, 12. The ancient steps to the loft still remain, each step being formed of a solid oaken block.

In a small two-light window on the north side of the church, and at present much hidden by the organ, have been placed in utter disorder the fragments of a stained glass window of the early fifteenth century, which probably had once occupied the eastern end of the church. The principal fragment represents the patron saint in the robes and mitre of an abbot, having his crozier in his left hand and with his right uplifted in blessing. Beneath is the inscription "See Gwynnog." Over the figure is a rich canopy showing late Decorated detail, and portions of it are to be seen in the carelessly arranged fragments in the other light. A few words of an inscription are also perceptible, but insufficient to admit of its elucidation.—Visited, 6th September, 1909.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI, i, 145.

[Illustrated, figure 37.]

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

712. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 26' 4''$).

A small rectangular enclosure, having its southern side missing, is shown upon the Ordnance sheet at the above spot, almost midway between Caersws and the village of Llanwnnog. There are at present no indications of a defensive position. The ground is very marshy, and whatever earthen banks may have once upon a time existed, were probably for agrarian rather than for military purposes.—Visited, 6th September, 1909.

713. *Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 13''$).

A farm so called, on the southern foot of Ystrad Faelog hill. Tithe Schedule, No. 869. There is no present appearance of any ancient structure.

714. *Cae Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 28' 20''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 813. A field on Ffridd issa farm.

* In the churchyard rest the remains of the Welsh poet, John Ceiriog Hughes.



FIG. 36.—LLANWNOG: PARK HOUSE (No. 710): STAIRCASE.



FIG. 37.—LLANWNOG: THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 711).
STAINED GLASS FIGURE OF ST. GWYNNOG.

Parish of LLANWNOG.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

715. *Spherical Stone*; found in the Castle Field, Caersws, during the construction of the railway.
716. *Quern*; found at Caersws.
717. *Quern*, part of; found at Caersws.
- ROMAN.
718. *Fragments of Samian ware* and other objects, from Caersws.
719. *Coins*. (1) 2nd brass of Vespasian or Titus; much defaced. (2) Illegible.

Parish of LLANWRIN.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

720. *Mathafarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.W.; lat. 52° 37' 29", long. 3° 45' 47"). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. Edward Hughes.

The ancestral residence of the family of Pugh. Henry, Duke of Richmond, is said to have stayed here on his march from Milford to Bosworth. An older house, of which no trace remains, is said to have stood on Cae Ewan, a short distance from the present house, and close to the fifth milestone from Machynlleth. The oldest portion of the present structure bears a well-preserved stone inscribed : ¹⁶²⁸
R.P.
M.
The stone pillars of the entrance gate, the stone bridge over the brook Ceirig in the farm yard, the brew house, and the earliest of the barns are all probably of the same date. One side of the avenue of 18 fine lime trees yet remains, the other side was cut down many years since. Some of the huge oak beams in the barn are said to have been used previously in the building of the iron smelting forge which once stood on 'Cae Forge,' close to Mathafarn. Some parts of the forge walls were standing within living memory, and it is said that the timbers were taken to build Mathafarn barn.—Visited, 26th May, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

721. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.W.). Ded : St. Gwrin. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Cyfeiliog; townships of Llanwrin, Glyn caerig, Llanfechan, Blaengleserch.

A late 16th-century church, without structural division between nave and chancel. It has undergone restoration within the last half-century. The only original feature that has been retained is the east window, which still has some early glass in its upper lights. The font is Perpendicular. In the middle of the 17th century a western gallery was added, probably to permit of the space beneath being used as a school. This gallery was removed in 1864, but the low stone screen upon which the timbers of the gallery rested has been allowed to remain. At the same time the wooden altar rails were placed flat against the east wall. They bear the date of 1709, and the words of Psalm xxvi, 6, in Welsh. The altar table is dated 1636.—Visited, 24th May, 1910.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI, i, 146.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

722. *Ancient Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 18 N.E. and S.E., 25 N.E.).

A road leading down the valley of the Dulas, from above Aberllefeni, probably Roman (*Arch. Camb.*, 1856, III, ii, 195). The portion of it from Ffridd

Parish of LLANWRIN.

Gate (Ord. sheet, 25 N.E.) to Esgair-geiliog (Ord. sheet, 18 S.E.) is in most parts well marked by ancient cobbling, especially at Llwyngwern (25 N.E.), where for a long stretch the width of 48 inches of cobbles is most regular. A slight rise towards the centre yet remains, and in one spot for a distance of two yards the marginal stones can be traced. In places where the surface is naked rock, the wheel ruts and tracks are deeply worn. There are no suggestive place-names on the line just indicated.—Visited, 24th May, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

723. *Cae y tri Sant* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 22''$). Owner, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. Maurice Ryder, Ty ncha, Llanwrin.

A field south-east of Llanwrin, and opposite to the village smithy. Tithe Schedule, No. 883. The name is said locally to refer to the three saints, Dyfnig, Gwrin and Ust, but there is no tradition to account for the association.—Visited, 23rd May, 1910.

724. *Cae Garreg Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 45' 20''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 769-773 and 781. There is now no white stone visible on the fields, nor does there seem to be any local knowledge of such.—Visited, 25th May, 1910.

725. *Cockshed* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 45' 9''$).

A small farm-holding, north-north-west of, and on the verge of Coed Mawr; said locally to have been given to the then owner of Mathafarn by Henry, Duke of Richmond, for some service rendered to him when halting at Mathafarn on his march from Milford Haven to Bosworth.—Visited, 25th May, 1910.

726. *Pant y Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 18''$).

A field on the farm of Maesycreiau. Tithe Schedule, No. 303. There is no trace of a cairn on it, neither is the field known by that name at the present day.—Visited, 26th May, 1910.

727. *Cae Cerrig Gwynion* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 44' 25''$). Owner, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.; occupier, Mrs. Jane Evans, Cefn y gader, Llanwrin.

A field on the farm of Cefn y gader. Tithe Schedule, No. 820. Said to have been so named owing to the quantity of small white stones turned up when ploughing.—Visited, 25th May, 1910.

728. *Cae Maen Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 50''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 444.—Visited, 25th May, 1910.

729. *Ffridd y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 19 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 44' 0''$).

One mile north-west of Cemmes; east of Cefn Llwyd. Tithe Schedule, No. 107. This place-name does not seem to be known locally, nor is there any apparent reason for it. Enquiry in the district from old persons evoked no satisfactory explanation.—Visited, 25th May, 1910.

Parish of LLANWRIN.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

730. *Stone.* The top stone of a circular quern, 16 inches in diameter, with hole in the centre, surrounded by concentric rings; in perfect preservation. Found when draining the cwm on Cefn y gader, about the year 1900; now in possession of Mrs. Jane Evans, the occupier of the farm.—Seen, 25th May, 1910.
731. *Iron.* A cannon ball, 17 inches in circumference, “found in the parish,” and now at the village smithy.—Seen on 23rd May, 1910.

Parish of LLANWYDDELAN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL CAMPS).

732. *Pen y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 8''$, long. $3^{\circ} 22' 38''$). Owners, the Montgomeryshire County Council (Small Holdings Committee).

A small pear-shaped camp on the summit of a bleak hill, the narrow end projected westward. It consisted of a bank and external ditch, but both have almost entirely disappeared, the former into the latter. The outline is very irregular.—Visited, 23rd August, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

733. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.W.). Ded: St. Gwyddelan. Diocese of St. Asaph; arch-deaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caereinion; townships of Pencoed, Treganol, Pen y maes.

The present edifice is erected on the site of an earlier one, pulled down in 1865. The font is the only survival. It is of late 15th-century date, octagonal in shape, and clumsy in appearance.—Visited, 3rd November, 1909.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

734. *Pen y Groes isa, Pen y Groes ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 45''$; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 36''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 24''$, respectively).

Two boulders, each of about 30 inches high, marked on the Tithe Map as ‘Antiquities.’ They are placed on the line separating the parishes of Llanwyddelan and Tregynon, and were doubtless intended for boundary stones. Their position is well known to the people of the neighbourhood, but their names appear to have been forgotten.—Visited, 18th July, 1910.

735. *Castell y Waun* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 41''$).

The name of a farm in the township of Treganol, called ‘Castell y Wern’ in the Tithe Schedule, No. 46. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile directly east, but in the adjoining township of Pen y maes, the original 1 inch map shows a camp which it calls ‘Castell,’ and close by are the farmsteads of ‘Castell isaf’ and ‘Castell uchaf’ (Tithe Schedule, Nos. 66 and 54, respectively). This Castell stood on the farm of Fron haul, at lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 14''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 45''$, but there is at present no vestige of its remains.—Visited, 18th July, 1910.

736. *Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 7''$).

On a small eminence to the south of the parish church, and at the distance of about 500 yards, the original 1 inch Ordnance Map marks a camp. The site is still known as ‘Barclodied y Gawres,’ the giantess’s apronful—a not uncommon name given in Wales to glacial moraines. There are abundant indications of human

Parish of LLANWYDDELAN.

occupation, but no signs of earthen banks. As the surrounding area has been cultivated for many generations, and a house once stood, probably from medieval times, at the western end of the little eminence, any banks and boulders would almost certainly have been utilised or destroyed.—Visited, 3rd November, 1909.

737. *Din Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.).

A farm bearing this doubly-significant name, but now containing no visible appearance of either a 'din' or a 'caer.' Tithe Schedule, No. 487.

At the very easternmost corner of the parish, within a few yards west of New Mills Bridge, the Ordnance sheet 29 S.W. gives 'Dolgar,' for a more probable Dol gaer, but there is no present evidence of an earthen camp. The original Dol gaer is placed at lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 42''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 45''$, and is numbered 837 in the Tithe Schedule.

738. *Cae Maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 11''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 11''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 334.

739. *Carnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.).

A farm of this name in the township of Pen y maes, with no present indications of a cairn.

740. *Cae garreg fawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 24' 25''$).

A field on the right bank of the little brook called Crugnant, within a few yards of its fall into the river Rhiw. Tithe Schedule, No. 101. Close by are two houses called 'Hen dai,' with a ford over the brook, and a footpath leading to what the Ordnance sheet gives as 'Cut hir,' but what should probably be 'Cyttir,' the once open townland of the trev of Pen y Coed.

741. *Cae Maen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 45''$).

A field on the farm of Ffnnant Ucha. Tithe Schedule, No. 753.

742. *Erw garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 4''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 10''$).

A field to the north-west of the parish church. Tithe Survey, No. 940.

743. *Wern Arthur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 44''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 894.

Parish of MACHYNLLETH.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI IIRION).

744. *Maen Llwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 50' 29''$). Owner, Dr. Alfred O. Davies, Bronwylfa, Machynlleth.

An unhewn monolith, 5 feet 6 inches high and 15 feet in girth. No traditions seem to be connected with it. The field in which it stands is called 'Cae Maen Llwyd' in the Tithe Schedule, No. 615.—Visited, 23rd April, 1910.



FIG. 38.—MACHYNLLETH: OWEN GLYNDWR'S PARLIAMENT HOUSE (No. 746); EXTERIOR.



FIG. 39.—MACHYNLLETH: OWEN GLYNDWR'S PARLIAMENT HOUSE (No. 746); INTERIOR.

Parish of MACHYNLLETH.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

745. *Gallt y Góg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 50' 34''$). Owner, Mrs. Joseph Evans, Fron y Gog, Machynlleth.

A small earthwork on the summit of the hill of this name, at the foot of which is the town of Machynlleth. A well-defined and nearly semi-circular vallum, 220 feet in length, defends the area from the north; the southern side of the hill, being well-nigh precipitous, no further defence was needed there. The apex of the interior is marked by a natural outcrop of rock. Rushes grow freely in two or three spots by this rock. Slight traces of a ditch remain on the exterior side of the vallum. The entrance was probably from the south-east. Within the lines of this earthwork a well-preserved polished stone celt, 8 inches in length and 3 inches in breadth, was found some years since by the Rev. Josiah Jones, Independent minister, Machynlleth, in whose possession it still remains. This earthwork is not marked as an antiquity on the Ordnance Survey sheet.—Visited, 22nd April, 1910.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

746. *Owen Glyndwr's Parliament House* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 26''$, long. $3^{\circ} 50' 52''$).

A building of the late 15th or early 16th century, in the main street of the town of Machynlleth, traditionally said to be the place of assemblage of the followers of Owen Glyndwr in 1402. It has recently been purchased by Mr. David Davies, M.P., and is being reconstructed as a public institute and library. Some of the original oak timbering remains to the roof, and one strong tie beam has a shallow Perpendicular moulding. The essential features of the building have been carefully retained, but its long degradation had already robbed it of all its pristine characteristics.—Visited, 5th November, 1909.

[Illustrated, figures 38 and 39.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

747. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.). Ded: St. Peter. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Cyfeiliog; townships, formerly Isygarreg and Uwchygarreg, now independent civil parishes.

A church consisting of chancel, nave and western tower. The latter is the oldest feature of the present building, but is itself not earlier than the latter part of the 15th century. Its basement, which is entered by several steps from the church, was transformed into a baptistry at the restoration of 1894. The font, of the 15th century, has a modern base. The church is of unusual width for a single chambered edifice, and was evidently constructed for side galleries; their removal has given the structure a sense of dignity and spaciousness. The nave and chancel are of the same height and breadth. The chancel is divided into two equal halves by a wall pierced by a pointed arch, the northern side being the organ chamber. The entrance is by a south door near the western end of the building, and immediately opposite, on the north side, is a chamber, at present a vestry, with an upper floor now used as a family pew. The view into the church is by a large centre and two smaller side apertures.—Visited, 5th November, 1909.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

748. *Supposed Site of Maglona* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 50' 38''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, The Plas, Machynlleth.

The supposed site of the Roman station of Maglona lies south of the town of Machynlleth, and west of Park Common, and is practically that of the Plas grounds. Mr. Edward Rees, Machynlleth, speaking with 48 years' personal knowledge, says that, although he knows of three extensive excavations of the town, for water, gas

Parish of MACHYNLLETH.

and sewerage works, nothing indicative of Roman occupation has been found. This statement is confirmed by the Rev. Josiah Jones, Independent Minister, Machynlleth, who has lived in the town for more than half a century, and has watched any openings of the soil, and excavations made for building and other purposes. No traces of a camp are visible in the Plas grounds.—Visited, 22nd April, 1910.

749. *Cae Maen Llwyd ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 50' 14''$). Owner, Mr. David Davies, M.P., Llandinam; occupier, the dowager Lady Pryse.

A field at the back of the modern house called 'The Newlands.' There is now no indication of an upright stone. Tithe Schedule, No. 630.—Visited, 22nd April, 1910.

750. *Caer Gybi* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 3''$, long. $3^{\circ} 51' 31''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, The Plas, Machynlleth.

The name by which two cottages on the north-west slope of Y Wylfa are now known. The caer is traditionally said to be marked by a few unhewn stones, some 500 yards behind the cottages, and within the Plas enclosure.—Visited, 4th May, 1910.

751. *Werglodd Pensarn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 51' 8''$).

A field to the north-east of the station of the Corris Railway, on the right side of the road leading to Dyfi Bridge. The road, which is subject to floods, is said locally to have been called 'Sarn.' On either side of it are raised causeways for foot passengers. Tithe Schedule, No. 687.—Visited, 22nd April, 1910.

752. *Maengwyn Street, Machynlleth* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.).

Said to be so named from the white stones which, from time immemorial, have stood by the roadside, close to the house known as 'Old Maengwyn.' The street is mentioned as 'Maengwyn Street' in a will of the year 1597 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1888, xxi, 220).

753. *Carreg Fasnach* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 50' 17''$).

A spot, with a natural outcrop of rock, where tradition has it that Machynlleth markets were held during an outbreak of plague, the money used in barter being washed in the adjoining brook, called Nant yr Arian.—Visited, 20th April, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

754. *Stone Celt*; discovered some 25 years since by the Rev. Josiah Jones, Independent minister, Machynlleth, when digging the foundations of his house, 'Maenllwyd,' close to the Maen Llwyd, and at foot of Gallt y Gog. A smoothed stone celt, 6 inches in length, sharpened at the end. Now in the finder's custody.—Seen, 21st April, 1910.

Mr. Jones also has in his possession the stone celt mentioned in No. 745.

755. *Stone hammer*; found in an old copper mine "near Machynlleth" in the year 1859; exhibited at the Cambrian Archæological Association's meeting at Bala in 1866 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1866, III, xii, 544).

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS,
WITH ENCLOSURES).

756. *The Moat* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 30''$; but not marked as an antiquity). Owner, Mr. W. F. Vernon, solicitor, Birmingham; occupier, Mr. Evan Evans.

A good example of a mound-and-bailey castle, on the homestead called The Moat Farm, and adjoining the farm buildings on the south-east. It stands on ground rising sharply from the banks of the river Rhiw, which flows within a few yards of the base of the mound. The mound varies from 20 to 30 yards high, and at the summit is an almost perfect circle of 12 yards diameter. The cart road has swept away the greater part of the moat, but it is still to be traced in places. The enclosure probably lay to the west of the mound, and comprised the open ground bounded by the Rhiw, but there is now no vestige of its defences.—Visited, 3rd November, 1909.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

757. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.E.). Ded : St. Michael. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caereinion; townships of Manafon Llys, Manafon Llan, Caenog, Dwyrihiw.

The edifice was restored in 1860, and again in 1898, so that practically no ancient feature remains save the stoup, which came to light in the course of one of the restorations; it has been built into the wall on the eastern side of the south entrance door. Some portions of the nave roofing are original.—Visited, 28th October, 1909.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 489; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, V, i, 93. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec., 1906, xxxiv, 231.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

758. *Carreg Arthur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 22 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 12''$). Owner, the rector of Tregynon; occupier, Mr. John Jones, Carreg Arthur, Llanfair Caereinion.

A natural boulder standing on the edge of the upland district called Y Byrwydd. Its present shape precludes the idea that it has formed part of a cromlech, though it may itself be the remaining fragment of a larger mass. It is probably a survival of the ice age. It lies directly upon the line between the parishes of Manafon and Llanfair Caereinion, its size having probably made it a good boundary mark. There are no existing traditions connected with it. The field is No. 35 of the Tithe Schedule. There is a Wern Arthur in the adjoining parish of Llanwyddelan (No. 743).—Visited, 1st November, 1909.

759. *Cae Pen y Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 26''$).

The field north-west of the rectory. Tithe Schedule, No. 705.

760. *Garnedd Wen, Pant y Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 28 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 6''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 0''$; lat. $52^{\circ} 36' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 25' 20''$).

In a detached portion of the parish enclosed within the parish of Llanllugan. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1510 and 1513. The homestead of Garnedd wen (or another of the same name), Tithe Schedule, No. 1802, is about two miles to the west, upon the slopes of Mynydd Garnedd wen.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

761. *Prehistoric*. A human tooth and bone, found in a cistfaen at Cae y Ffordd. In the Welshpool Museum.

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DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

762. *Trefnanney Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 52.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 45''$). Owner, Major G. H. Mytton, Garth, Guilsfield; occupier, Mr. John Humphreys.

A camp occupying a fine eminence upon Trefnanney Farm. The defences, which apparently consisted of only a broad and shallow ditch, have almost disappeared. The position, though abrupt on the northern and western sides, is easy of access on the east. The interior area measures about half an acre. The camp is of simple type, and was probably primarily intended for cattle.—Visited, 26th April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HORSE-SHOE CAMPS).

763. *Camp in Gwern ddu Wood* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 13''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 15''$).

A camp on the lower slopes of Gwern ddu wood. It is of simple character, being formed of a low bank and shallow ditch, and even these features are not apparent in the complete circuit. They are, however, quite distinct at the north-western angle, where was the entrance. The shape of the enclosure is roughly circular, but, so far as can be made out, the eastern side had an almost straight course along the line of the hill, which rises several hundred feet above it.—Visited, 11th April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

764. (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 43''$). Owner, Mrs. Harrison, Welshpool; occupier, Mr. David Benbow.

A mound upon the farm of Pentre llaeth enwyn (better known in the neighbourhood as 'Pentre butter-milk'), not marked upon the Ordnance sheet as an antiquity, but quite certainly an artificial mound. The ground around it has been under the plough, probably for centuries. There is now no moat, though there are slight indications of one. The whole has been much broken down, and measurements would be altogether illusory. The field is entered in the Tithe Schedule, No. 52, as 'Moat piece.'—Visited, 26th April, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

765. *Bwlch y Cibau Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 10 S.W. and 15 N.W.; lat. (northern termination) $52^{\circ} 44' 44''$, long. $3^{\circ} 12' 23''$; lat. (southern termination) $52^{\circ} 44' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 3''$).

An earthwork, possibly consisting of two independent structures, that extends for upwards of a mile. At its northernmost point above indicated the dyke commences its course on the southern bank of the nameless brook that runs through the pass of Bwlch y Cibau to join the Vyrnwy. The modern road through the pass has swept away the end of the dyke where it actually touched the edge of the stream, but the precise point of contact is still traceable. The ground on the northern side of the stream rises precipitously through a dense plantation, but there are no indications that an earthwork ever existed upon that side. At first its course is directly south, over slightly rising old meadow ground. It has been much broken into, and in many places is not to be distinguished from an ordinary hedge but for its accompanying ditch. The ditch is always on the lower, or southern, side of the bank. About 100 yards from its northern end the dyke enters a little wood which follows the course of the ground to the bottom of a tiny dingle, and rises with the wood on the other side. In the plantation the lines of the dyke and ditch are well preserved; the bank rises about 6 feet on its exterior side, and drops about 10 feet to the bottom of the ditch. The breadth of the bank at the ground level averages 18 feet, and the width of the ditch at the same level is about 12 feet. From the little dingle just mentioned to the cottages called Bitfalld there

Parish of MEIFOD.

is a slight rise in level, the direction taken by the dyke continuing southerly. If it ever passed through the farm premises its course cannot at present be followed with certainty. But at a slight distance beyond the Bitfalld cottages, and to the south-west of them, the same or a similar bank and ditch appear. This follows a somewhat irregular west-south-west course for above three-quarters of a mile, over slightly rising ground, and terminating at the little farmstead of Pen y Boncyn. At certain points of this line, the natural drop of the ground southwards is so sharp that the bank is lost in the abruptness of the slope, but the ditch is continued throughout at the foot of the drop. But before it reaches its end at Pen y Boncyn the earthen bank again appears, with its ditch. At its terminal point it is no more than 3 feet high, and the ditch is but a slight depression. Immediately beyond rises the sharp peak of Moel y Main. In neither section of its course, to the north or south of the Bitfalld cottages, does the bank avail itself of any natural formation of the ground that would strengthen its front, and though it occupies high ground, with a fine prospect over the valley of the Vyrnwy, the view is restricted by the heights which dominate both of its extremities. It is, moreover, not placed upon the crest of the ridge between the valleys of the Vyrnwy and the Cain, but has higher ground behind it. It is difficult to regard it as intended to serve a defensive purpose, but the works at the Bitfalld cottages, where two or three curvilinear lines are well marked, have a decidedly military appearance. The probability is that there was at Bitfalld a camp of considerable strength, much of which was swept away when the farm and buildings were erected, and that two separate boundary banks were drawn up at some later period, possibly in medieval times, one running north and south, the other running east and west, and joining at the camp, some of the defences of which were utilised by each.*—Visited, 22nd June, 1910.

A sketch of a greater portion of the work, and a section of it at Bitfalld are given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1876, ix, 317.

766. *Llechryd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 12''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 24''$).

A small earthwork, which was doubtless originally constructed to protect an important ford over the river Vyrnwy, and which at a later period probably gave way to a medieval dwelling. What is visible at the present time is a cut from the river, extending for 25 yards, with another cut at right angles, of about 30 yards in length; if the third side was defended by a similar channel running to the river, it has disappeared. What appear to be the foundations of a stone construction of quite indefinite purpose have been met with on the opposite side of the river.—Visited, 17th June, 1910.

767. *Bwlch y Cibau* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 10 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 12''$). Owner, Brigadier-General A. E. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O., Bryngwyn; occupier, the Vicar of Bwlch y Cibau.

A camp is said to have existed behind the vicarage house of Bwlch y Cibau, and there are faint indications of what appears to have been an enclosure; but it is impossible to speak with certainty upon the point. *Mont. Coll.*, 1876, ix, 318, gives a plan and section of the camp, which it calls 'Brynbowliau,' 'the bowling hill'—a name by which it is still known.—Visited, 30th June, 1910.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

768. *Upper Fawnog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 49''$). Owner, Major G. H. Mytton, Garth, Guilsfield; occupier, Mr. John Roberts.

An ancient house, which has retained only the upper portion of its central projection. The space beneath is, and probably always was, an open porch; the black-and-white timbering of the upper storey is of the late 16th century. It bears no date nor inscription.—Visited, 26th April, 1910.

* The Tithe Survey map of 1839 actually places a camp at Bitfalld, and the Schedule thereto (No. 146) describes the bank at its western termination at Pen y boncyn as 'Clawdd Offa.'

Parish of MEIFOD.

769. *Dolobran* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 3''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 12''$).

One of the most historic of Montgomeryshire domestic houses. The residence of the ancient family of Lloyd, of which one member, Thomas Lloyd (1640—1694) became Deputy Governor and President of the State of Pennsylvania. "At the present time Dolobran Hall, which is prettily situated, overlooking the Vyrnwy, is merely used as a farmhouse; and the old chapel, which stands close by, built by Charles Lloyd, the Quaker, about 1660, has of late years been gradually dismantled of its carved oak gallery and panellings" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1876, ix, 334).* The house has been practically rebuilt, and the chapel dismantled.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

770. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Caereinion; townships of Nant y Meichiaid, Peniarth, Teirtref (Glasgoed, Dolobran, and Bryn bwa), Dyffryn, Main, Cefn Llynog, Ystum Colwyn, Tref Nanney, Cil and Cwm, Trefedrid. Ystrad y Vyrnwy had disappeared by 1776.

A church of historic importance and archæological interest. It contains work of every architectural period from the Norman to the present day, and, though very thoroughly restored in 1871, has just escaped being spoilt. Its early history is obscure, but there is no reason to doubt its foundation by Gwyddfarch, and its rise to importance in pre-Norman times under Tysilio. The original of the present building probably dates from, or soon after, the death of Gruffudd ap Cynan (A.D. 1137), who left a bequest to it. The structure now consists of nave and chancel, north and south aisles, and western tower. Of the Norman period are the base of the tower, the arch between tower and nave, and the westernmost pier of the nave arcade on the northern side. Traces of the arcading on the southern side are to be seen in the external wall, close to the south-western entrance. *Brut y Tywysogion* records the consecration of St. Mary's, Meifod, in the year 1155, the new church receiving a fresh dedication. The eastern end of the Norman church was rebuilt in the late Early English period; and at different times aisles were added. A slab, probably sepulchral, elaborately ornamented with conventional Celtic scroll-work and other designs, discovered during the restoration of 1871, has been placed against the west wall of the south aisle. It is figured in *Mont. Coll.*, 1811, xiv, 33, and *Arch. Camb.*, 1880, IV, xi, 182, and *ib.*, 1885, V, ii, 48. Westwood, *Lap. Walliæ*, 154. The churchyard is very extensive.

It seems certain that there was at least one, and perhaps two other churches within the area of the churchyard. The terriers of 1631 and 1663 speak of an 'eglwys Gwyddfarch' and Tanner, editor of *Notitia Monastica* and bishop of St. Asaph, observes that near the parish church "are the ruins of another old church, called Eglwys Fair, *i.e.*, St. Mary's, and not 100 paces distant within memory stood ye chapel of Gwydvarch." During the course of excavations for a new Congregational chapel in the year 1881, the flooring of the ancient church was discovered, and twelve heraldic tiles were obtained. A spoon of peculiar pattern, said to be of the 15th century, was also found. These articles are now in the Welshpool Museum.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 492; Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 47. An inventory of the registers, church plate, and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 233.—Visited, 24th September, 1909.

[Illustrated, figure 40.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

771. *Ffynnon y Clawdd Llesg, Pistill y Clawdd*, or *The Spout Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 7''$).

A well on the northern slope of the hill called Moel y Sant (No. 776), but itself called after the ancient boundary dyke, Y Clawdd Llesg (No. 210, parish of Guilsfield Without), which has its southern termination at the foot of the hill upon

* The same writer observes that portions of the oak panelling have been carried over the Atlantic by some of the descendants of the family; also, that there is strong reason for believing that William Penn worshipped, and not improbably held service, in the old Quaker chapel.



FIG. 40.—MEIFOD: THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 770); INTERIOR, SHOWING NORMAN NAVE.

Parish of MEIFOD.

which the well is placed. A timber shelter, now extremely dilapidated, covers the well, and a small adjoining enclosure. The well-space is of irregular size, the greatest length and breadth being about 6 feet. The outer sides of the well are formed of good ashlar, but the back has been broken into by the roots of a gigantic tree, which has worked away the soil, and now itself constitutes the rear of the well chamber. The water is not more than 12 inches in depth, and the well could never have been used for complete immersion. It is now generally known by the name of 'Ffynnon Spout,' or 'The Spout Well.'—Visited, 11th April, 1910.

An illustration is given in *Mont. Coll.*, 1881, xiv.

772. *Hali well* or *Holy well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 53.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 3''$). Owner, Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn, Oswestry; occupier, Mr. Arthur Lloyd.

A spring that, with the cottage to which it gave its name, has fallen into disuse.—Visited, 26th April, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

773. *Gallt yr Aneur* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.).

The picturesque hill (of nearly a mile in length, and an average breadth of a quarter of a mile) that rises above the village of Meifod, and commands the southern termination of the vale of the same name, is supposed to have upon its summit and slopes certain remains of both a military and ecclesiastical character. The hill is pear shaped, with the narrow end directed to the north-west, and at that end the 6-inch Ordnance sheet marks an 'Intrenchment.' Further on, and nearly on the summit of the hill (700 feet above Ordnance datum) it has in Gothic type the word 'Reservoirs'; the crown of the hill it describes as a 'Camp'; and on its southern slope it shows further 'Intrenchments.' Just above the farm of Dyffryn it marks the site of 'Gwely Gwyddfarch'—a place traditionally associated with the founder of the first ecclesiastical settlement at Meifod. The last-named position may be settled at once. 'Gwyddfarch's bed' is a natural depression in the hill, and a spot that could not fail to become either truly or traditionally a site of historic or poetic significance.

As regards the earthworks upon the hill, while the existence here and there of banks of earth is manifest, it is by no means clear that such banks were constructed for defensive ends. The hill is but thinly covered with soil, and the features set down as 'Intrenchments' by the Ordnance officers are artificial gaps in the sharp ridge of rock forming the actual summit of the hill. An earthen wall, about 3 feet in height, only partially surrounds the widest part of the hill, and it is not furnished with entrances at the points where they would naturally be placed if its purpose was military. The spot marked 'Reservoirs' upon the map has certain shallow depressions, but their irregularity is against their being artificial.—Visited, 30th June, 1910.

774. *Cwrt y Person* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 11''$).

A moated enclosure, once the site of the vicarage. "The site of the house is said to have been connected with the church by a causeway, of which some traces are still to be found. The moat is almost always filled with water, and has never been completely dry within memory of any one now living" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1876, ix. 327, with plan and section). The enclosure measures 30 feet by 28 feet; the moat is 7 feet in width at the entrance.—Visited, 30th June, 1910.

775. *Site of Mathrafal Castle* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.).

This is marked upon the Ordnance sheet, on the right bank of the river Banw (or Einion), and exactly opposite the mound-and-bailey castle of Mathrafal, which is placed on the left bank of the river, in the parish of Llangynyw (No. 586). There is, however, not the slightest indication of any artificial construction.—Visited, 11th April, 1910.

Parish of **MEIFOD**.

776. *Moel y Sant* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 15''$).

An eminence at the south-eastern end of the Meifod valley, and enjoying a wide prospect over the vale. It was probably associated with one of the saints connected with Meifod, but no traditions have been recorded, and there are no remains upon the summit of the hill.—Visited, 11th April, 1910.

777. *Bwlch y Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 32''$).

The *garnedd*, which must once have stood in the neighbourhood, and which has given its name to a pass between the hills in the northern part of the parish, is now not traceable. Tithe Schedule, No. 447.

778. *Maes y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 16' 38''$).

The Tithe Schedule (No. 299) calls this 'Pen y Castell.' There are now no signs of earthworks, or of any defences to which the term 'Castell' could attach. The site is half-a-mile east of the homestead called 'Starving Castle,' but this latter seems to be a mere *nom d'occasion*. Behind the farmstead of Maes y Castell is Bwlch y Crogfa.

9. *Capel Hirbryd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 22''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 29''$).

On the northern slope of Moel y Maen the Ordnance sheet marks the 'site of Capel Hirbryd.' At the spot indicated there are no signs of any kind of structure.—Visited, 21st June, 1910.

780. *Tomen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 53''$).

In the grounds, and at the back, of Coed y Maen, the residence of Colonel the Hon. C. Williams Wynn. A low mound, which may be the remains of a larger earthen structure; but it is too dilapidated to admit of classification.—Visited, 30th June, 1910.

781. *Cae garn mawr* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 6''$, long. $3^{\circ} 14' 47''$).

A field on the farm of Cae Gwernog. Tithe Schedule, No. 566.

782. *Cae garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 6''$).

A field on the farm of Henblas. Tithe Schedule, No. 5.

783. *Cae garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 19''$).

A field on the farm of Garth fawr. Tithe Schedule, No. 179.

784. *Sarn hir* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 30''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 290.

785. *Dol gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 13' 4''$).

A field bordering upon, and probably reclaimed from, the river Vyrnwy. There are no signs of the 'gaer' to which the meadow must have been attached. Tithe Schedule, No. 68.

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786. *Cefn gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 14''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 16''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 229.

787. *Cae garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 0''$).

A field on the farm of Rhos fawr uchaf. Tithe Schedule, No. 236.

788. *Cae y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 35''$). Tithe Schedule, Nos. 474, 475.

789. *Cae carn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 43' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 25''$).

The field adjoining the preceding, to the east. Tithe Schedule, No. 490.

790. *Cefn y garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 14 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 18''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 26''$).

A field on the farm of Cwm nant y meichiaid. Tithe Schedule, No. 33.

791. *Cae Carn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 9 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 44' 53''$, long. $3^{\circ} 15' 8''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 200.

792. *Gwerglodd Erw y Groes*.

Mentioned in a suit in the Exchequer of Pleas, 6 Jas. I (1609). *Mont. Coll.*, 1895, xxix, 32.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

PREHISTORIC.

793. *Flint Celt*—the cutting edge broken; found near the Vicarage, 1st October, 1879. In the Welshpool Museum.

MEDIEVAL.

794. A tile, and two fragments of a second, found on the site of St. Gwyddfarch's church.

795. Antique pewter spoon found near the site of St. Gwyddfarch's church. Both in the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of MIDDLETOWN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

796. *Cefn Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 16 S.E. and N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 1' 40''$).

A camp on one of the peaks of the Breiddin group of hills, and situated to the south-east of the main height of the Breiddin, from which it is divided by a deep ravine. The ground also falls irregularly to the north-east, to rise again on

Parish of **MIDDLETOWN.**

Kempster's Hill in the parish of Bausley, upon the north-eastern slope of which is the similar camp called 'The Castle.' The camp of Cefn Castell occupies practically the entire summit of Middletown Hill, which forms a long and narrow platform, along whose margin runs an earthen bank for the entire circuit of the camp. The greatest breadth of the enclosure within the earthen rampart is 240 feet, and the length about 600 feet. The rampart curves round with the natural trend of the ground towards the entrances, which are placed at the northern and southern axes of the camp, respectively. The northern entrance is especially striking, the rampart on either side rising to between six and seven feet, and being turned inwards to form a passage way of 18 feet in length. Close within the shelter of the rampart, and especially at the entrances, are depressions which, while affording additional material for the banks at those points, were possibly intended as cover for the defenders. The rampart was, however, for the main part formed by the earth thrown up from without, thus providing a platform, or berm, of from two to four yards in breadth from the foot of the rampart to the edge of the hill-slope. The ground in the interior does not appear to have been levelled so as to allow of a completely uninterrupted view of all parts, and probably to admit of this, what seems to be an artificial heap of stones has been reared not far from the northern entrance, making the total altitude above Ordnance datum 1,195 feet. The camp has the appearance of having been hurriedly thrown up. While of similar character to Cefn Carnedd in the parish of Llanwnnog, it does not exhibit the deliberation or care which marks that work. It should, indeed, be studied along with the similar camp in Bausley, and also in relation to the main position upon the Breiddin.—Visited, 12th July, 1909.

A good description, with plan, by the late Mr. H. H. Lynes, of Worcester, will be found in *Mont. Coll.*, 1889, xxiii, 335.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

797. *The Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.E.). Ded: Holy Trinity. Diocese of Hereford; archdeaconry of Ludlow; rural-deanery of Pontesbury; ecclesiastical parish of Great Wollaston (Salop) to which the church at Middletown belongs.

A modern building, with no feature of interest or beauty, except the entrance door, which is a fine specimen of seventeenth century carpentry; it was brought from the mother church of Alberbury (in Salop), of which Middletown was formerly a township. It has been restored, but on the whole, judiciously.—Visited, 19th October, 1909.

Parish of **MOCHDRE.**

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

798. *Tomen Bryn Dadl* or *Tomen Bryn Dadleu* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 49 N.W.; lat. 52° 26' 56", long. 3° 22' 23"). Owner, Mr. Llewelyn Phillips, solicitor, Llanidloes; occupier, Mr. John Rees, Bryn Dadleu, Mochdre.

A nearly circular mound, situated 3½ miles south of the village of Mochdre, and 800 yards north of the Radnorshire boundary. It is placed on the banks of a small stream, to which its south-eastern side falls. The mound rises about 12 feet from the surface level on all sides but that towards the brook, which rises about 20 feet. It measures along the north to south line 77 feet, and east to west 80 feet, but it does not align with the cardinal points. Its maximum length is 100 feet. It shows no sign of disturbance.—Visited, 16th September, 1909.

Parish of MOCHDRE.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

799. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.W.). Ded : All Saints. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen; townships of Mochdre llan and Esgair geiliog.

The church was restored in the year 1867, and now contains no feature of antiquity except the roof, which is of the late Perpendicular period, and is somewhat more ornate than usual, the terminations to the sixteen hammer beams being well-executed figures of angels. Pieces of late 17th century carved oak have been let into some of the choir stalls as panels; and there is a good church chest of the same period. The font is modern. A chained book, "The Principles of the Christian Religion," 1726, with its chain still attached, lies in the church chest; but a fine black-letter copy of the Welsh Prayer Book of 1664 has been transferred to St. Asaph, "to complete the series in the Cathedral Library" (Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 537).—Visited, 17th September, 1909.

An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents is given in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 251.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

800. *Castell y Gwynt** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.W.; lat. 52° 29' 12", long. 3° 23' 6").

A farm so called—'windy castle.'

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

MEDIEVAL.

801. Two carved oaken figures, probably of Our Saviour and of the Virgin, found during the restoration of the parish church, concealed on the top of the wall-plate; the decorations of a former rood screen. Now in the Welshpool Museum. *Mont. Coll.*, March, 1902, xxxii, 11, with illustration.

Parish of MONTGOMERY.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

802. *The Ffridd* or *Ffridd Faldwyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.; lat. 52° 33' 50", long. 3° 9' 22"). Owner, the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool.

This is a large earthen camp crowning the summit of a hill forming the northernmost spur of the range that here closes in the eastern side of the Severn valley. It is situated at an altitude of 800 feet, about half a mile north-west of the town of Montgomery, and a shorter distance, almost directly westward, from the ruins of the medieval castle. Its extreme length within the ramparts is about 950 feet, and its extreme breadth 700 feet; in shape it is an irregular oval, tapering towards its northern and southern ends; and it has an internal area of about ten acres. The ground is fairly level within, but outside the low earthen wall it falls sharply on all sides, dropping into a shallow ditch which encircles the whole. A low bank

* The name occurs in the parish terrier of 1722. The mears between Mochdre and Llanbrynmair parishes ran from Croes y Noddfa to Llyfnant, Bwlch ar y Gelli, Castell y gwynt, and Steiddfa Madoc. There is also a Llwyn Madoc in the parish.

Parish of MONTGOMERY.

crowns the counterscarp. The eastward slope has been rendered more steep by scarping. A second ditch at a distance of from 40 to 60 feet below, and shallower and broader than the upper, is carried quite round the camp, but at the points where the slopes are naturally severe or have been artificially rendered more steep, the ditches die away into insignificance. The main entrance is at the south-west end of the camp, where the ground is more level, and here the defences are of a formidable character. The ditches are deepened and increased to three, and the intervening spaces are formed into platforms covering the sloping entrance way. The inner

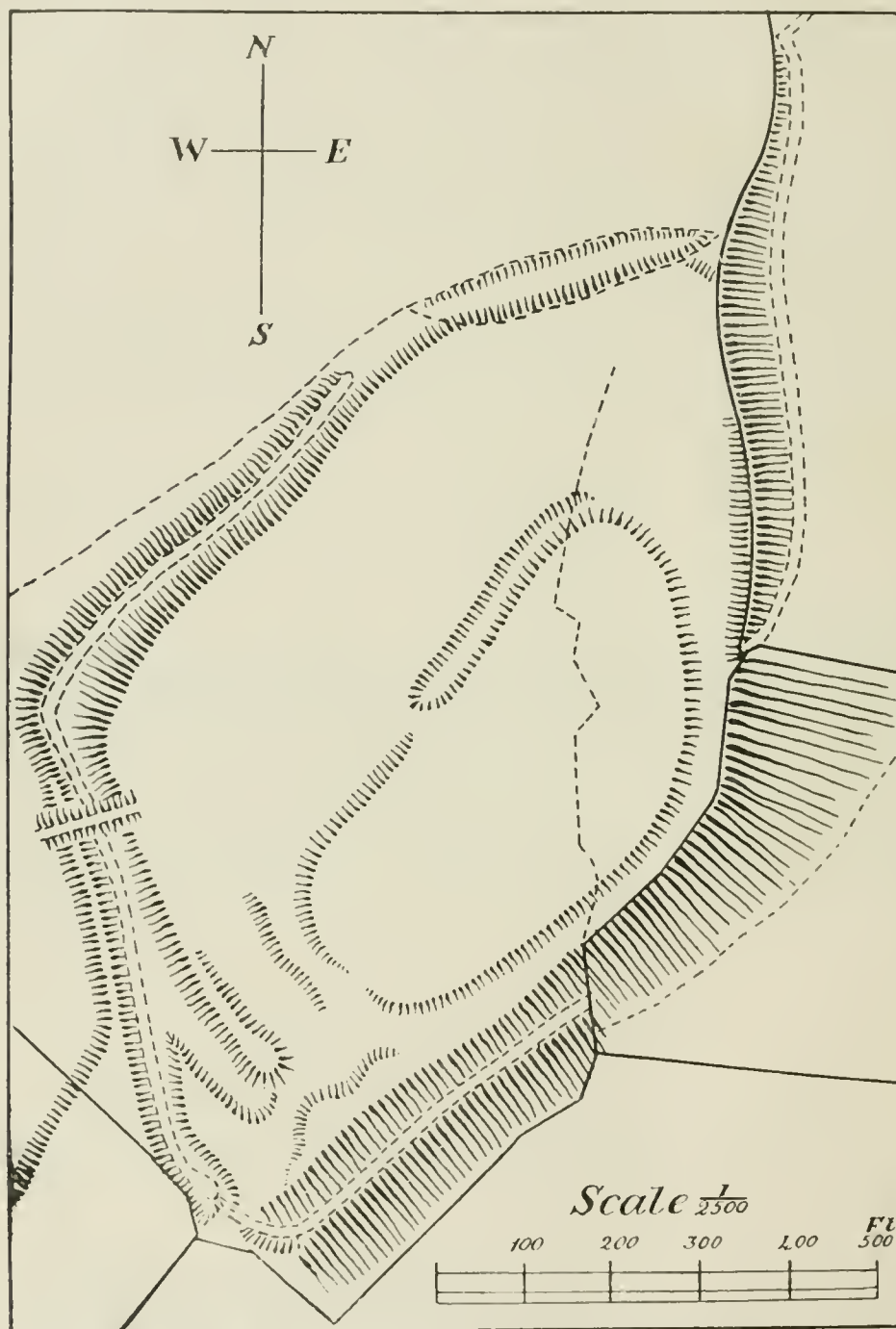


FIG. 41.—MONTGOMERY: FFRIDD CAMP (No. 802); plan.

rampart also is incurved on either side of the entrance. A similar entrance, but not so strongly defended, occupies the northern apex. The fall of the ground in that direction did not call for such elaboration, and the steeply scarped eastern slope of the hill did not admit of double or triple defences on that side. No signs of dwellings were observed within the camp, but a large portion of the area is covered by a dense wood which rendered thorough examination in summer practically impossible. No traces of water were noticed.—Visited, 24th June, 1909.

Parish of MONTGOMERY.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS,
WITH ENCLOSURES).

803. *Hen Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 30 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 27''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 38''$). Owner, Mr. W. Fairclough.

An earthen mound-and-bailey castle of ordinary type, situated about one mile N.N.W. of the town of Montgomery, upon a site enjoying a wide prospect of the vales of the Severn to the north and west, and of Chirbury to the east. Though dominated by the loftier hills to the south, it must have been a position of considerable strength and importance in medieval times. The structure lies S.W. and N.E., the mound being placed at the southern end of the enclosure, from which it is

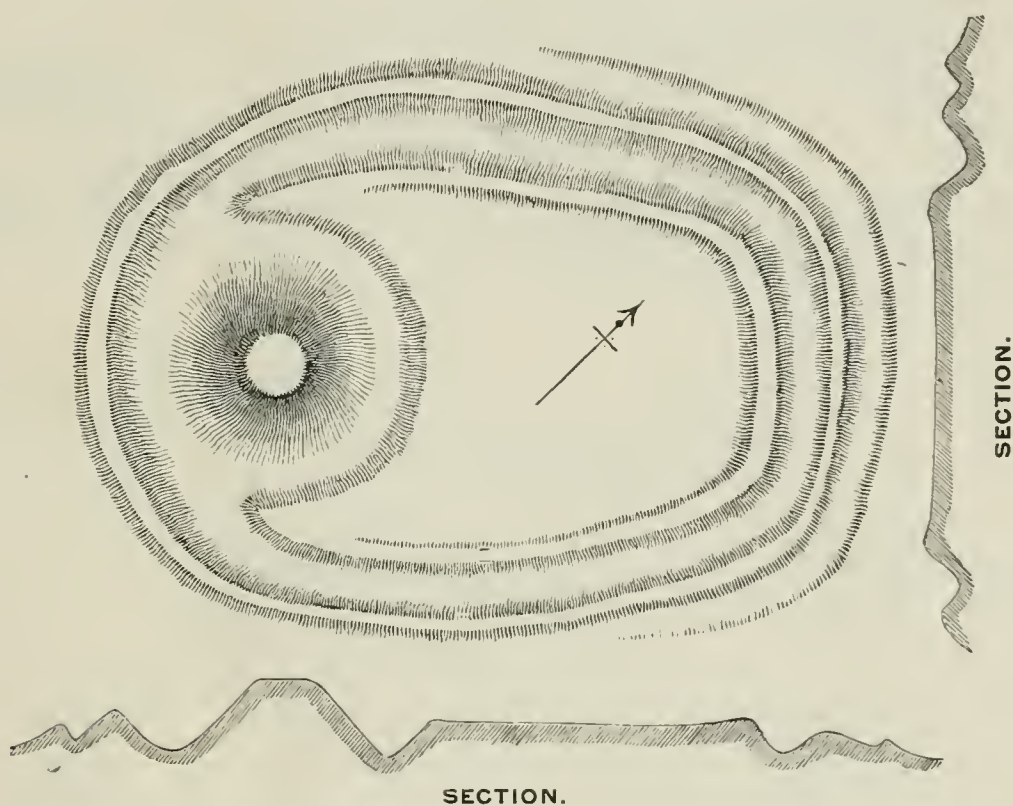


FIG. 42.—MONTGOMERY: HEN DOMEN (No. 803); plan.

cut off by a deep moat. The mound rises to a height of about 30 feet; its summit has a diameter of 22 feet, and is flat. The surrounding moat is plainly discernible though it is now very uneven in depth. The inner court is fairly regular in area, and occupies about one-third of an acre. It is surrounded by a rampart and ditch which at the western end are curved round and continued as the defences of the mound upon that side. A second deep fosse and rampart encircle the entire structure, this rampart being carried beyond the mound on its outward side with a sweep that permits of a small enclosure between the ditches. There is an entrance to the mound from the south, and doubtless also from the base court at the other side, but farming operations have obscured the original arrangements. There are no traces of a second enclosure, but the small size of the existing court would seem to require another for so important a stronghold. *Mont. Coll.*, 1887, x, 340, with plan and section (G. T. Clark).—Visited, 24th June, 1909.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

804. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.). This earthwork constitutes a portion of the boundary between the parish of Montgomery (in Wales) and the parish of Chirbury (in England).

It will be described as a whole at a later stage.

Parish of MONTGOMERY.

DIVISION III (STONE CASTLES—MEDIEVAL).

805. *The Castle of Montgomery* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.). Owner, the Earl of Powis; lessees, the Montgomery Town Council.

The ruins of a small castle built by King Henry III. in the year 1223, and demolished by order of the Parliament in 1649 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1877, x, 74 and 115). They consist of a few fragments of walls and towers.

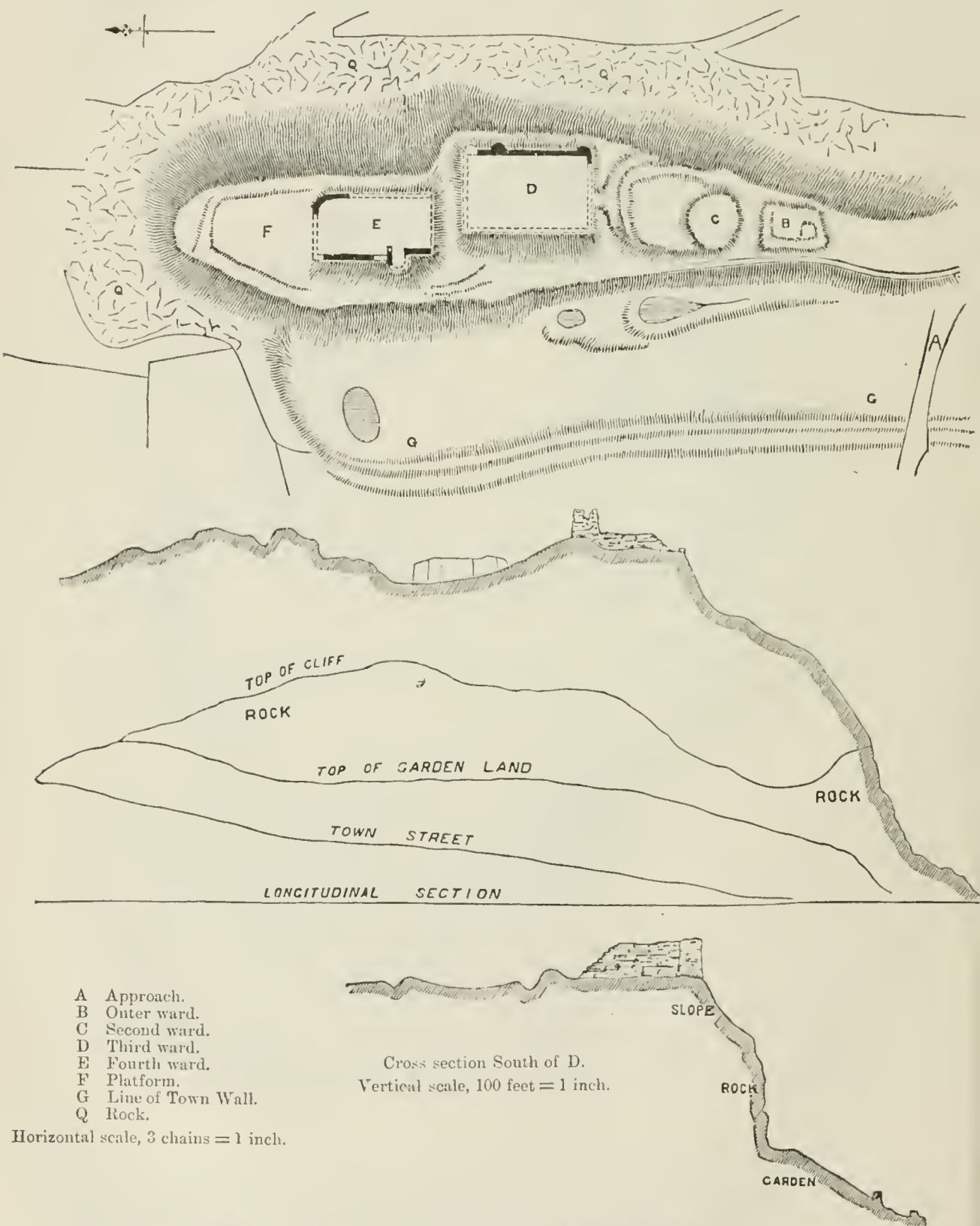


FIG. 43.—MONTGOMERY: THE CASTLE OF MONTGOMERY (No. 805); plan.

An excellent architectural description of the castle by Mr. G. T. Clark is to be found in *Mont. Coll.*, 1877, x, 313, with plans and sections, and is reproduced in

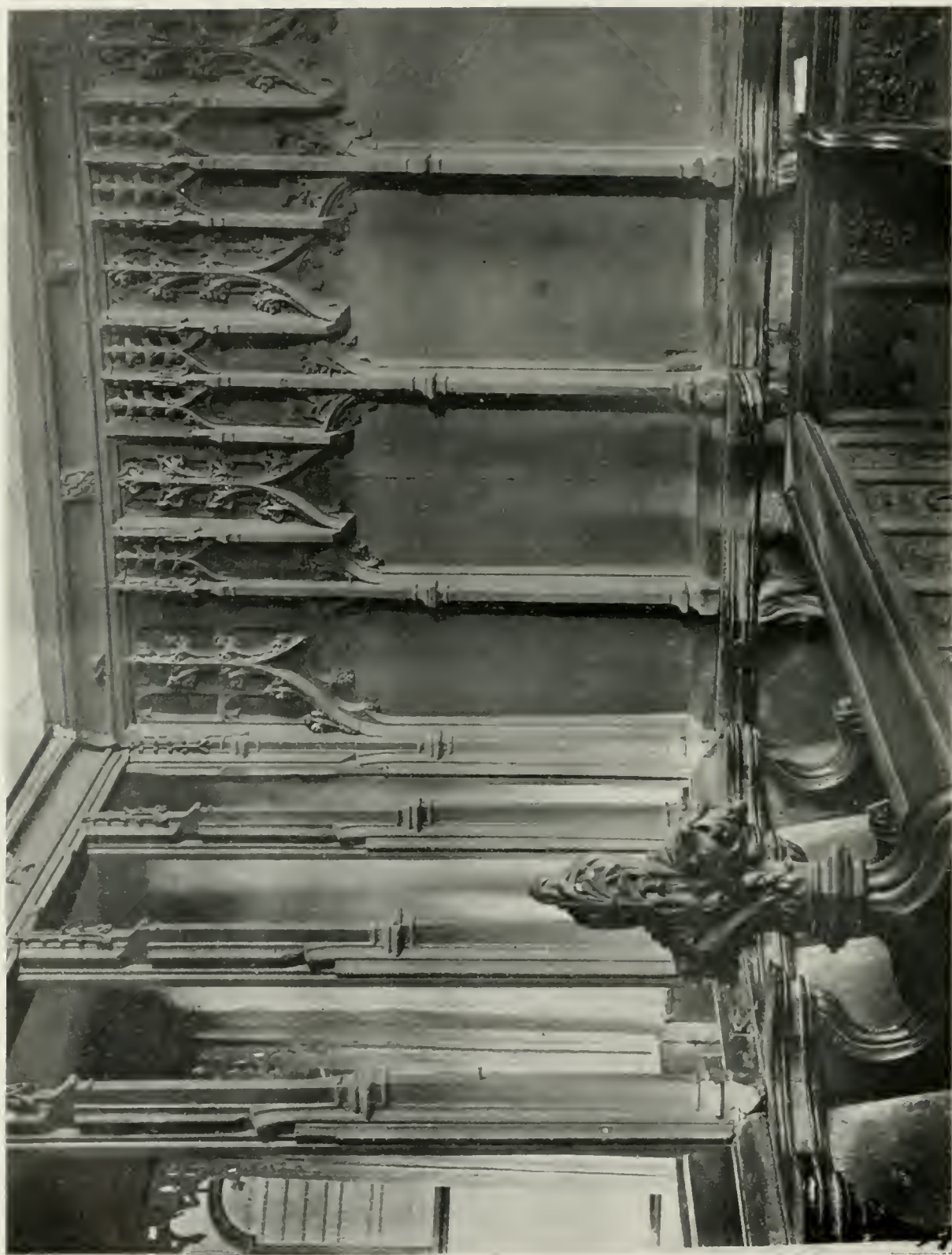


FIG. 44.—MONTGOMERY: THE PARISH CHURCH (No. 807); 15TH CENTURY STALLWORK.

Parish of MONTGOMERY.

Mediaeval Military Architecture, ii, 303; its political history is given in the same vol. of *Mont. Coll.*, p. 61.—Visited, 24th June, 1909.

The ancient walls and gates have been almost everywhere removed, though their positions are known and the foundations are occasionally uncovered. The line of the western wall is still traceable, buried beneath its own débris.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

806. *Lymore Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.). Owner, the Earl of Powis.

The remains of one of the most beautiful specimens of 17th-century half-timbered "black and white" residences in the county. "Enlarged from a hunting lodge, or possibly entirely rebuilt by Edward, third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, in 1675 . . . it does not appear to have been regularly inhabited since the early part of the last [the 18th] century . . . It has, at different times, undergone many alterations; and towards the end of the last century the whole of its great range of kitchens and servants' apartments were entirely pulled down. What is now the bailiff's house stands on a small portion of their site." The remains of the original house, which consist of the centre of the residence and two side gables, and contain the principal rooms, are carefully preserved by the present owner, and the exterior has been admirably restored. "In date it is probably one of the last half-timber houses constructed in the kingdom, and in size and interest the most important in Montgomeryshire." It has been admirably described in *Mont. Coll.*, 1885, xviii, 155, with illustrations.—Visited, 20th July, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

807. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.). Ded: St. Nicholas. Diocese of Hereford; archdeaconry of Ludlow; rural-deanery of Montgomery.

An edifice that in its main structural features dates from the mid-fourteenth century, though it contains both earlier and later details. It consists of nave, chancel, north and south transepts, and a tower at the end of the north transept. There is a finely proportioned screen of fairly good work, said to have been brought from the neighbouring abbey of Chirbury (to which Montgomery church was appendant), and some of the ancient stall-work with carved misereres. In the south transept are two monumental effigies, one of a member probably of the Mortimer family of about the year 1400, the second of about a century later and commemorating another Mortimer or an early Herbert. In the same transept is the large alabaster canopied tomb of Richard Herbert, father of lord Herbert of Chirbury and of George Herbert, the poet. The font is of early date, possibly of the late Norman period; it is illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1902, xxxii, 163. On the effigies see *Mont. Coll.*, 1873, vi, 207 and 435, and *Arch. Camb.*, 1880, IV, xi, 131.—Visited, 19th July, 1909.

[Illustrated, figure 44.]

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

808. *Uncertain* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.; lat. 52° 33' 34", long. 3° 9' 8"). Owner, the Earl of Powis.

On the lower slope of the height known as the Town Hill, and marked 'Earth-work' on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet, is a small depression of uncertain purpose and origin. Respecting it Mr. G. T. Clark observes—"It is a mere pit, about 33 yards diameter and 30 feet deep. Its sides are partly formed by the process of excavation, but partly also by the stuff removed being thrown up in a circular bank. It can scarcely have been a marle-pit or quarry, for it has no access by road into the hollow, and is probably some kind of early fortification sheltered by its depth from the

Parish of MONTGOMERY.

weather and having pallisades along the elevated bank" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1877, x, 3; reprinted in *Arch. Camb.*, 1880, IV, xi, 211).

This object is too small for a camp, and too rough and uneven for a medieval cock-pit

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

809. *Long Barrow* (?) On the summit of the Town Hill and in an almost direct line southward from the earthwork (No. 808) are the ground lines of what seems to have been a long barrow. The site, now marked by a few straggling trees, measures 70 yards N. and S. by 18 yards E. and W. It may be merely the remains of the slight mound which often forms the foundation for a clump of trees, but the site, which is one of the finest in the county, is in favour of the long barrow hypothesis.—Visited, 24th June, 1909.

810. *The Battle of Montgomery* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 7''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 6''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis; occupier, Mr. D. Davies.

The Ordnance Map at the point indicated marks the site of a "Battle of Montgomery," but what battle is intended, or upon what authority the position is determined, is not known.

811. *Maes y Brenin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 27''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis; occupier, Dr. J. J. Robertson.

812. *Maes y Brenin* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 37 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 39''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis; occupier, Mr. C. P. Davies.


The two fields thus named ('the king's field'), in the Tithe Schedules Nos. 366 and 858, respectively, though situated in diametrically opposite directions, probably denote parts of the ancient royal demesne which lay around the castle of Montgomery.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

ROMAN.

813. *Coins*. A 3rd brass of Victorinus, and two other brass coins. In the Welshpool Museum.

MEDIEVAL.

814. "Numerous vestiges of ancient weapons, such as broken swords, arrow-heads, cannon-balls, etc., have, from time to time, been found among the ruins, and in the vicinity of Montgomery castle; but curious relics of a different nature have also been obtained. About six-and-twenty years ago [*i.e.*, about 1805], part of the ruined walls gave way, and a labouring man discovered, among the disjointed masonry, seven old silver instruments; the handles were about the size of modern dessert-spoons, and their entire shape very similar to the subjoined figure.  Ornaments in very high relief covered their surface, and some remains of gilt, plate, or wash, was still discernible" (*Camb. Quarterly Mag.*, 1831, iii, 135, quoted in *Mont. Coll.*, 1877, x, 100). The suggestion was advanced that the articles were for use in the ceremony of unction.

815. *Tiles* (two large and five small). Found during the restoration of the church. In the Welshpool Museum.

816. *Musket*, an old flint-lock. Found near Montgomery, about a century ago. In the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of NEWTOWN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMANNO-BRITISH MOUNTS).

817. *The Gro Tump* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 15''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 32''$). Occupiers, the Newtown Golf Club.

A mound-and-bailey castle, situated on a curve of the Severn, where the right bank of the river rises to a considerable height. The stronghold lay along the river bank. The mound, placed at the north-eastern corner, stands about 18 yards from the present bottom of the moat. It is flat topped and roughly circular, the maximum diameter at the summit being 38 feet. The counterscarp rises to a height of about 15 feet, the rampart on the outer side to between four and five feet. Between the moat and the river is a flat space, which is isolated by an extension of the moat on the west. The first court is surrounded by a rampart which starts from the eastern end of the mound and follows its shape until it reaches the western side, which is unprotected; it then takes a wider sweep, curving as it heads towards the river, until it approaches the extension of the moat already spoken of. Two wide gaps have been cut through this vallum for the purposes of a racecourse. The outer court stretched westwards, and probably took in the greater part of the present field, but its external defences have long been swept away.*—Visited, 22nd June, 1909.

Mont. Coll., 1877, x, 337, with plan (G. T. Clark). Reproduced, with corrections of Clark's errors, *ib.*, 1902, xxxii, 183.

818. *Newtown Hall grounds* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 46''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 58''$). Owner and occupier, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Newtown Hall, Newtown.

A mound-and-bailey castle of the ordinary type. Newtown Hall has been the residence of an important county family for many generations, and the mound with its moat has been transformed into an ornamental feature of the grounds surrounding the residence. It has been so far lowered and altered as to admit of its summit being turned into a tennis lawn, and made the site of a summer-house. The bailey lay to the north of the mound, and extended to the Severn. Its eastern bank, with external ditch, are quite distinct. There also exists what may have been the western rampart of an outer enclosure, but generations of cultivation and occasional inroads of the river in this direction have produced field works that may be of any period.—Visited, 9th June, 1909.

Since the site was first visited, excavations have been conducted into the mound, which have laid bare the foundations of a small medieval dwelling, the probable forerunner of the first late 16th century residence built upon the adjacent ground level.

* As marking an interesting feature in what may be termed the antiquities of the Welsh land system, attention may be drawn to the fact that the 11th–12th century castle, whose ruins are now known as the Gro Tump, is placed at the furthestmost corner of the township or tref (which is also the parish) of Llanfair, the Welsh name of Newtown. As has been said above, the castle precincts extended along the river westwards, and the Tithe map and schedule show that the ground now occupied by parts of the cemetery and adjoining recreation ground was formerly called Maes y Castell. From analogies elsewhere it is probable that this was demesne land, attached to the chieftain's residence or castle; in other words, the tenants were of unfree condition, and burdened with heavy services to the neighbouring stronghold. But the Welsh chieftain's residence was always technically regarded as of free condition, irrespective of the actual status of the rest of the tref within which the residence stood. It is, therefore, found that the chief's residence occupies a site upon the edge of the tref so as to enable it to be easily connected for tenurial purposes with the nearest free tref. Other instances of the same peculiar arrangement are given by Mr. Neubard Palmer in his evidence before the Royal Commission (Q. 636–7), and this feature of tribal custom is dealt with in Palmer and Owen's *Ancient Tenures*, 118.

Since the former paragraph was written it has been discovered that the meadow adjoining the Gro Tump is called "Dole y Domen" in an Exchequer Deposition of 36–7 Eliz. (1594), and that the land is specifically described as "demesne" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1884, xvii. 70). "Erw y Domen" is mentioned in a will of 1604 (*ib.*, 1890, xxiv, 80).

It may also be observed that the late Mr. G. T. Clark, in describing this mound in his article upon "The Moated Mounds of the Upper Severn" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1877, x, 329), erroneously refers to the Gro Tump as Rhos Ddiarbed. That position, once an open heath and now enclosed, is adjacent to the fine mound called The Moat, in the parish of Llandinam (No. 336).

Parish of **NEWTOWN.**

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

819. *The Checkers Inn* in Broad Street is the oldest house within the town; its date is the early 17th century.

820. *Newtown Hall*—a modern house which has replaced the ancestral home of the family of Pryce, but containing a few traces of antiquity in the basement.*

821. *Beander Mill*—well attested by a mass of documentary evidence of the 16th and 17th centuries (*Mont. Coll.*, 1884, xvii, 65); now the Oversevern woollen factory, and, with its ancient name, has lost all vestiges of antiquity.

822. *Bryn House* (6 in. Ord Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.; lat. 52° 31' 11", long. 3° 19' 28"). A once handsome and extensive half-timbered residence, now divided into tenements. The eastern front bears the inscription, 'Not we from kings but kings from us. R. B.,' and the date, 1660. The residence of the family of Baxter, of which Richard Baxter, the Puritan divine, is said to have been a member.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

823. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen; townships, Dyffryn Llanfair, Newtown.

The still remaining portion of the old parish church stands on the bank of the river Severn, near the bridge. Of the original building there exists the tower with its wooden belfry, and a portion of the south aisle wall. "Within the south-eastern or Newtown Hall chapel, a mausoleum has been erected to that family, but subject to removal should the church be re-built at any time" (*Thomas, Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 543). Mission services are held within the tower each Sunday. The tomb of Robert Owen, the founder of the co-operative movement, is in the churchyard. The old church contained a fine late-14th century screen, which was partially used to line the chancel in the new parish church. On a reconstruction of the chancel the carved oak-work was removed to the rectory. A new church was erected in 1847 at the opposite end of the town. In reference to it the rector (the Rev. T. L. L. Williams) states that "portions of the old rood screen have been made use of this year [1909] for the decoration of the chancel of the parish church. The panels of the screen have been put together in such a way that if at any time it is thought possible to make use of them for a screen they can be easily taken from the position in which they are now placed, care having been taken that none of them were mutilated in any way. The bosses that formed part of the screen have been placed on the roof of the chancel. There is still left of the screen sufficient material to form a screen across the present parish church chancel." The portions which have been treated in the manner described have been placed in a wainscoting of oak lining the chancel, and the remainder is kept at the rectory.

The rector also observes that "the ancient font of the parish had been allowed to go out of the keeping of the church authorities, but was restored to the church a few years ago, and is now resting in the new church in company with two other fonts of a modern date." The font referred to is octagonal in shape, and of the Perpendicular period. "The old altar table is now kept at the rectory, but the brass chandelier has been restored to the old church, and is in use for the mission services" (*Thomas, op. cit.*).—Visited, 19th June, 1909.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, V, i, 93. An inventory of the registers, plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 252.

* Since the above was written, a reference has been found in the public records to the erection of this residence. In an Exchequer Special Commission (Montgomery, 38th Eliz., No. 148) held on the 28th October, 1596, at the Booth Hall of Newtown, a witness stated that he knew that "Richard Pryce, clerk, after the decease of his father, Thomas Pryce, did build and make the house called the Mote House," and "that Richard Pryce being so seized passed the same to Matthew Pryce," his brother. Richard Pryce was vicar of Kerry; his will was proved in 1577.

Parish of **NEWTOWN**.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS, ETC.).

824. *Holy Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 18' 47''$).

The rector states: "The old Lady's Well is still in existence, but has been covered in. Formerly a pump drew water from it for the use of the poorer inhabitants, but it has now been abandoned by the orders of the sanitary authority." The well is in Ladywell Court Lane.—Visited, 19th June, 1909.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

825. *Roads*. "A Roman road from Rutunium to Caersws ran through the whole length of the parish from east to west, and can be pretty clearly traced here and there. From a point near Glanhafren [now Mr. Parke's] it runs parallel with the railway, close to the Rectory, across the Brickfield, through the County School grounds, behind the Church, past the Sportsman Inn (which is actually built upon it), across the Park Brickyard (where many yards of it were destroyed and numbers of small horse-shoes and other relics were found), a little north-west of Castell-y-dail, and near the entrance to the grounds of the other Glanhafren (Mr. Hugh Lewis's) at the western end of the parish. Part of a Roman sword was found in digging the foundations of the Sportsman Inn. A few Roman coins have also been found in the neighbourhood of Park House" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1902, xxxii, 186).

826. *Sarn Elen*. "By his will made 1st March, 1626-7 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1899, xxxi, 199), Edward Price of Newtown, gent., gives to his wife Elizabeth *inter alia* 'a parcel of land in Diffrine Llanfaire adjoining to *Sarne Ellen* containing 2 acres.' The name of Sarn Helen generally marks a Roman road, or a road constructed after Roman methods, and here it most probably refers to the Roman road above described" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1902, xxxii, 186). Capt. Arbuthnot, of Newtown Hall, has recently struck the course of a well-made road in the grounds of the residence, in direct line with the present Broad Street, and its southerly continuation has been traced through a nursery beyond. This road, however, is probably medieval, and may date from the foundation of the borough.

827. *Castell y Dail* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 55''$).

A farm $1\frac{2}{3}$ mile south-south-west of Newtown. A tumulus is said to have stood upon a field called Dulas Meadow, but the term 'castell' would apply more naturally to a defensive mound. An urn was discovered here about the year 1817 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 428).

828. *Maes y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 21''$).

The third field west of Castell y dail farm (Tithe Schedule, No. 237).

829. *Maes y Groes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 7''$).

A field east-south-east of, and almost adjoining the preceding (Tithe Schedule, No. 284).

Parish of **NEWTOWN**.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

830. "*Flint implement* (of the form of an axe-head), and flint flake." Found in the year 1874, on Park House brickyard, on the north side of the railway, within

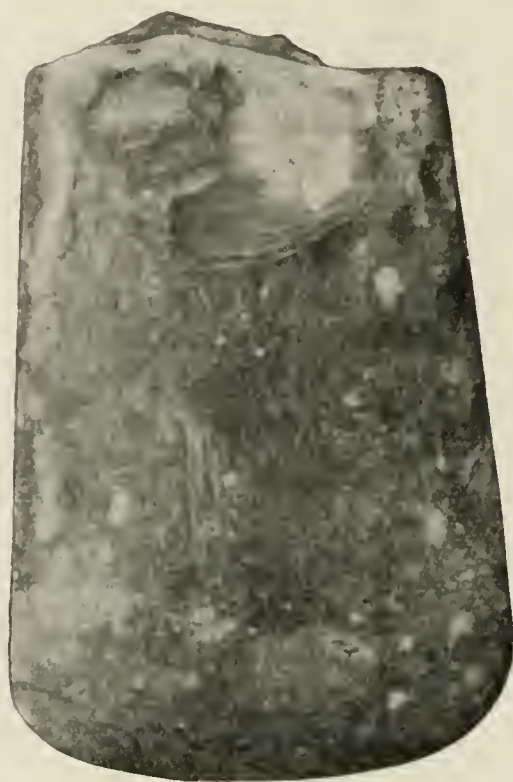


FIG. 45.—NEWTOWN: FLINT AXE-HEAD (No. 830); scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

40 yards of the turnpike road, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of Newtown (*Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 165; illustrated in 1881, xiv, 275). In the Welshpool Museum.

831. *Urn*. Found at Castell y dail, about the year 1817 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 428).

832. Four small iron horse-shoes; found in the winter of 1875-6, at Park House, on the south side of the railway, in "what appeared to be a paved road consisting of small flat stones of half-an-inch thick, and lying 18 to 24 inches beneath the surface of the ground" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1878, xi, 165). In the Welshpool Museum.

833. Part of a sword, found in digging the foundations of the Sportsman Hotel, which is built on a Roman road (*Mont. Coll.*, 1902, xxxii, 186).

834. "A few Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood of Park House" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1902, xxxii, 186).

Parish of **PENEGOES**.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

835. *Bryn y Fedwen Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 33 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 35''$ and $38''$, long. $3^{\circ} 42' 35''$ and $20''$).

Two fine earthen mounds on the summit of Bryn y Fedwen, a little east of the eighth milestone on the high road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes, which for size and situation, as well as for their excellent state of preservation, rank amongst the finest examples of their class in this county. The larger of the two is 126 feet in circumference, with a height of about 10 feet. It is thickly grass-grown

Parish of **PENEGOES**.

and bears no sign of having been opened, though a modern boundary stone has been placed upon it. The second tumulus is 225 paces east of the former. It measures 90 feet round at the base, and from 5 to 6 feet in height, vertically. From the summits of both Carn Biga (No. 871) can be clearly seen on the distant sky-line to the south.*—Visited, 26th and 31st October, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

836. *Pen y Crogbren* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 33 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 41' 12''$).

A small enclosure, 30 yards by 26 yards, formed by earthen walls about 3 feet in height. The corners are symmetrically rounded. It is placed on the plateau between the villages of Dylife and Staylittie, a few yards from the old high road between Llanidloes and Machynlleth, and at an altitude of 1,530 feet. There is an entrance, 8 feet in breadth, midway in the wall facing north. It lies on the direct line of an ancient road called 'Y Sarn,' which runs to the lead-mining district of Dylife, and commands wide views of the country around. It has every appearance of a miniature Roman station, though it is not probable that it is one. The name 'Gallows Top' points to a place of execution, but if ever an execution took place here the site must have been chosen because of already existing associations.—Visited, 11th May, 1910.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

7. *Dolguog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 56''$, long. $3^{\circ} 49' 45''$). Owner, Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest, Plas, Machynlleth; occupier, Mr. Dennis W. Bradwell.

One of the ancient mansions of the county, once the residence of a cadet branch of the family of Herbert. The present house is a low, rambling structure of various periods, the oldest portion of which bears the inscription 'F. A. H., 1632' (Francis and Abigail Herbert) on a stone above the porch of the modern entrance.—Visited, 27th January, 1911.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

838. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W.). Ded: St. Cadfarch. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Cyfeiliog; township of Is y Coed.

The medieval church was pulled down, and the present edifice constructed on the same site and probably on the old foundations in 1863. The early font, a rude octagonal basin of stone, devoid of any form of ornament, now lies on the floor at the west end of the church; it is of 15th-century date. The Jacobean altar-table used in the old church gave place to a modern oak table, and was considerably damaged in the removal. The broken parts were collected by the rector, and the table carefully restored. It now stands in the vestry. The curious weathercock on the tower of the vanished church was the gift in 1830 of the then rector, the Rev. Thomas L. Hughes, brother-in-law of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, who was a frequent visitor at the rectory between the years 1828 and 1836; it now rests on the rectory lawn. On the nave wall is a simple marble tablet to the memory of Richard Wilson, R.A., "a great artist, born at Penegoes Rectory, A.D. 1713." The silver chalice, of the year 1728, gives the name of the parish as "Pen Egwest, alias Llan Gadfarch."—Visited, 4th May, 1910.

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1901, VI, 147.

* The journey to these tumuli presents no particular difficulty, but fog so frequently descends upon Bryn y Fedwen, and so quickly conceals all landmarks, that it is desirable the visitor to this remote spot should be accompanied by a guide.

Parish of **PENEGOES**.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS).

839. *Ffynnonau Penegoes* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 31''$, long. $3^{\circ} 49' 7''$).

Two closely adjacent wells on the opposite side of the road to and immediately in front of the village school. Both are enclosed by low stone walls, and small steps lead down to the waters, which are about a foot deep. One well is said to be of higher temperature than the other. They were formerly held in repute for divers complaints. Until his death in 1904, the rector, the Rev. John Williams, made an annual 'scouring' of these wells, but, although they are still periodically cleaned, both are falling into disuse, and few, if any, pilgrimages are now made to them, though they were frequent within living memory.—Visited, 4th May, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

840. *Cae Castell, Castell y dail, Coed y Castell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 33 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 14''$ and $20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 45' 49''$ and $3^{\circ} 46' 0''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 693, 687, 729. A farm and appurtenances situated one mile south-west of the fifth milestone from Machynlleth and the fifteenth from Llanidloes on the Machynlleth-Llanidloes high road, and on the west bank of the river Dulas. Inquiry of old inhabitants has failed to elicit any memory of remains which would account for the use of the word 'Castell' in this group of place-names.

841. *Cae Garnedd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 46''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 25''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 240. A field, now divided into two, on the farm of Pont ystyllen. There are no traces of a barrow or cairn.

842. *Cae Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 55''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 244, 245.

843. *Cae Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 0''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 299.

844. *Gwern Sarn issa, Gwern Sarn ucha* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 48' 12''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 277, 247.

845. *Rhos y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 33 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 41''$, long. $3^{\circ} 45' 28''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 785.

846. *Mynachty, Coed Mynachty* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 33 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 32' 36''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 13''$ and $3^{\circ} 46' 47''$). Owner, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Ruabon; occupier, Mr. John Jones.

Tithe Schedule, No. 867. A farm and wood in Nant Cwm byr, about three miles west of the eighth milestone from Machynlleth to Llanidloes; the site of a monastic grange belonging to either Strata Marcella or Cwmhir abbeys.

Parish of PENNANT.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION D (CASTLE MOUNTS, WITHOUT ENCLOSURES).

847. *Tomen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 34''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 44''$).

Owner, Mr. Robert Roberts, Bodynfol, Llanfechain; occupier, Mr. Morris Jones, Tyncelyn.

On the farm of Tyncelyn, immediately behind Tyn domen (Tithe Schedule, No. 1053), and in a field called 'Cae'r domen' (Tithe Schedule, No. 1031), stands a well-preserved circular mound 30 feet high. Its summit has a diameter of 40 feet, and is quite level. A well-defined moat, 3 feet deep, surrounds the mound, save on the east, where it has evidently been filled up. The moat is 10 feet wide, and contains water all the year round. There is no trace of an adjoining bailey. The mound is described as a 'Tumulus' upon the Ordnance sheet, but has far greater resemblance to a military structure.—Visited, 30th August, 1910.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

848. *Pen y bont Farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 17''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Thomas Richards.

On a beam in the house-place of this dwelling, once a public-house, in the village of Pen y bont fawr, is cut in very small letters, now somewhat faint, the inscription "Eliz. R." No other feature calls for notice, the house having been largely modernised and altered.—Visited, 15th August, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

849. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.). Ded: St. Thomas. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Llanfyllin; townships of Cornorion, Garthgelynen Fawr (including Peniarth), Garthgelynen Fach, Cwm Blowty, Glanhafon.

The old parish of Pennant consisted of two parts, known as Upper and Lower, of which the upper (containing the ancient parish church of St. Melangell) has, for both civil and ecclesiastical purposes, been merged into the parish of Llangynog. The present parish of Pennant consists of the lower part of the ancient parish. Its church was erected at Pen y bont fawr, and consecrated in 1855. The larger of the two bells was brought from the mother church of Pennant Melangell (Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 265).—Visited, 24th August, 1910.

850. *Capel Bach, Pentre Newydd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 24''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 52''$).

This low building, now used as a cow-house, and standing at the rear of Pentre Newydd farm-house, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of the village of Pen y bont fawr, was the first home of the Independent congregation which worships in Capel Bethania in the village. A part of the gallery is yet in position; the window-frames are intact, and annexed to the structure still stands the old stable for the minister's horse. One door gave entrance to the body of the building, and a smaller one, with a window above it, led to the gallery stairs. The main approach was from the high road leading to Hirnant, and another path, passing from the gable end, went into Ystryd Ddu (No. 855). The building is of mid-18th-century date, its adaptation from a small cottage to a religious edifice taking place in 1782.—Visited, 19th August, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

851. *Cae y Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 22''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 1136.—Visited, 30th August, 1910.

Parish of **PENNANT**.

852. *Cae y Garreg ucha* and *Cae y Garreg issa* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 19' 25''$).

Tithe Schedule, Nos. 252, 253. Nothing now visible on the fields would suggest the name.—Visited, 30th August, 1910.

853. *Castell pren* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 49' 23''$, long. $3^{\circ} 20' 24''$). Owner and occupier, Mr. Edward Jones.

Tithe Schedule, No. 967. A farm, west of Gwernen lydan and a little over a mile to the north-east of the village of Pen y bont fawr. It is called 'Plas y gar-nedd' in a document of the 18th century. The house is modern.—Visited, 30th August, 1910.

854. *Cefn Tair Garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 22' 12''$). Owner, General H. S. Gough, Llechweddygarth, Llangynog; occupier, Mr. Joseph Jones.

Tithe Schedule, No. 478. A field on the farm of Peniarth ucha. Nothing is known of the origin of the name.—Visited, 30th August, 1910.

855. *Ystrýd Ddu* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 5 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 48' 35''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 44''$).

A narrow lane or trackway, which, leaving the high road from the village of Pen y bont fawr to Bala at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of the village, runs first due south and then due west, until it reaches the high road leading from Pen y bont fawr to Hirnant at Pen y boncyn. For its entire length of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile it is bordered on either side by trees of ancient growth, many of the boles of which protrude upon the track, which is in some parts grass-grown. In a few places there are remains of a pavement of rough stones. On the north side of this road, and just within Hirnant parish, are the farms of Bachè doethion and Pen y wern ddu. The average width of the lane is from 8 to 10 feet.—Visited, 15th August, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

856. *Stone hammer*, length 3 inches; found at Tyn y calan about the year 1895. Now in the collection of Mr. R. Roberts, The Stores, Pen y bont fawr.

857. *Bronze spear head*. A portion, with tip missing, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with flanges or 'wings' on either side, was found, about 1890, on Cae Pistyll, in this parish, by Mr. Joseph Jones, Peniarth isaf, when turning the soil. It is in his custody.—Seen, 8th September, 1910.

858. *Querns*. Two top-stones, now in the parish church, at foot of the font, were found in this parish, between 1858 and 1878, by the late Rev. Thomas Rowlands, vicar. The larger one is 16 inches, the smaller 11 inches, in diameter.—Seen, 24th August, 1910.

859. *Quern*. A fine upper stone, slightly oval, 18 inches long and 15 inches broad, was found in a ravine at Garth gelynen fawr, in this parish, in the year 1900, by Mr. Robert Roberts, the tenant, who has it in his custody.—Seen, 16th September, 1910.

860. *Quern*. A lower stone, found at Garthgelynen fechan, in this parish, about the year 1895, by Mr. William Jones, is now at Pen y Cennant. It has a diameter of 17 inches and a thickness of 3 inches, and four channels run to the edge from a central depression.—Seen, 14th September, 1910.

861. *Quern*, found in March, 1911, at Llwyn Onn; circumference 59 inches, 4 inches thick. Now in the collection of Mr. R. Roberts, The Stores, Pen y bont fawr.

Parish of PENSTROWED.*

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

862. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 S.W.). Ded: St. Gwrhai. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Arwystli.

The present church, with all its fittings, is modern, having been erected on the site of a former edifice in 1863.—Visited, 19th July, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

863. *Roman Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 36 S.W. and 43 N.W.).

This parish lies between the parishes of Llanwnnog, in which is placed the undoubted Roman station of Caersws (see No. 707), and Newtown, where the course of the Roman road has been satisfactorily established (see No. 825). It has been located in the grounds of Glan Hafren House, and found to be metalled and curved.

864. *Pen y garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 43 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 0''$).

A small farm on the summit of Penstrowed Hill (Tithe Schedule, No. 124), but presenting no signs of a cairn.

865. *Dol Ysgallog*. In the Edward Lhwyd MSS. in the Bodleian Library (Ashmolean 1820a) is a letter to Lhwyd containing the following interesting passage—"In the lower part of the above-named parish [Penstrowed] is a piece of ground of about six acres called Y Ddol Ysgallog . . . in which plot of ground is a mere [stone] where the ministers of three parishes (some say three bishops), viz., Pennystrowed, Mochdref [then in the diocese of St. David's], and Newtown, having a brandart between them, stood each of them at each foot of it, each one of them in his own parish, and within three dioceses, to wit, Bangor, St. Asaph, and St. David's, and in three several hundreds, Llanydlos, Mountgomery and Newtowne, and in three townships, viz., Arrustley, Kerry and Kedewen."

Parish of RHOSGOCH.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

866. *Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 20''$ and $21''$, long. $3^{\circ} 4' 6''$ and $5''$).

Two circular mounds placed about two hundred yards east of the cart track which runs the entire length of the Long Mountain, going in a northerly direction. The westernmost is somewhat larger than its neighbour. Its circumference is about 80 yards, its height, taken perpendicularly, is about two yards, and its diameter over all 27 yards. The distance between the mounds is 35 yards from summit to summit. The diameter of the smaller is 24 yards. A shallow trench across the latter seems to point to its having been disturbed, but the larger mound is untouched.—Visited, 16th October, 1909.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

867. *Monk field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 8''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 52''$).

An enclosure on the summit of the Long Mountain (Tithe Schedule, No. 926), adjoining other enclosures called "Monks fields" in the parish of Uppington (No. 916).—Visited, 30th October, 1909.

* The name Penstrowed appears as Penystriwayt in the Patent Roll of 14 Ric. II (1391) p. 2, m. 5; and Penstroide on the chalice, the cover of which is dated 1576.

Parish of SNEAD.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

868. *The Parish Church** (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.E.). Diocese of Hereford; archdeaconry of Ludlow; rural-deanery of Montgomery.

A small church, on the northern bank of a streamlet which at this point forms the boundary between Wales and England. The edifice underwent a thorough restoration in 1870, and has retained few of its ancient features, though it probably follows the earlier foundations, and in places may have incorporated portions of more ancient masonry. The chancel and nave have no structural division. At the west end is a small two-light Early English window of good proportions; the east window is of similar design, but slightly smaller dimensions. A small single-light cinque-foiled window, high up on the south side of the chancel and at the angle of the south and east walls, probably follows an earlier light. The west end is crowned with a heavy bell turret for two bells. A small vestry opening into the chancel was added to the north side at the last restoration. The most ancient feature appertaining to the church is the font, which, however, is probably the original holy water basin or stoup. It is of an external diameter of 26 inches; and has four equidistant projections or handles, two being similar to a solid cup-handle, and two with the curve carried convexly to meet the sides of the bowl. The lip of the bowl upon each of the convex sides is hollowed out into a little channel. The base is modern. The font at the neighbouring church of Chirbury (in England) is of similar character; as is also the remains of what is described as a font now preserved in the church of Llanmerewig. The latter is of precisely similar dimensions to that at Snead. In the S.W. corner of the church is the upper portion of a sepulchral slab bearing a finely floriated head within a circle; it is of the late 14th or early 15th century.—Visited, 26th August, 1909.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

869. *The Friar's Field* (? The Prior's Field) (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 38 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 1' 0''$). Owner, Mr. C. H. E. Bright; occupier, Mr. John Jones, Upper Snead. The close south of the lower road at Upper Snead Bridge is so called in the Tithe Schedule, No. 58, and the out-crop of rock at the eastern corner of the field is known as 'the Friar's Rock.' The Augustinian priory of Chirbury (in England) was first established at Snead.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

870. *Roman*. A pig of lead, bearing the inscription "Imp. Hadriani Aug.," now in the Liverpool Museum (*Arch. Journal*, 1866, xxiii, 279), was discovered apparently in that portion of the parish which has been transferred to England.

Parish of TREFEGLWYS.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

871. *Carn Biga* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 23''$).

Though marked on the Ordnance sheet as one cairn, there are two on this spot, 32 paces apart. They stand a little more than half-a-mile due east of the source of the Severn, at an altitude of 2,000 feet, and are visible for many miles round. They rank next in size to Carn Gwilym (No. 919). Each is from 15 to 17 feet high, with a circumference of 150 feet at base. They are composed of mountain grit, which lies around in large quantity, and their lower courses are carefully laid. A modern shepherd's shelter has been erected on the west side of one of them.—Visited, 31st October, 1910.

* The dedication of Snead Church is apparently unknown.

Parish of TREFEGLWYS.

872. *Carn Fach Bigeulyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 54''$, long. $3^{\circ} 43' 45''$).

A small and much-ruined carnedd, erected on Plynlimon Cwm Biga, at 2,042 feet above Ordnance datum. The construction is much the same as that of Carn Biga (No. 870). This cairn has been denuded of much of its material, the present height being only about 5 feet; the circumference is about 90 feet. On its south-eastern side a shepherd's shelter has been constructed. Carn Brydain uchaf, within a few yards north of this carnedd, has been cleared away.—Visited, 31st October, 1910.

873. *Tumuli* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 34 S.W., 41 N.W.).

This cluster of tumuli is generally known as the 'Staylittie' or 'Pen fordd l  s' group. They are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the little village of Staylittie, on a plateau on the right of the river Clywedog, between it and its tributary, Afon Lwyd.

No. I (lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 2''$, long. $3^{\circ} 39' 13''$), on the right hand of the path from Pont Dol Wyddel to Llwyn y gog, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-west of the hamlet of Staylittie, was excavated in July, 1903 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1904, VI, iv, 285). It is a grass-covered tumulus, 160 feet in circumference at its base, and built of loose earth, with but few stones. The waters of the Clywedog have at the above point worn a somewhat steep declivity, on the edge of which stands the tumulus. An urn of the cinerary type was uncovered (*see* "Finds").

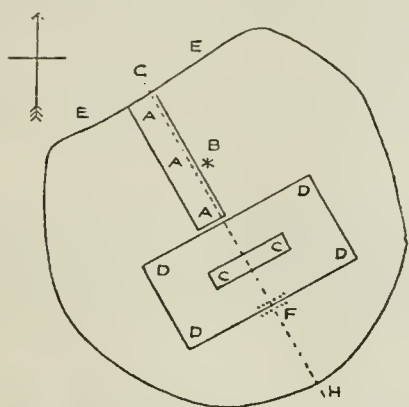


FIG. 46.—TREFEGLWYS: TUMULUS AT STAYLITTIE (No. 873 I); plan.

- A Cutting made July 29th and 30th, 1903.
- B Place where cinerary urn was found.
- C Mark of earlier digging.
- D Oblong dent or unfilled space in mound.
- E Break in mound, probably made by river.
- F Burial of cow a few years ago.
- G to H Line of section taken.

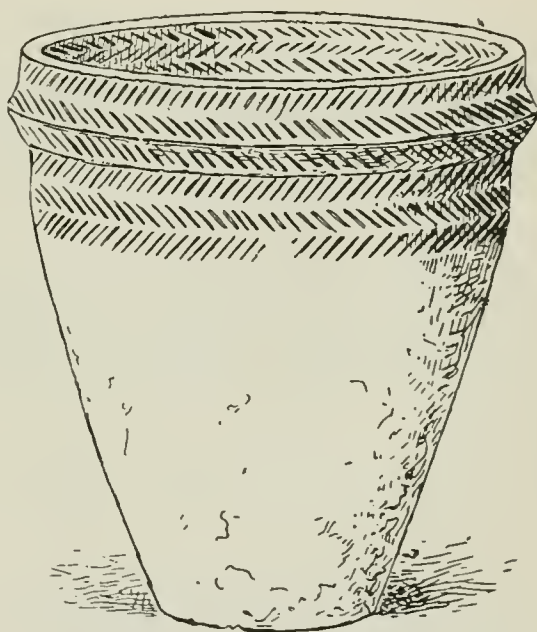


FIG. 47.—TREFEGLWYS: TUMULUS AT STAYLITTIE (No. 873 I); URN DISCOVERED IN.

Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ original size.

No. II (lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 0.5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 39' 16''$). This tumulus is in the close vicinity of the former, but is on the left hand side of the path, and south of the river Clywedog. It has a circumference of 190 feet at base, and a height of 10 feet. A slight depression on its southern face may be the result of an attempted opening of it, of which, however, nothing is known.

No. III (lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 51''$, long. $3^{\circ} 39' 17''$) is about 300 yards from I and II, and north-east of Llwyn y gog. It is likewise grass-grown; has a height of 8 feet, and a base circumference of 180 feet. It presents no appearance of having been opened.

No. IV (lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 57''$) stands on a spot known locally as 'Clap Mawr' and within sight of the other mounds. On its eastern slope is a broad grass-grown gap, the evident mark of some unrecorded attempt at its exploration. The writer of the History of the parish in *Mont. Coll.*, 1879, xii, states that he had heard that "human bones, weapons, etc.," had been discovered in this

Parish of **TREFEGLWYS.**

tumulus, but that he had failed to trace the report to any reliable source, nor could he ascertain by whom or at what time the attempt at excavation was made. It has a height of 10 feet, and a circumference at base of 190 feet. Six mountain tracks meet immediately to the south-east of it.

No. V (lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 13''$, long. $3^{\circ} 39' 30''$). This tumulus is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile south-west of IV, being about 300 yards north of Afon Lwyd, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Nant yr Hafod. It has a base circumference of 168 feet, and is about 8 feet high. It was opened in July, 1909.

These five tumuli have many points in common; they are about the same size and height, are circular, and seem to have little stone in their construction. They evidently form a connected group.—Visited, 24th October, 1910.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

874. *Erect Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 35 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 29' 56''$).

An uninscribed stone, on the farm of Cyffia; height, 5 feet 6 inches; breadth, 3 feet; depth, 2 feet 6 inches.—Visited, 16th July, 1910.

875. *Erect Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 28''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 39''$).

An uninscribed stone, on Ffinnant Farm; height, 6 feet 6 inches; breadth, 2 feet 6 inches; depth, 2 feet 6 inches. The field within which it stands is called Cae y Garreg in the Tithe Schedule, No. 2288; and the ancient road described below (No. 881) passes through it.—Visited, 16th July, 1910.

876. *Standing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 11''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 10''$).

This stone, once forming a gate post into the parish churchyard, was removed some years ago, when the present boundary wall was erected, to the farmyard of the closely adjacent residence called 'the Church-house,' where it at present serves as one of the gate posts at the main entrance. It stands 78 inches above the ground, and tapers slightly upwards; its girth midway is 47 inches.—Visited, 24th October, 1910.

877. *Standing Stone* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 11''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 8''$).

This stone stands in the yard of Church-house farm, and close to the stone No. 875. Of its story nothing is known. From the ground to its square top it has a length of 51 inches, with a girth of 72 inches. A small, circular hole has been drilled on one of its square sides, as if for an iron hinge.—Visited, 24th October, 1910.

878. *Careg y Stican* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 34 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 52''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 30''$).

This is a rough mountain stone lying by the road side, some two miles north-east of Staylitle. Nothing is known locally about it.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

879. *Y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 35''$).
Owner and occupier, Mr. Bennett Owen, Gwernafon, Trefeglwys.

A camp on the farm of Cefn Cloddiau, now so much worn down as to have almost disappeared. Slight signs of a double vallum are perceptible on the western side of the hill, but the remains are by no means so clear as they appear upon the Ordnance sheet.—Visited, 16th July, 1910.

Parish of TREFEGLWYS.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

880. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.). Ded : St. Michael. Diocese of Bangor; archdeaconry of Merioneth; rural-deanery of Arwystli; townships of Glyn Trefnant, Bodaioch, Ysgeiriaeth, Dolgwen, Maestregomer.*

An altogether modern structure, erected in the year 1863. The bells and the old oaken supports of the wooden belfry seem to be the only parts of the former church which have been retained. The font is modern, and the fate of the old one is not known.—Visited, 16th July, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

881. *Quakers' Garden* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 34 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 8''$, long. $3^{\circ} 38' 15''$).

This little burial ground, 36 feet square, is known in the annals of the Society of Friends as that of 'Esgair goch,' the name of 'Staylittie' (or, earlier, 'Stay a little') for the hamlet, about 400 yards to the south-west, only coming into use early in the 19th century. The graves are now barely discernible, but they are remembered as being arranged in three parallel rows. The rude stone wall which formerly enclosed it having become ruinous, has recently been replaced by wire fencing. On the gate is an iron label inscribed :—

FRIENDS'
BURIAL GROUND,
1711.

Adjoining the ground, and now used as an outhouse of the farm of Esgair goch, is the shell of the stone building, formerly the meeting-house, with its heavy oaken beams still supporting the roof.—Visited, 28th June, 1910.

882. *Ancient Road* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.).

The course of a Roman road is shown upon the Ordnance sheet, about a quarter of a mile north of the village of Trefeglwys. The line of an ancient road is traceable in the field where stands the monolith No. 874, by a difference in the appearance of the crop, but there does not seem to be sufficient evidence to ascribe the road to the Romans. It is also not possible without excavation to say how far the line continues.† The south-western continuation of this road, just before the ford over the Tarannon at Rhyd y carw is reached, passes through a field called in the Tithe Schedule 'Sarn y glyn,' and numbered 1147. Lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 14''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 48''$, exactly locates this field. The same name, 'Sarn y glyn,' is also given to Nos. 1148, 1149 and 1150, two fields directly to the south-east of No. 1147. Another field, distant nearly a mile to the south-east from the above, and part of the farm of Pwll glas, is called in the Tithe Schedule (No. 2255), 'Tu hwynt i'r Sarn,' 'beyond the Sarn'; its exact position is lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' 48''$.—Visited, 16th July, 1910.

883. *Y Gaer, Gaer bella* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 42''$ and $46''$, long $3^{\circ} 29' 53''$ and $39''$).

Two adjoining fields on the farm of Red House, in the valley of the Tarannon. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 1644 and 1762. There is now no appearance of an earth-work.—Visited, 13th July, 1910.

* This appears in the original 1-inch map (Tithe Survey ed.) as Meestrecymmer. The correct form is Maestrecymmer. This township (and the advowson of the parish church) belonged to Haughmond Abbey (co. Salop), having been granted (before A.D. 1137) to that monastic house by Gruffudd ap Cynan, the ruler of Gwynedd (See *Cat. of the Documents relating to Wales in the British Museum*, i, 450). The 'cymmer' which gave its name to the township is occasioned by the fall of the Gleiniant into the Tarannon. The township of Bodaioch consisted of three distinct and widely separated parts, two probably forming the mountain pasture attached to the chieftain's house of Bodaioch in the valley of the Tarannon.

† Mr. Edward Hamer, in *Mont. Coll.* 1879. xii, 20, says that the road had been traced to a field belonging to the Church-house farm, about a quarter-of-a-mile north of Trefeglwys church. "This is the most westerly point at which the earth has been removed, and the pavement which constitutes the upper layer of the road, laid bare."

Parish of TREFEGLWYS.

884. *Cae y garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 42 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 19''$, long. $3^{\circ} 31' 25''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 2071.

885. *Cross Field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 35' 43''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 456. A field on the farm of Faerdre fawr (a name betokening considerable antiquity), and at the head of a tiny glen called 'Nant cwm y garreg ddu.'

886. *Cae garreg* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 41 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 32''$, long. $3^{\circ} 34' 53''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 436.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

887. *Flint instrument*—circular; diameter of 2 inches; edge sharpened by grinding. Discovered in 1871 among the roots of a tree, several feet below the surface. In the Welshpool Museum. This was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on the 13th February, 1873 (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, II, v, 441).

[Illustrated, figure 48 (1 and 2.)]

888. *Spindle whorls* "and other stone implements"; found on the farm of Cwm Byrnant. "Most of them now lost" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1879, xii, 28).

889. *Hammer stone*; found on Cwm Byrnant farm. In the Welshpool Museum; illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1879, xiv, 273.

890. *Bronze Celt*.

[Illustrated, figure 49.]

891. *Bronze spear-head*; found on Cil haul farm. This spear head is illustrated in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 432, and also in xii, 25 (1879).

[Illustrated, figure 50.]

892. Another *bronze spear-head* is said, in the article in *Mont. Coll.*, 1879, xii, 25 (note), to have been found on Waun goch, Plynlumon, in May, 1877. It was presented by Mr. Nicholas Bennett, of Glanyrafon, to the Welshpool Museum.

893. *Urn*, of the cinerary type; discovered in the excavation of Tumulus No. 873 I, ante.

894. *Roman Coins*. On the farm of Cil haul, one and a half miles from Trefeglwys village, and a short distance south of the line of the supposed Roman road, remains of early mining in the form of quantities of slag have been found, and about the year 1835 a considerable number of Roman coins were discovered in the immediate vicinity of this slag. It is recorded that many were carried away, but about 200 coins were saved by Mr. Bennett of Cil haul. In the course of years this number was considerably reduced by gifts to visitors, who were invited by Mrs. Bennett to help themselves, so that only 10 remained in 1870, when they were described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, in the third volume of *Montgomeryshire Collections*. They consisted of one coin each of the family of Antonia, Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan (3), Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, Lucilla, and a second brass of Vespasian or Titus.

A few days prior to the find of Roman coins above mentioned a silver coin was found near the farm house of Cil haul, and on the following day others were



FIG. 48.—TREFEGLWYS: FLINT KNIFE (No. 887); actual size.

FIG. 49.—TREFEGLWYS: BRONZE CELT (No. 890); $\frac{3}{4}$ size.

FIG. 50.—TREFEGLWYS: BRONZE SPEAR HEAD (No. 891); actual size.

Parish of TREFEGLWYS.

discovered in an adjoining field; but it is not clear that any of these coins were Roman. Later the silver coin was presented to the Welshpool Museum.

A little more than a mile south of Cil haul, on the small farm of Cwm Byrnant, large quantities of slag have been uncovered, similar to that found at Cil haul which had been assumed to be of Roman workings, but Mr. Hamer, the writer of the History of the parish, became convinced that the scoria was of iron and not lead.

895. Carved oak boss from the roof of the church. Now in the Welshpool Museum.

Parish of TREGYNON.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED).

896. *Celynog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheets, Mont. 35 N.E. and 36 N.W.). Owner, Lord Joicey, Gregynog, Newtown; occupier, Mr. Thomas Evans, Cefn llydan.

Formerly a grange belonging to the abbey of Strata Florida, in Cardigan-shire. The grange and frith of Celynog is said in a lease of the year 1638 to be "meered and surrounded with a two-faced ditch called The Abbot's Ditch." Other records speak of "the great ditch on both sides the Galynog." (See an excellent article on 'the Grange of Gelynog' in *Mont. Coll.*, 1876, ix, 306.) With the assistance of an estate map of about the year 1770, kindly produced for inspection by Mr. W. Scott Owen, the agent of the Gregynog estate, the Abbot's Ditch was identified, marked upon the modern 6-inch Ordnance sheet, and subsequently traced upon the ground. The area thus delimited was that shown on the Tregynon Inclosure award of 1815, and on sheet No. 35 N.E. (lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 23' 50''$) as 'Celynog Hill.' The ditch, though now discernible only in sections, is clearly seen at the point marked on the map by the letters 'F.P.' (a footpath leading to Tyn y graig farm), and just above the bench mark '1194.' It is to be picked up by a careful search round the hill, and is again plain at the point on sheet 36 N.W., where two paths converge on Cefn llydan Hill. It consisted of a dyke and a ditch, the ditch being always outside the dyke, and only differs from the many other lines of earthworks in this county in being at present of lesser dimensions. The boundary character of this dyke and ditch is unmistakable, though its construction may long antedate the establishment of the monastic grange of Celynog; and it has therefore an important bearing upon the purpose of similar earthworks elsewhere. The ancient road which is said to have been traceable some years ago past Ffrwd wen, the Heath Farm, and Court Farm, was probably the road from the valley of the Severn to the grange of Gelynog. It has been supposed to be Roman, and may have been so in its earlier course from Caersws, but in the parish of Tregynon it is much more likely to have been a trackway constructed by the monks of Strata Florida.—Visited, 11th July, 1910.

The place is best visited from the village of Tregynon, and farm of Borfa hafod.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

897. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.). Ded: St. Cynon. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Cedewen; townships of Tregynon, Aberhalé, Llanfechain, Pyllau.

The church was very thoroughly restored in 1893, but the present edifice follows the lines of its predecessor, and portions of the walls have doubtless been retained. The architectural details are modern, but the roof, though considerably restored, is essentially of the 15th century. The tower, crowned by the wooden bell turret of regular Montgomery type built upon four massive oak uprights with stout cross bracings, is placed at the western end of the structure.—Visited, 28th October, 1909.

Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. of St. Asaph*, 1908, i, 549. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parochial documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Dec. 1906, xxxiv, 255.

Parish of TREGYNON.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS, ETC.).

- 898.
- Pistyll canpwll*
- (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.).

A spring, close to the village of Bettws Cedewen, but actually within the parish of Tregynon, formerly much frequented on Trinity Sunday for the sake of its waters. It now furnishes the water supply of the village.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

- 899.
- Moat meadow*
- (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.; lat.
- $52^{\circ} 34' 32''$
- , long.
- $3^{\circ} 19' 54''$
-). Owner, Lord Joicey, Gregynog Hall, Newtown.

The name given in the Tithe Schedule (No. 366) to the meadow occupying the angle made by the main road from Bettws Cedewen and the continuation of the same road to the village of Tregynon, and bounded on the north by the Bechan brook. There formerly existed on this meadow a fine tithe barn which has been altered into a row of cottages called 'Tithebarn Cottages.' A small rectangular piece of the meadow (now divided into two), once probably the site of a house, is surrounded by a ditch, and doubtless gave rise to the name.—Visited, 28th October, 1909.

- 900.
- Gwaun tre beddau*
- * (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.E.; lat.
- $52^{\circ} 34' 49''$
- , long.
- $3^{\circ} 18' 27''$
-).

A farmhouse of this name, so styled in the Tithe Schedule, No. 192. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile direct south, and on the farm of Red House, is a small natural eminence called Boncyn y beddau, with a well, which used to be frequented upon Trinity Sunday, on its northern slope.

- 901.
- Cae maen*
- (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.; lat.
- $52^{\circ} 33' 59''$
- , long.
- $3^{\circ} 19' 7''$
-).

Tithe Schedule, No. 16.

- 902.
- Waen sarnau*
- (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.; lat.
- $52^{\circ} 33' 32''$
- , long.
- $3^{\circ} 18' 55''$
-).

The name of a farmstead on the road from Bettws Cedewen to Caersws. There are now no remains of a pavement or causeway.

- 903.
- Upper Cae Castell, Lower cae castell*
- (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.W.; lat.
- $52^{\circ} 33' 33''$
- and
- $36''$
- , long.
- $3^{\circ} 22' 7''$
- and
- $3^{\circ} 22' 0''$
-).

Two adjoining fields on Fir House Farm. There is no indication of a 'castell.'

- 904.
- Castle Hill*
- (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.; lat.
- $52^{\circ} 34' 46''$
- , long.
- $3^{\circ} 19' 56''$
-).

A small field adjacent to the village of Tregynon, with no present signs of a defensive construction.

- 905.
- Aber clawdd*
- (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.; lat.
- $52^{\circ} 34' 56''$
- , long.
- $3^{\circ} 22' 26''$
-).

A farm in the township of Aber hale† which must have derived its name from an ancient bank of which there is now no trace. Two deep dingles run on either side of the present farmstead, and it is probable that an earthen bank may have been constructed from one to the other. The trickle of water now running in each dingle may in early times have united below the house, and produced an 'aber.'

* In an early estate map of the Gregynog estate this name is given as 'Gwaen trybeddau,' probably for 'Gwaun trybeddau.'

† This points to a tiny stream called the Halè or Haley, but the name appears to have died out. It may have been the name of the brook running into the river Rhiw, and forming the boundary between the parishes of Tregynon and Llanwyddelan.

Parish of TREGYNON.

906. *Sanctuary Wood* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 29 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 21''$, long. $3^{\circ} 21' 11''$).

No explanation is forthcoming of this place-name, nor of its application to the present site.

907. *Maes y Domen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 36 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 40''$, long. $3^{\circ} 17' 50''$). Owner, Lord Joicey, Gregynog Hall, Newtown; occupier, Mr. Thomas Arthur Pryce, Bettws Hall, Bettws Cedewen.

A field on the right bank of the Bechan Brook, and abutting upon the village of Bettws. Immediately behind the modern school are the remains of a large mound, now almost wholly removed.—Visited, 28th October, 1909.

Parish of TRELYSTAN.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

908. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 S.W.). Ded: All Saints. Diocese of Hereford; archdeaconry of Ludlow; rural-deanery of Montgomery.

This is one of the most interesting of the small parochial churches of the county. It is constructed of wood, and the fabric dates from the early part of the fifteenth century. In 1856 the edifice underwent a thorough and judicious repair, the wooden structure being cased with brick. The south side of the ancient Perpendicular rood-loft remains *in situ*; the carving is poor in execution. The roof is of the same period. The bell is pre-Reformation.—Visited, 00th October, 1909.

Parish of TREWERN.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION X (UNCLASSIFIED—DYKES).

909. *Offa's Dyke* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.).

A short stretch of Offa's Dyke is shown upon the Ordnance sheet about 300 yards direct north of Trewern Hall. This more probably is (or was) an early embankment of the adjacent river Severn.

DIVISION III (DOMESTIC STRUCTURES).

910. *Trewern Hall* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 43''$, long. $3^{\circ} 4' 58''$). Owner, Mr. Francis G. Allen; occupier, Mr. E. Lloyd Tudor.

An early 17th century half-timbered residence. Inside the porch is the date 1610. Externally it has preserved many of its original features, but internally "not a particle of decorative work remains" (*Mont. Coll.*, 1884, xvii, 157, with an illustration); and structurally has been partly renovated.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS—HOLY WELLS, ETC.).

911. *Trinity Well* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 9''$, long. $3^{\circ} 3' 17''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis.

An abundant spring on the west slope of Moel y Gofa, at a height of nearly 900 feet. There are no signs of surrounding masonry, and the well is now much neglected.—Visited, 30th October, 1909.

Parish of TREWERN.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

912. *Carn field* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 26''$).

A field (now divided into two) on the eastern border of the parish. Tithe Schedule, No. 45.

913. *Abbey Meadow* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 42' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 5' 8''$).

A small field bordering on the river Severn; doubtless once belonging to the neighbouring abbey of Strata Marcella. Tithe Schedule, No. 236.

914. *Gwern y palmant* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 16 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 17''$, long. $3^{\circ} 4' 37''$).

Parish of UPPINGTON.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

915. *The Knaps* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 45''$).

The highest point of the Long Mountain (which in this parish is called Heldre Hill) is marked upon the Tithe Map of 1844 as an antiquity, and styled 'The Knaps.' The name appears to be common along the border for a small knob or projection. The example in question has no appearance of being artificial, though the presence of undoubted tumuli on the line of the hill is a circumstance not to be forgotten.—Visited, 30th October, 1909.

A short account of the excavation of 'The Knaps' in the year 1869 was given at the annual meeting of the Powysland Club of that year, and is reported in *Mont. Coll.*, 1869, II, xxix. Two mounds were opened, but without satisfactory result.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

916. *Monks fields, Lower Monks fields, Upper Monks fields* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 24 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 23''$, $52^{\circ} 40' 20''$ (now two fields), $52^{\circ} 40' 14''$, long. $3^{\circ} 2' 30''$, $3^{\circ} 2' 57''$, $3^{\circ} 3' 17''$).

The piece of land lying on the lower or south-eastern side of the ancient road which runs along the summit of the Long Mountain. (Tithe Survey, Nos. 140, 139, 138.) The area so called comprises the whole of the parish south-eastward of the ancient road just mentioned up to its boundary with the neighbouring parish of Westbury, which is in England. The adjacent enclosure immediately to the south is in the parish of Rhosgoch; it too is called Monkfield (See No. 867), and it is evident that the entire area comprised within a triangle of which the Rowley Brook (the boundary between England and Wales at this point) is the base, and a small nameless stream and the ancient road before referred to are the sides to the south and north, respectively, was part of the waste of Strata Marcella abbey.—Visited, 30th October, 1909.

A brief article entitled 'Strata Marcella and the Monks' Fields' is in *Mont. Coll.*, Nov. 1898, xxx, 301.

Parish of UWCH Y GARREG.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

917. *Cairn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 28' 57''$, long. $3^{\circ} 48' 35''$).

This carnedd stands to the north-west of Plynlumon Fach. It is formed of small blocks of the hard mountain stone of which there is much lying around; it has a diameter at the base of 20 feet, and a height of 4 feet. From its somewhat modern look there would seem to be grounds for the belief that it was erected over a century ago to celebrate a wedding.—Visited, 6th May, 1910.

918. *Cairns* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 32 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 31' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 49' 18''$).

These two cairns, known locally as 'Carneddau Hafod Wunog,' stand a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Cardiganshire border, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of Llyn Pen Rhaiadr, at an altitude of 1,737 feet. They are within 15 feet of each other, and are each about 4 feet high. A tradition that they are commemorative of a wedding prevails about these mounds, as about the preceding instance, and they may well be of modern construction.—Visited, 27th October, 1910.

919. *Carn Gwilym* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 6''$, long. $3^{\circ} 46' 45''$).

Although marked as a single cairn on the Ordnance sheet, there are here two cairns, 60 feet apart. They stand on the summit of Mynydd Hyddgen,* an outlying height of Plynlumon, midway between the sources of Nant y Garn and Nant Llest fach. They are each 20 feet in height. They are roughly constructed, the stones being piled into a mass without any signs of regular courses. No stones similar to those used in the building of these cairns are to be seen anywhere around; none are scattered about from which they could now be erected, and none are of a size larger than one man could carry hither. Of the carneddau of the Plynlumon district Carn Gwilym is probably the best preserved.—Visited, 6th May, 1910.

920. *Cairns* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 33''$, long. $3^{\circ} 48' 13''$).

These two cairns, which occupy a situation on Banc Llechwedd Mawr, at an altitude of 1,837 feet, bear a strong likeness to 'Carn Gwilym,' and manifest a similar rough and apparently hurried construction. They are 35 yards apart, are each from 15 to 18 feet in height, and are in an excellent state of preservation.—Visited, 6th May, 1910.

DIVISION Ic (MEINI HIRION).

921. *Gerrig Cyfammod Glyndwr—Glyndwr's Covenant Stones* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 40 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 29' 48''$, long. $3^{\circ} 47' 32''$).

Two unhewn blocks of white quartz, almost certainly placed by artifice, with a small natural outcropping boulder midway between them, to which the local tradition points as marking the site where Owen Glyndwr "held parley, and made his covenant." The boulders are on the north-western slope of Plynlumon, 100 yards above the right bank of the river Hyddgen, and in a shallow depression between Carn Gwilym (No. 919) and the carneddau on Banc Llechwedd Mawr (No. 920). They are not marked on the Ordnance Survey sheet. Each stone is 2 feet high, and shows no trace of tooling. They are 60 feet apart and are aligned exactly north and south. Though not placed in an elevated position, they can be seen from afar, and show up conspicuously in the sunlight.—Visited, 6th May, 1910.

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

922. *Friends' Meeting-house and Burial-ground, Dolcaradog* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 33 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 3''$, long. $3^{\circ} 46' 47''$).

The Friends' Burial-ground, known locally as 'Clawdd Quakers,' is situated a few yards south of the barn on Dolcaradog farm. The former fence or hedge is

* On the elevated plateau of Mynydd Hyddgen, of which the point occupied by this cairn is the summit, Owen Glyndwr defeated an English force in A.D. 1401.

Parish of UWCH Y GARREG.

gone, but the outline of the small enclosure, 50 feet by 30 feet, is plainly to be traced. No headstones are visible. A few trees flourish on the ground. The door to 'ty cwrdd Quakers,' the meeting-house, leads into a small room, now used as the farm storeroom.—Visited, 21st April, 1910.

This house of Friends was in the Quarterly Meeting of Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire and Salop; there are references to it in the MS. Minute Book, 1668-1752, now kept in the Friends' meeting-house at Worcester. See also a short article in *Mont. Coll.*, 1891, xxv, 353.

DIVISION V (MISCELLANEOUS).

923. *Ogof Widdon* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 35' 3''$, long. $3^{\circ} 49' 47''$).

The level of a disused copper mine, three-quarters of a mile south-east of the town of Machynlleth; supposed to be a Roman working. The Rev. Josiah Jones, Congregational minister at Machynlleth (aged 80), reports that he remembers a mining engineer named Mr. H. Weston clearing out eight cart-loads of copper ore from this working, in the course of which he unearthed a few stone implements like small celts. The working ran due north. Nothing is now known of the celts or chisels, or of a short pick in a handle, and a boulder stone converted into a hammer, with a withy twisted round it for a handle. The two latter finds are said (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 430) to have been exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, but the records of the Society contain no reference to the articles.—Visited, 26th April, 1910.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

924. *Cae Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 32 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 33' 49''$, long. $3^{\circ} 49' 17''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 439.

925. *Cae y Garreg Wen* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 26 S.W., 33 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 10''$, long. $3^{\circ} 46' 49''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 113.

926. *Cae Garreg Lwyd* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 25 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 34' 20''$, long. $3^{\circ} 49' 37''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 482. An enclosed tract of moorland near the town of Machynlleth, and close to the vacant farm house of Bwlch ysgellyn. An old trackway, on which some of the rocks are worn into ruts 3 to 6 inches by cart wheels, runs to it from Carreg Fasnach and Parc Common, Machynlleth. In the field, so named from it, is a large boulder, said to be the top stone of a ruined cromlech, of which two of the supporting stones have rolled down the gentle mound on which they stood. Underneath the boulder is a small cavity now used by sheep. The stone has a thickness of some 5 feet. In all likelihood this is a natural drift stone, its bulk and shape not being such as to adapt it for use as the top stone of a cromlech. It is said to be placed on the spot where the boundaries of the parishes of Machynlleth, Is y garreg, and Uwch y garreg meet.—Visited, 20th April, 1910.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

927. *Bronze Knife.* At the Cambrian Archæological Association's meeting at Machynlleth, in 1866, a bronze knife or dagger, found on Mynydd Hyddgen, was exhibited by the late Mr. T. O. Morgan, which presumably has been lost with the rest of that gentleman's collection.

Parish of WELSHPOOL.

DIVISION Ia (TUMULI).

928. *Powis Castle Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 36''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 46''$). Owner and occupier, the Earl of Powis.

A low round tumulus situated on the north-western side of Powis Castle Park. Its maximum height is from 4 to 5 feet, and its circumference 83 yards. It is apparently untouched. To the north of the mound is a semi-circular bank, about 3 feet high, having on the outside a clearly defined shallow ditch. This ditch is not visible on the southern and eastern sides of the tumulus, but from an oak tree on the northern side, where it is very perceptible, it takes a westerly course until it falls into a tiny dingle. This side was always moist, and the bank may have been made to protect the mound, or even in later times to prevent flooding.—Visited, 27th June, 1910.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION B (HILL FORTS).

929. *Crowther's Camp* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 37''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 48''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis; occupier, Mr. Morgan.

A position of great strength, placed at the most northerly point of a low and narrow hill constituting the first rising ground on the left or northern bank of the

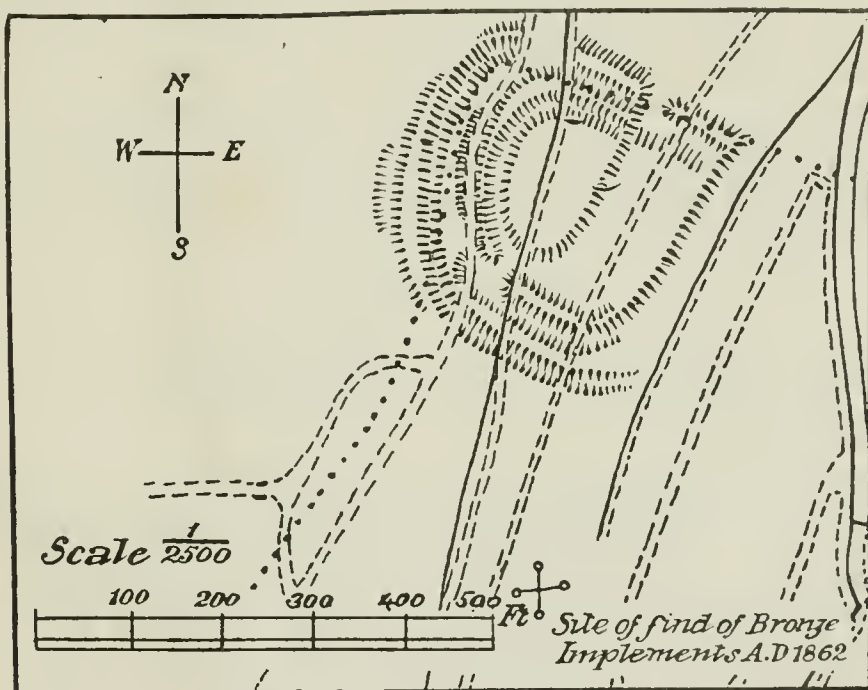


FIG. 51.—WELSHPOOL: CROWTHER'S CAMP (No. 929); plan.

Severn, on the passage from the plain country of Shropshire to the hilly districts of mid-Wales. The camp is constituted of three strong banks and their attendant external ditches drawn straight across the ridge, and forming the north and south defences.

There is no intervening space between each vallum and ditch, but the second vallum rises from the preceding ditch and the third vallum from the second ditch. The original plan probably provided for each of these cross banks and ditches being carried round the eastern and western sides without a break; and there are appearances of continuous earthen banks upon the west. But the western line of the camp is practically coterminous with the boundary of the parishes of Welshpool and of Guilsfield Within, and it is possible that at any rate some of the banks and trenches on this side may have had a peaceful origin. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the western slope is not the one from which an attack might be expected; while the eastern side, with its direct onlook over the Severn valley, is not protected at all, and the eastern terminals of the north and south cross walls are not curved for continuation eastwards. About 100 yards down the

Parish of WELSHPOOL.

eastern slope, however, is a shallow ditch, which may have formed a defence to the camp on this side. The enclosure measures 190 feet from north to south by an average of 160 feet from east to west, and its generally rectangular appearance has occasioned the belief that it is, if not of Roman construction, at least of Roman adaptation. There is, however, no doubt of its British origin, and little reason for the idea that it was occupied even temporarily by the Romans. There are no indications of the intricate entrances found in the case of many of the greater camps, but the disturbance of its defences on the east and west has been too considerable to admit of our saying that they did not exist. From the simplicity of its construction it might be inferred that this camp was earlier in date than Y Gaer Fawr, distant two miles to the north-west, but it may have formed a subsidiary position to the latter. Less than 100 yards from the southern point of the camp was discovered in 1862 an extensive collection of bronze weapons (see Division VII—Finds).—Visited, 9th September, 1909.

Mont. Coll., 1874, vii, 351; 1889, xxiii, 333, with plan and (p. 414) section.

DIVISION II (EARTHWORKS), SUB-DIVISION E (NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS, WITH ENCLOSURES).

930. *The Lady's Mount, Powis Castle Park* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 55''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 52''$). Owner and occupier, the Earl of Powis.

A quite unmistakable mound-and-bailey fortified position, situated about 300 yards west of the medieval stone castle, the present residence of the Earls of Powis. The mound is now about 30 feet high; a depression runs round its summit, probably marking the foundation of a summer house, which has disappeared. The moat is easily followed, though it has been almost entirely filled up. The bailey was placed upon the west, where are signs of an earthen rampart; but in such a situation it could hardly be expected to remain untouched. There can, however, be little doubt that the site, which is slightly more elevated than that of the stone fortress, is that of the residence of the Welsh princes of Powys in the 12th century.—Visited, 18th June, 1910.

[Illustrated, figure 52.]

931. *The Domen, or Domen Gastell* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 31''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 18''$). Owner, the Earl of Powis; lessees, the Welshpool Bowling Club.

The remains of what must have been a good example of the mound-and-bailey castle, a few yards from the railway station. A portion of the mound still remains, and the enclosure, now used for bowling and other games, doubtless follows the line of the original bailey. The outer ditch has almost entirely disappeared, and that surrounding the mound has been filled in.—Visited, 29th July, 1909.

In an inquisition of the year 1299, service is said to be due *ad motam de Pola*. Eyton, *Shropshire*, xi, 91, quoted in *Mont. Coll.*, 1877, x, 348, and 1882, xv, 368, note. In a map of 1629 the site is called 'Domine [Domen] Castell.'

DIVISION III (STONE STRUCTURES), SUB-DIVISION (MEDIEVAL CASTLES).

932. *Powis Castle* (6 in. Ord. Survey sheet, Mont. 23 S.E.). Owner and occupier, the Earl of Powis.

A medieval castle, the oldest portions of which date from the second half of the 13th century. The original structure was probably erected by Owen ap Griffith, the last Welsh lord of Upper Powys,* but the building was very largely reconstructed at the commencement of the 17th century, and has been added to at later periods. The earliest features are the western entrance to the present mansion, some of the external walling on the south, and the curtain wall on the western side of the court, which after having been practically hidden behind later erections

* Owen married Hawys, daughter of Philip Corbet, baron of Caus, and probably came under the castle-building influences then current. A sentence in a declaration of Owen's father, Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn (*Rot. Wall.*, 6 Ed. I, m. 11d, A.D. 1278: *Volumus etiam et concedimus dicto Owino filio nostro et heredibus suis quod si contingat ipsum Owinum aut heredes suos aliquod castrum suum edificare vel reedificare*, etc.) appears to denote an intention on the part of Owen to erect a castle.

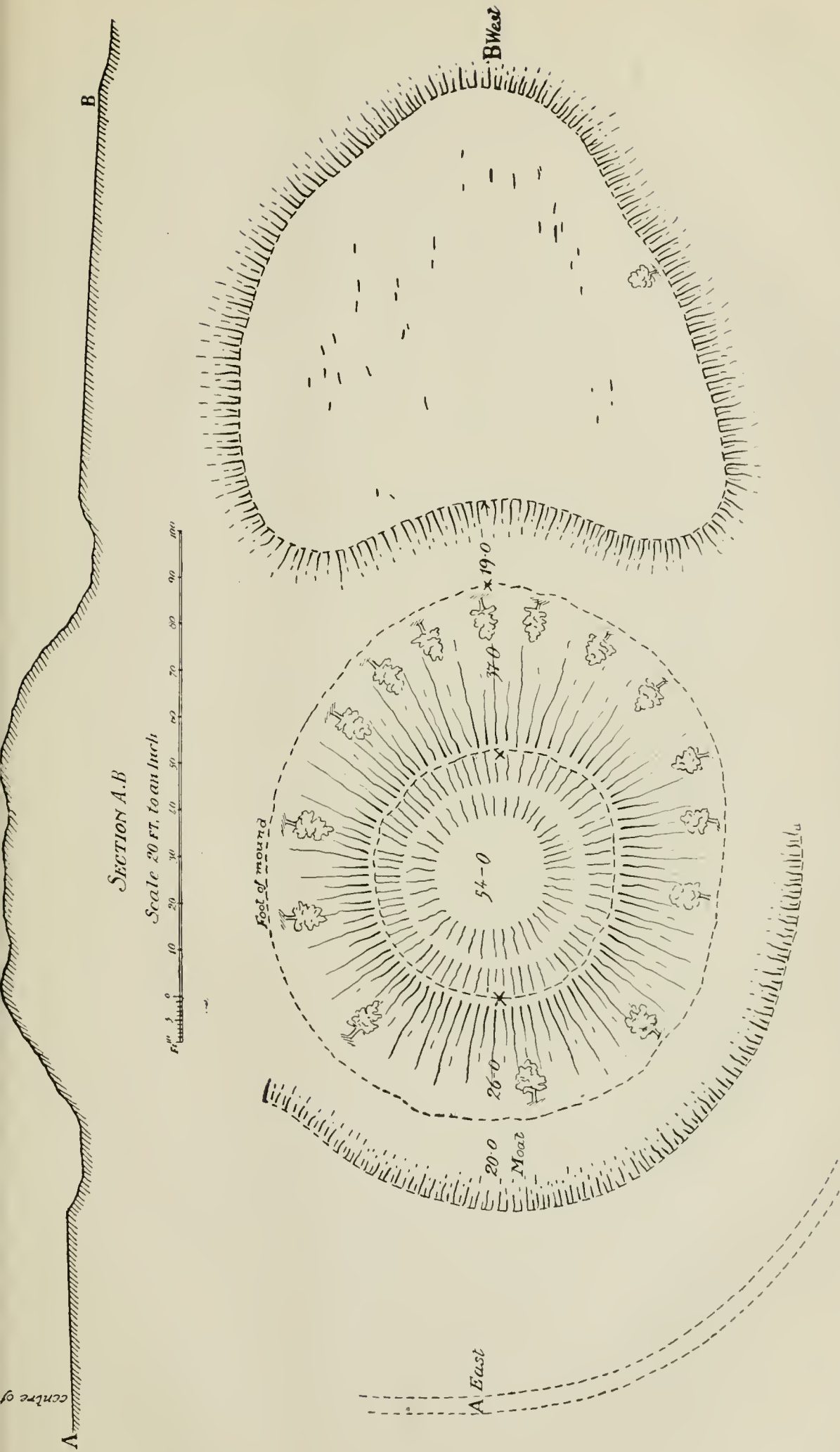
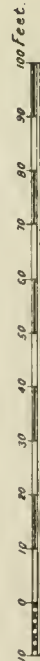


Fig. 52.—WELSHPOOL: THE LADY'S MOUNT, POWIS CASTLE PARK (No. 930); plan.



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Parish of WELSHPOOL.

is now being uncovered. The original castle would seem to have consisted of a parallelogram of about 50 yards by 30 external measurements, with small drum towers at the angles, and an entrance in the west side between two small guard towers. The western portal opened into a wide and spacious courtyard, which was surrounded on two sides by a strong curtain containing one or more towers. The curtain wall may not have been continued along the southern side of the enclosure, as the rocky platform upon which the castle is placed was probably cut away so as to make the position inaccessible from this direction. The whole was surrounded by a broad and deep moat. However, the greater portion of the 13th century edifice was swept away at the end of the 16th or opening years of the 17th century. As the south side of the position rested on a sheer precipice, the original wall on this side was retained as was also the western face with its two entrance towers. But practically the whole of the remainder of the 13th century structure disappeared, and the space thus obtained (as well as the small inner courtyard) was transformed into a residence of the classic order, adapted so far as possible to the exigencies of the cramped area that was available. The chief alteration was made at the eastern end of the original castle where a new entrance was constructed, and a fresh approach up a broad flight of steps erected over the now filled-in moat, with a handsome gateway placed at the foot of the slope. At a later period further alterations were carried out at this side of the castle, and the northern side of the original rectangle is occupied by later additions which the steadily increasing demands of luxury and comfort have called into existence. The curtain wall surrounding the outer courtyard was retained, but in the latter half of the 17th century, the western wall was demolished and a new entrance constructed. Buildings, which at a later period were used as stabling, were erected against the interior line of the north curtain. The wall was rebuilt from the inner ground level, but the whole of the lower part was untouched, and now constitutes the most extensive part of the 13th century edifice. The moat still remains along the entire north side of the castle. It was probably never extended along the south side, as the slope of the rock, upon which the entire castle was erected, had doubtless been rendered inaccessible; but on the shorter eastern side it has been partially filled up for the construction of the 17th century entrance, and on the western side (which was also slightly the narrowest side) it has been wholly removed to provide a more convenient entrance into the castle from this direction.—Visited, 27th July, 1909.

Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journal, 1861, xvii, 22—an inadequate paper reprinted in *Mont. Coll.*, 1882, xv, 398.

[Illustrated, figure 53.]

DIVISION IV (ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES).

933. *The Parish Church* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.). Ded: St. Mary. Diocese of St. Asaph; archdeaconry of Montgomery; rural-deanery of Pool; townships of Dyserth, Stredalfedan, Trallwm Gollen, Tyddyn pridd, Pool town, Gungrog Fawr, Llanerchudol, Trefnant fechan, Welsh town, Cyfronydd.

An edifice dating from the latter part of the 13th century, which underwent so thorough a restoration in the year 1871 that not many of its early structural features now remain. A good Jacobean tomb to Sir Edward Herbert is in the north wall of the chancel. The font is modern, reproduced "after the fragments of an old one discovered underneath the one last used; which last one 'a large octagonal basin, unpierced, with rough foliage, after an early English pattern, is buried in the churchyard, about twenty-four feet in front of the south porch'" (Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, 1874, 793, note).

Glynne, 'Notes,' *Arch. Camb.*, 1885, V, ii, 121. An inventory of the registers, church plate and parish documents is in *Mont. Coll.*, Jan. 1908, xxxv, 78.

934. *Strata Marcella Abbey* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 15 S.E.; lat. 52° 41' 9", long. 3° 6' 29"). Owner, the Earl of Powis.

The excavated remains of the Cistercian abbey of Strata Marcella, uncovered in 1890. The abbey was founded in the year 1170, by Owen, prince of Powys (better known as Owain Cyfeiliog), and flourished down to the period of the Dissolution.

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Prior to the excavations of 1890 there were no indications of buildings above ground. A full account of the work then undertaken, which was sufficient to permit of a plan of the abbey church being made, is in *Mont. Coll.*, 1891, xxv, 149, with many illustrations of architectural details. A quantity of the objects found during the excavation were removed to the Welshpool Museum.—Visited, 29th July, 1909.

DIVISION VI (SITES OF HISTORIC OR ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST).

935. *Sarn y Bryn Caled* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 38' 16''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 11''$).

This is presented as being out of repair in 1682 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1890, xxvii, 317).

936. *Cae Garn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 10' 48''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 49.

937. *Stockholms* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 41' 0''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 50''$).

Four pieces of ground in the position indicated, between the main road to Oswestry and the Allt Wood. Tithe Schedule, Nos. 729, 922, 923, 924.

938. *Pwll y Ceffyl* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 36''$ and $50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 6' 45''$ and $40''$).

Lands comprised within two sharp bends of the river Severn, south-east of the position last indicated. A grant of lands *usque puteum caballi*, is made to the abbey of Strata Marcella in the foundation charter of Owain Cyfeiliog, A.D. 1170.

939. *The Moat Farm* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 S.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 37' 45''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 40''$).

There are no present signs of a mound or ditch.—Visited, 2nd July, 1910.

940. *Y Gaer* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.W.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 50''$, long. $3^{\circ} 11' 19''$).

Tithe Schedule, No. 232. There is a tenement called Pen y Gaer, the 'Gaer' in question being doubtless the strong camp of Tan y clawdd (No. 90) in the parish of Castle Caereinion Urban, which gave its name to the district surrounding it.

941. *Groes pluén* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 40' 13''$, long. $3^{\circ} 9' 41''$).

The place where the town markets were held in time of plague (Croix de Pleure), granted to the burgesses by Owen de la Pole in 1290.

942. *Pentre Caggion*.

The upper part of the town of Welshpool. The name is supposed to be derived from 'Pentre Tacogion.'

943. *Clwyd Cross*.

Mentioned in a deed of 1608 (*Mont. Coll.*, 1881, xiv, 161).

944. *A Tumulus*, formerly standing behind the present Cambrian Railway Station (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.; lat. $52^{\circ} 39' 29''$, long. $3^{\circ} 8' 11''$), has been entirely removed. Its former site is now marked by a depression.—Visited, 30th October, 1909.

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945. *Capel Llewelyn* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.).

The site of an ancient chapel, once standing on the northern side of Mill Lane. A will of the year 1545 mentions a Chapel Saint Llew'n, and this building seems to have been succeeded by an edifice built in 1587 and burnt down in 1659. A drawing of the later church is in *Mont. Coll.*, 1880, xiii, 269.

946. *St. Tysilio's Spout* (6 in. Ord. Surv. sheet, Mont. 23 N.E.).

The 'Fons Tessiliau' of Owen, prince of Powys's foundation charter of the abbey of Strata Marcella, A.D. 1170.

DIVISION VII (FINDS).

947. *Hammer Stone*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. Found at Westwood, Welshpool.

948. *Quern*. Found in Weir's Nursery Grounds.

949. *Bronze implements*.

"In the month of October, 1862, some labourers digging an ordinary four-foot drain in the parish of Guilsfield, in Montgomeryshire, came upon a collection of bronze implements and weapons of various kinds, which, together with a small lump of fused metal, had been carefully deposited. . . . The field in which they were found lies to the south-east side of Rhualt, a little above the site of the Abbey of Strata Marcella, and about a hundred yards from a small earthwork marked in the Ordnance Map as Crowther Camp.* The . . . vicar of the parish . . . had the ground carefully examined on all sides of the deposit, but failed in discovering any additional articles. The whole collection consisted of the following articles:—Four spear-heads of various sizes, in perfect condition; three others with their points broken off; three broken portions of similar weapons; twelve tubes or ferrules, six of which were perfect, and the remainder more or less damaged—the shortest of the perfect ones measures ten, the longest sixteen inches; eight celts and paelstabs, some of them imperfect; two gouges; handle-plate of a sword still retaining a rivet; a ferrule of uncertain use; five sword-blades, some broken; sixteen scabbards, seven perfect, the remainder damaged; one fused lump of metal of the same character as the weapons; fifty various fragments."

The greater part of this hoard was handed over to the then Earl of Powis, the lord of the manor; the larger portion is still preserved at Powis Castle, though at present on exhibition at the British Museum, and, by the permission of the Earl of Powis, has been photographed for the present volume; the remainder was distributed between the Museums of Shrewsbury and Ludlow. One or two objects would appear to have been concealed, probably by the workmen at the time of the original discovery. A very fine spear-head, said to have formed one of the articles, was obtained by Mr. Morris Charles Jones, and is now in the Welshpool Museum.†

* A spot about 100 yards south of the camp in Crowther's coppice is marked upon the 6-in. and 25-in. Ordnance sheets as the site of the discovery, but a little uncertainty appears to prevail as to the correct name of the position. The stretch of hill extending northwards almost from the town of Welshpool to the Coppice Farm, where it falls abruptly into the plain, is called 'Yr Allt' upon the maps, Crowther's Coppice being the wooded enclosure at its furthest extremity, and just inside the limits of the borough of Welshpool. On the original 1-in. sheet of the year 1836, a small farm, called 'The Rallt,' is shown at the southern foot-hill, and a second small farm, also called 'The Rallt,' appears on the higher ground a little beyond the first; neither of these small farmsteads are distinguished by name upon the modern 6-inch map, though their positions are indicated. The form 'Rhualt' given in the extract above seems to be erroneous, unless it is a shortening of Rhiw allt, like Rhuabon=Rhiw Fabon. See also Division II (Crowther's Camp).

It should, however, be added that in *Mont. Coll.*, 1874, vii. 300, Mr. Morris Charles Jones, F.S.A., states that the find was made "just outside the boundary of this [Welshpool] parish, but within the borough, and in the neighbouring parish of Guilsfield." He continues, "The exact spot in which they [the implements] were found is a field south-east of the Rhualt, and about one hundred and fifty yards from Crowther's camp."

† Included in the illustrations of this important hoard is that of a spear-head (Fig. 57-6). This was presented to the Welshpool Museum by the late Mr. Charles Howell, of Rhiewport, and in the report of the annual meeting of the Powysland Club, when the gift was acknowledged, it is stated that the spear-head had been found in the year 1864—two years later than the 'Guilsfield' hoard. No papers in connection with the donation have been discovered, and it is unlikely that precise information is now to be got. However, it is most probable that Mr. Howell obtained the spear-head in or near Welshpool, and the ascription of its discovery to the year 1864 seems to be made under the influence of the more famous find. It is of precisely similar character to the spear-head already in the Welshpool Museum by the gift of Mr. Morris C. Jones (No. 57-5), and as it unquestionably is a Montgomeryshire antiquity, it is included amongst the 'Crowther Camp hoard' (as, it is submitted, should be the proper designation of this archaeological discovery) with the above explanation.

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The Powis Castle collection was exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries on the 16th April, 1863.*

They (or some of them), together with the Shrewsbury Museum share, were included in the Exhibition of Bronze Weapons and Implements held by the Society of Antiquaries in the winter of 1872.† The fragment of one of the bronze sword chapes was also exhibited at the Society's rooms on the 5th December, 1901.‡ An excellent article (from which the above extract has been taken), descriptive of twelve of the objects selected for illustration, "as sufficient to illustrate the whole," is in *Arch. Camb.*, 1864, III, x, 212, and is repeated in a general article on "The Early Antiquities of the County of Montgomery," with the same illustrations, in *Mont. Coll.*, 1870, iii, 415.

[Illustrated, figures 54-57.]

950. *Brass Medal*, inscribed I N R I. Found in Terrace Buildings, on the site of the old church.

951. *A Decade and Signet Ring*. Found on the site of the Abbey Farm barn, near Strata Marcella abbey.

952. *Font*, from Strata Marcella abbey.

953. Various objects, including a fragment of a font, heraldic tiles (a winged dragon), etc.; found during the restoration of the parish church.

954. *Coins*.—Roman.

Silver of Antoninus, and another of Severus; found during the construction of a sewer at the Town Hall. Brass of Nero Claudius Drusus, much worn; found in Maes Gwastad, near Powis Castle Park. Brass of Hadrian or Commodus, much defaced; found at Dommen Mill. Two small colonial brass; found at the same place.

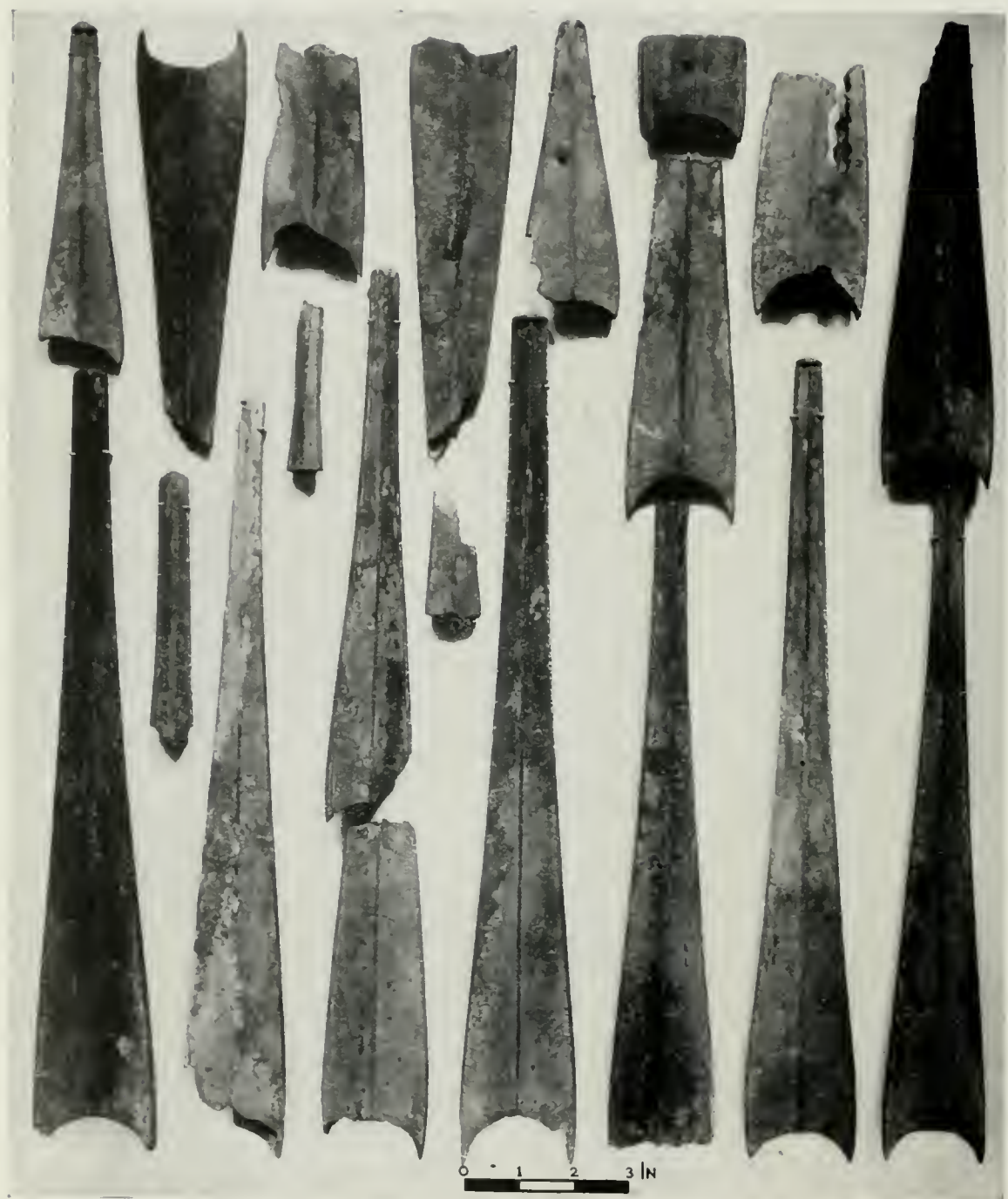
955. *Coins*—Medieval. Various medieval coins.

All the above are in the Welshpool Museum.

* *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, ii, 249, with illustrations of seven of the objects.

† *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, v, 410, and a sword sheath is illustrated at p. 403, and a bronze ferrule at p. 405.

‡ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xix, 13.



FIGS. 54-5.—WELSHPOOL: THE CROWTHER CAMP ("GUILDSFIELD") HOARD
(on loan to the Trustees of the British Museum)



BRONZE IMPLEMENTS (No. 949); portion belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis (British Museum).



—WELSHPOOL: THE CROWTHER CAMP ("GUILDSFIELD") HOARD OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS (No. 949)
 portion in the Shrewsbury Public Museum; Seale, Nos. 42, 47, 48, half size; remainder, full size.

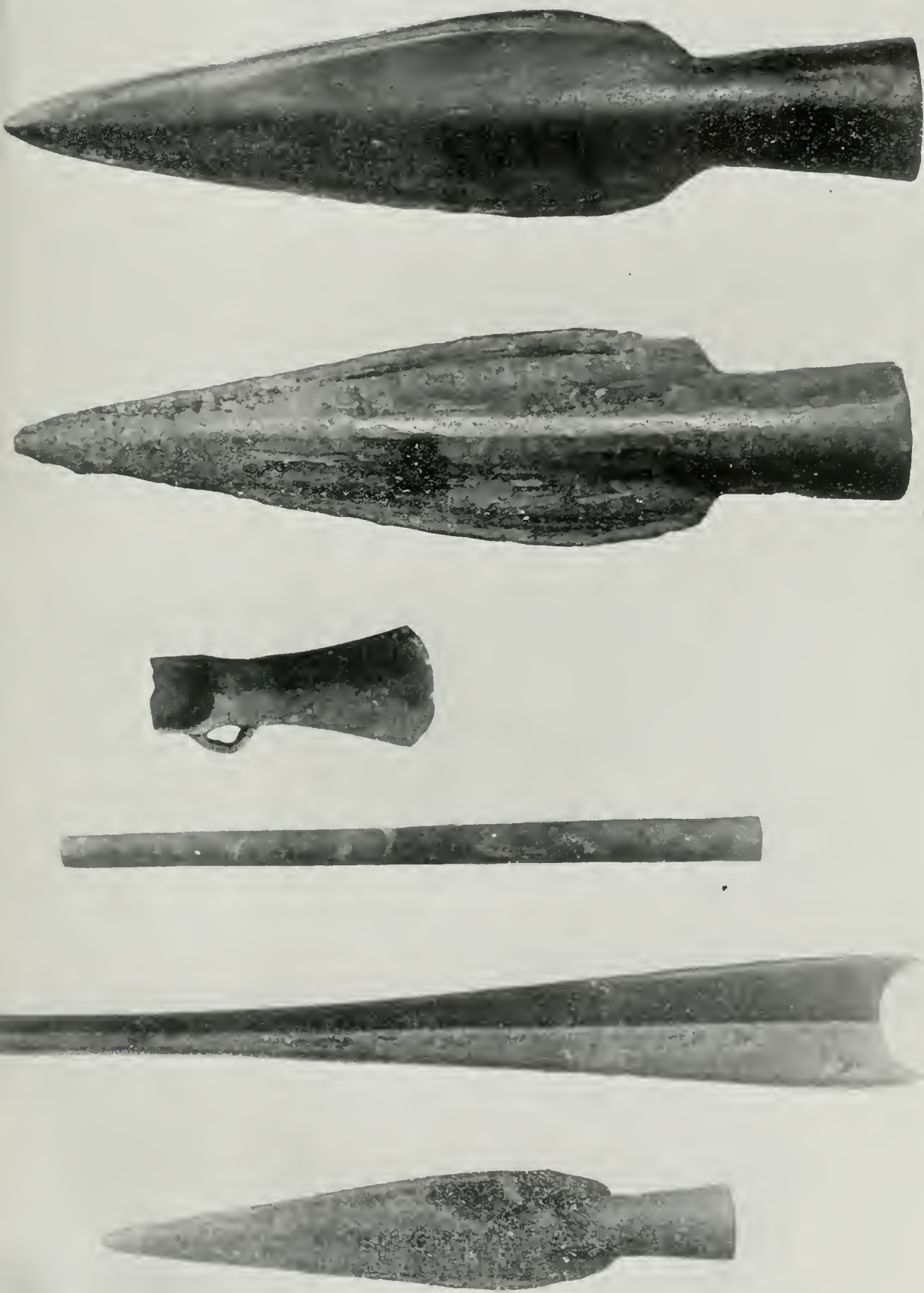


FIG. 57.—WELSHPOOL: THE CROWTHER CAMP ("GULLSFIELD") HOARD OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS (No. 949); the first four in the Ludlow Town Museum—scale, half size; the fifth and sixth in the Welshpool Town Museum—scale, full size.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

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Domen Gastell (Llandrinio)	361
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Llanllwchaiarn	617		
Newtown, Castell y Dail	827, 831	Ysgafell (Llanllwchaiarn)	614
Trefeglwys	893	Ystryd y Ceunant (Llanfachain)	451, 457

OMERYSHIRE

SCALE OF MILES



REFERENCE.

- TUMULI (EARTH).....
- CARNEDDAU (STONE).....
- CROMLECHAU.....
- STONE CIRCLES.....
- HUT CIRCLES.....
- MEINI HIRION.....
- INSCRIBED STONES.....



MONTGOMERYSHIRE

SCALE OF MILES



REFERENCE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| TUMULI (EARTH) | ..~ |
| CARNEDDAU (STONE) | ..~ |
| CROMLECHAU | ..Π |
| STONE CIRCLES | ..(|
| HUT CIRCLES | ..~ |
| MEIHI NIDION | ..~ |
| INSCRIBED STONES | ..~ |



OMERYSHIRE

SCALE OF MILES



REFERENCE.

- HILL FORTS ○
- ROMAN □
- " ROADS —
- CASTLE MOUNTS △
(WITHOUT ENCLOSURES)
- NORMAN-WELSH MOUNTS ⊗
(WITH ENCLOSURES)
- DYKES ==



MONTGOMERYSHIRE

SCALE OF MILES



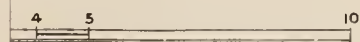
REFERENCE

- HILL FORTS. O
- ROMAN □
- ROADS. —
- CASTLE MOUNTS △
(WITHOUT ENCLOSURES)
- NORMAN WELSH MOUNTS ⊗
(WITH ENCLOSURES)
- DYKES



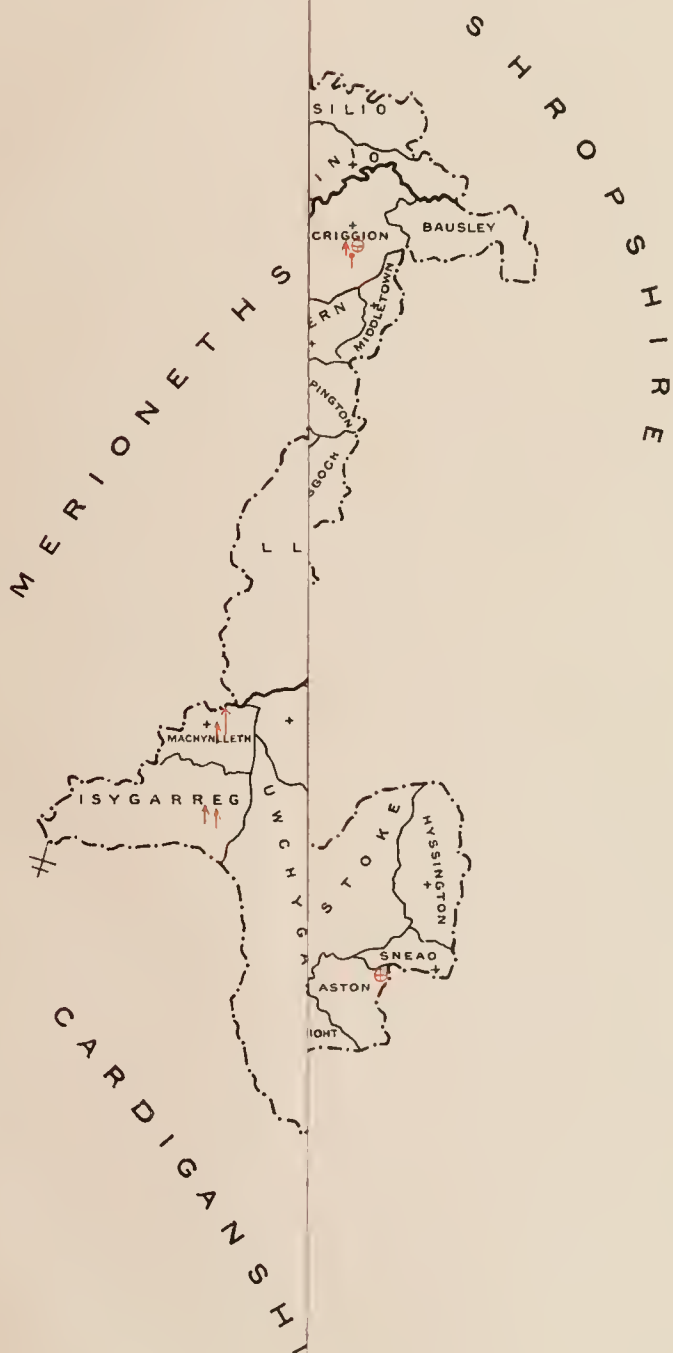
OMERYSHIRE

SCALE OF MILES



REFERENCE.

- URN.....▽
- STONE IMPLEMENTS.....↑
- BRONZE ".....♀
- LATE CELTIC.....S
- ROMAN (COINS, POTTERY &c).....⊕
- IRON.....†
- BURNT BONES.....⊗
(SO FAR AS THE FINDS CAN BE TREATED)



MONTGOMERYSHIRE

SCALE OF MILES



REFERENCE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| URN | 5 |
| STONE IMPLEMENTS | 1 |
| BRONZE | 7 |
| LATE CELTIC | 5 |
| ROMAN (COINS, POTTERY & | 6 |
| IRON | 1 |
| BURNT BONES | 1 |
- (SO FAR AS THE FINDS CAN BE TREATED)



Criggion

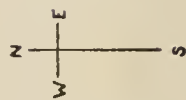
Bitchards Hill
Kempster's Hill
Bansley Hill
Castle Camp

Brimford Wood
Belleisle Wood

Bredon Hill

SHROPSHIRE.

Middleton Hill
Cefn Castell



Old Mills Hill

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